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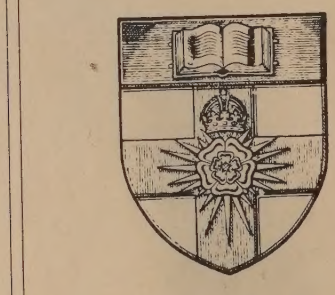

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

FISHERIES.

Session

12 *March* 1894 —— 25 *August* 1894.

VOL. XXII.

1894.

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1894.

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[c. 7416.] Thirty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales), 1893. p. 1

SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES):

[c. 7430.] Eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors for 1893. 107

FISHERIES (IRELAND):

[c. 7404.] Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1893. 265

REPORTS

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COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS;

1894.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES
(ENGLAND AND WALES).

(For 1893.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
(*Pursuant to* 24 & 25 *Vict. c.* 109. *s.* 32, *and* 49 & 50 *Vict. c.* 39. *s.* 6.)

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1894.

[C.—7416.]

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MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES

— shewing —

DISTRICTS AND AREAS DEFINED UNDER THE SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888, THE SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS — 1861 TO 1892. — AND THE FISHERIES ACT 1891.

(to accompany the Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries for 1893.)

— Explanation. —

The lateral limits of the Sea Fisheries Districts are shewn thus

These Districts extend seawards as far as Her Majesty's subjects have by international law the exclusive right of fishing: but not into rivers or estuaries above certain lines defined in the Orders of the Board of Trade

Above such lines, and within their respective Districts, certain Boards of Salmon Conservators have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee.

The same powers have been conferred on the Harbour Authorities of Colchester and Southampton respectively within certain areas, the seaward limits of which are shewn thus

The Districts formed under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts are coloured separately. Where they extend seawards the boundary lines are shewn thus:-

The boundary between England and Scotland is shewn thus

The Salmon Fishery Acts extend to the line shewn thus

County Boundaries are shewn thus

Certain waters in the portions of Norfolk and Suffolk shaded with coloured lines are under the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries

The Conservators of the Thames, the Lea, and the Medway exercise certain powers for the protection of the fisheries in the waters under their respective jurisdictions

April 1894.

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SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

REPORTS.

Mr. Berrington's Report.

Board of Trade,

SIR, April 1894.

IN forwarding for the information of the Board of Trade the Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries of England and Wales for the year 1893, there is only one point on which it appears that I can usefully supplement Mr. Fryer's Report.

In the year 1890, it was decided, in the case of Anderson *v.* Hamlin, that, in certain prosecutions under the Salmon and Freshwater FisheriesActs, no one but the Board of Conservators of the District could institute proceedings. This state of things being found extremely inconvenient in practice, it was provided by the 13th section of the Fisheries Act, 1891, that the powers conferred by the Acts on any authorities or officers should not be construed as limiting or taking away the power of any other person to take legal proceedings.

The effect of this section was questioned in the case of Pollock *v.* Moses, with respect to an offence which was committed in the Derwent Fishery District in November 1893. The information was laid by a water bailiff of the Board of Conservators of the District, but the prosecution did not produce any legal evidence of the fact that he was their officer, and for the defence it was shown that he had not received any specific instructions from his Board to institute the proceedings. On these grounds, the defendant appealed to the Superior Court against a conviction by the Magistrates. The Court upheld the conviction and pointed out that, if the prosecutor was the duly authorised officer of the Board, he was a proper person to institute proceedings under the Acts, even previous to 1891, and that, if he was not a duly authorised officer, he was at any rate entitled to do so as coming within the expression "any other person" in the Act of 1891.

E 80750. Wt. 25262. A 2

I am again indebted to Messrs. W. Forbes Stuart & Company for the returns of the number of boxes of salmon received at Billingsgate during 1893, as shown in the following return :—

RETURN of BOXES of SALMON SOLD at BILLINGSGATE, 1884 to 1893 (each box weighing about 1 cwt.).

Year.	Scotch.	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Irish.	English and Welsh.	Dutch.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	French.	Canadian.	Total Boxes.	Total Weight, Tons.
1884 -	7,219	1,792	,979	1,600	1,753	957		—	—	39,300	1,965
1885 -	30,362	2,455	8,375	1,897	1,301	1,984		—	—	46,374	2,318
1886 -	23,407	2,227	6,507	2,204	1,472	1,737		—	—	37,554	1,878
1887 -	26,907	2,250	7,072	2,324	2,060	2,060		—	—	42,673	2,139
1888 -	22,859	2,055	7,915	2,326	2,596	1,234		102	—	39,087	1,954
1889 -	21,101	1,105	7,892	2,012	1,316	1,112		—	—	34,538	1,727
1890 -	18,931	1,285	10,710	1,641	522	1,096		214	1	34,400	1,720
1891 -	25,889	1,796	10,131	2,755	366	160	1,154	380	—	42,631	2,132
1892 -	21,919	1,343	9,245	2,411	851	217	1,335	338	—	37,659	1,883
1893 -	18,903	944	6,783	2,310	2,509	154*	1,077	379	10	33,069	1,653

* Includes Danish.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. D. BERRINGTON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

Mr. Fryer's Report.

Board of Trade,
April 12th, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Trade my Annual Report on Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries for the year 1893.

I regret that, in consequence of recent serious illness, the result of exposure to cold in the course of my official duties, its preparation has been somewhat delayed, and that I am now able to include in it little more than a summary of the more important items in the year's work.

The following table shows the general character of the fisheries for salmon and for freshwater trout in 1893 in the principal Fishery Districts as recorded by the several Boards of Conservators :—

Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
EDEN - -	Below average in tidal waters. Much below in fresh waters.	Very bad, owing to long spell of dry weather.
DERWENT - -	Below the average - -	Below the average.
WEST CUMBERLAND -	Do. - - -	A bad season on account of the dry weather.
KENT, &c. - -	Above average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	The dry season interfered with trout fishing.
LUNE - -	Below the average - -	A very poor season; one of the worst for many years.
RIBBLE - -	Much below the average -	More fish taken.
DEE - - -	Below the average - -	—
ELWY AND CLWYD -	Very much below the average -	An exceptionally bad season.
CONWAY - -	Above average in tidal waters; much below in fresh waters.	Very poor.
SEIONT - -	Owing to the exceptional drought the season was the worst for several years.	A bad season.
DOVEY - -	Below the average; but average weight of salmon greater and condition of fish better.	Below the average.
AYRON - -	Below the average - -	Fairly good in beginning and end of season.
TRIFY - -	Above average in tidal waters; considerably below in fresh waters.	Very good.
CLEDDY - -	Above average in tidal waters; about the average in fresh waters.	Below the average.
TOWY, &c. -	Below the average - -	Poor.
OGMORE - -	Do. - -	Bad.
RHYMNEY - -	- - - - -	Below the average.
USK AND EBBW -	Below the average - -	Not so good as usual, in consequence of the drought.
WYE - - -	Very much below the average -	Above the average in early part of season.
SEVERN - -	Considerably below the average	Average.

Name of District.	Report as to Salmon Fishing.	Report as to Trout Fishing.
Avon, Brue, &c.	Below the average	About the average.
Taw and Torridge	About the average in fresh waters; a little above in tidal waters.	——
Camel	Fairly good.	——
Fowey	Below the average	About the average.
Tamar and Plym	Do.	Fish numerous, but very late.
Avon (Devon)	Average	Average.
Dart	Below the average; though very good in lower tidal waters.	Good supply of fish.
Teign	Far above average in tidal waters; salmon far below average in fresh waters, but migratory trout above.	Fish plentiful in upper reaches of river, but decreased in lower portions.
Exe	A very bad season owing to the prolonged drought.	A very bad season.
Axe	Below the average	Bad, owing to drought.
Frome	About the average.	——
Avon and Stour	Below the average.	——
Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	Do.	Very few trout in district.
Witham	- - - - -	A few fish taken in Barlings River.
Trent	Above the average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	Bad, through want of water.
Yorkshire	Far below the average	Poor at commencement of season, but improved later.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Above the average	Poor, owing to excessive drought.
Tees	Above average in tidal waters; below in fresh waters.	About the average.
Wear	An average take in tidal waters; but below average in fresh waters.	Worst season on record, owing to unprecedented drought.
Tyne	Below the average	Very bad.
Coquet	Good	Very poor.

The exceptional drought of last year seriously affected the take of fish in almost all the rivers of England and Wales. In ordinary circumstances a dry summer commonly leads to an increased capture of salmon in tidal waters, and it will be seen from the above return that the only cases in which the yield of salmon in any district was larger than usual occurred in such waters; but as a rule it would appear that the scarcity of water during the fishing season of 1893 was so great that fish were not tempted within reach of the nets, and that in most districts the quantity of salmon taken, not only by rod and line, but by other instruments also, was below the average. Trout fishing, which is mainly carried on by angling, was adversely affected by the long continuance of hot, dry weather.

The reports from the several districts show a very satisfactory diminution in the number of cases of fish affected by *Saprolegnia ferax*, notwithstanding the fact that in many instances the kelts were delayed longer than usual in their descent to the sea by the abnormal scarcity of water in the spring.

Complaint having been made that a dam at Penton on the Liddel had been raised so as to create increased obstruction to fish, I was directed to inspect the place in the course of the summer, and arranged with the parties interested a form of pass which I should be prepared to recommend the Board of Trade to approve. Final plans have not yet been submitted, but I understand that the necessary steps are being taken in the matter.

The Conservators of the Eden Fishery District having submitted a plan of a pass which they proposed to attach to the celebrated obstruction at Armathwaite, I visited the dam and found that the scheme suggested was not such as in my opinion could be formally sanctioned. Fresh proposals are now under consideration.

A variation of the scale of licence duties for salmon in this district has been approved, under which daily licences at 2*s.* 6*d.* each may now be issued.

For the Ribble District a byelaw has been confirmed providing that no net for taking freshwater fish, other than bait nets, fixed eel nets, and landing nets, may be used with a mesh of less than 2½ inches from knot to knot. A proposal to vary the scale of licence duties for fishing for trout within that district could not be finally dealt with, owing to an informality in the procedure.

The Conservators of the Dee have had before them the question of providing an efficient pass at Llangollen Weir, and it is to be hoped that this important work may shortly be completed to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

A byelaw modifying the existing regulations in this district, with respect to the use of nets for fish other than salmon during the annual and weekly close seasons, is now before the Board of Trade.

A variation of the scale of licence duties in force in the Conway Fishery District whereby the rate on V-weirs, and on draft nets and hang nets, is raised from 3*l.* to 5*l.* has been approved.

I have again to draw attention to the continued neglect of the Carnarvon Corporation to comply with the provisions of the law as regards their waterworks near Bettws Garmon, in the Seiont Fishery District.

The Fishery Board for the Dwyfach or South Carnarvonshire District still remains in a state of suspended animation, but the County Council, on whom devolves the duty of making the annual appointments, appear to be interesting themselves somewhat in the matter. It is very undesirable that there should be no properly constituted authority in the district for the issue of licences, and the general supervision of the fisheries.

Objection having been made to a byelaw passed by the Fishery Board of the Dovey, &c. District altering the close season for rods, I was directed to hold an inquiry into the matter, my report on which will be found reprinted in the Appendix at page 23. The byelaw has since been confirmed.

The Local Board of Barmouth having made application to this Department with reference to the form of pass to be attached to the new waterworks weir across the River Yscethin, under the provisions of the Barmouth Local Board Act, 1891,* I inspected the site of the proposed works, in company with the clerk. The Local Board are, however, desirous of being relieved of the considerable expense which, according to their engineer's estimate, an efficient pass would involve, and which they represent as being disproportionate to the benefit likely to be conferred thereby on the river; and they ask that the Board of Trade will not insist on compliance with the obligation which their own Act imposes on them to construct the pass before taking any water from the river. But even if they succeeded in establishing their views to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, and of the Board of Conservators, at whose instance the provision relating to the pass was inserted in the Act, the relief they ask for could only be obtained from Parliament, and not from this Department.

A variation of the scale of licence duties in the Ayron Fishery District has been confirmed, reducing the rate on goryds from 2*l.* to 1*l.*, on salmon rods for the season from 1*l.* to 10*s.*, and on trout rods from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*

It is reported from the Teify District that the weir at Alltycafan has been rebuilt with a "gap," or fish-pass, in accordance with the plan approved by the Board of Trade, but no opportunity has occurred of inspecting the place since the completion of the work. The fears which I expressed in my last report as to the stability of the fish-pass at Newcastle Emlyn would appear to have been verified, the Conservators having reported the washing away of one of the stops. It is understood that steps are being taken to repair the damage.

The frequent complaints of the pollution of the Ogmore received a further addition in the spring of last year by a statement that large numbers of fish were killed in that river by the discharge into it, through the drains at Bridgend, of an excessive quantity of carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant. In the neighbouring district of the Taff and Ely renewed allegations of injury, arising from the discharge of refuse from the Ely Tin Plate Works, near Llantrissent, led to an inspection by Mr. Berrington, who made a report at the instance of the Glamorgan County Council, to whom a copy of his recommendations was transmitted. It would appear that, if reasonable precautions were taken, not a drop of the waste liquid containing the poisonous acid need reach the river.

At the end of last year the pass at Llangenny Bridge, on the Grwyny Brook, a tributary of the Usk, was swept away by a flood, and other weirs on the stream were damaged. The attention of the owner having been called to the matter, he at once undertook to submit plans for a fish-pass which might receive the approval of the Board of Trade.

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* See 31st Annual Report of Inspectors, page 13.

Some doubt having arisen as to the exact effect of the certificate defining the limits of the Usk Fishery District, the Board of Conservators have applied for a new certificate, the issue of which is at present under consideration. A similar course will probably be adopted in the case of the adjacent districts of the Wye, and the Avon, Brue, and Parret.

An alteration of the byelaws, determining the kinds of nets that may lawfully be used in the Wye Fishery District, has been approved, under which the use of beating nets is prohibited before the 16th May in any year instead of the 15th April as heretofore. The Board of Conservators of this district have obtained the consent of the owner of Tidnor Weir, on the River Lugg, to certain works being executed with the object of securing the exclusion of fish from waters into which it is deemed undesirable to allow them to ascend.

The fish pass at Rhayadr referred to in last year's report has now been completed in accordance with the plans approved by the Board of Trade. It has been inspected by Mr. Berrington, who has reported it to be very efficient.

The attention of the Department having been called by the Fishery Board to the possibility of injury to the fisheries by certain works for sewage disposal and electric lighting projected by the Corporation of Monmouth, I was instructed to attend an inquiry held into the matter by an Inspector of the Local Government Board. The scheme, so far as it related to sewage disposal, was not sanctioned by that Department, and a fresh proposal is believed to be under the consideration of the Corporation. So far as regards the plans for the electric lighting works, clauses for the protection of the fisheries have been inserted in the Provisional Order.

The approval of the Board of Trade has been given to an alteration of the scale of licence duties under which the rate on trout rods, used in that portion of the Severn district which lies within the Counties of Salop, Montgomery, and Denbigh, will be raised from 1*s.* to 2*s.*

The Conservators of the Taw and Torridge Fishery District have again proposed a reduction in the rate of duty on salmon nets, but the final steps in the matter have been postponed pending completion of the proofs of the notices relating to it.

On the application of the Cornwall County Council the Board of Trade have issued a certificate increasing to fifteen the number of Conservators to be appointed by that Council for the Camel Fishery District. A similar certificate has been issued for the Fowey District, under which the number of members of the Fishery Board is increased to ten.

Consequent on the recent extension of the limits of their district the Camel Fishery Board have re-made, with some modifications, their byelaws and scale of licence duties; the principal alterations in the byelaws are (1) that the close season for salmon nets now begins on the 21st September instead of 1st November; (2) that the minimum size of the mesh of salmon nets has been

reduced to 1½ inches from knot to knot, and (3) that different dates have been fixed for the maintenance of gratings in head races and tail races respectively. Under the variation of the scale of licence duties power is taken to issue licences for unarmoured hang nets in certain parts of the district at 5*s.* for every twenty-five fathoms in length, while the rod duty for salmon and trout respectively is increased to 12*s.* and 4*s.* each.

The Bill relating to the Bodmin waterworks mentioned in my report for last year received the Royal Assent on the 27th July last, but the Waterworks Company have not yet submitted such plans for the pass which is required to be attached to the weir as could be approved by the Board of Trade.

Application having been made to this Department on behalf of certain salmon fishermen of Fowey and Polruan for an extension of the fishing season beyond the 31st October, it was of course recognized that no such change could be made under the present law, but it was thought desirable that further investigation should be made with the view of throwing some fresh light on the much-vexed question of the movements of migratory salmonidæ in Cornish waters; and, with the concurrence of the Fowey Fishery Board, it was arranged that experimental nettings of the river should take place during the winter months under my supervision. I accordingly paid two visits to the district with this object. On the first occasion, viz.: on the 8th November, one haul of the net produced five fish—all males—the external appearance of which was very bright, but which all contained milt in an advanced state, and whose pylorics were almost entirely devoid of fat. Their general condition coincided with that of similar fish elsewhere at the same period of the year. Further drafts were made in the hope of taking some female fish, but without success. At my second visit, on the 12th December, the weather was unfavourable and no salmon were caught at all, though I was assured by the fishermen that on previous days numbers had been jumping in the tide-way. At their request, therefore, and in the hope of being able to run down again under more favourable circumstances, I arranged for a telegram to be sent to me on the next occasion of fish being seen in the river, but, no such intimation having been received, the matter was not pursued further. In the meantime, however, I asked that a watch might be kept by the Board's water-bailiff on the movement of salmon on the spawning beds, and from the report which has been made to me it appears that, though the general run of fish last year was much later than usual, they began to reach the spawning beds much earlier than the allegations of some of the fishermen would lead one to suppose.

The fisheries of the Tamar and Plym District still suffer serious injury from the effects of pollution, which the Conservators are doing their best to minimise. In this matter it seems possible that they might receive the co-operation of the Admiralty, who are deeply interested in the prohibition of the deposit in the rivers of matter which is likely to be carried down into Plymouth Harbour

and Sound, and who have lately obtained certain further powers to that end.

Byelaws have been approved for the Dart Fishery District altering the annual close season for salmon rods so as to be from the 16th October to the 28th February, instead of from 2nd November to 1st March, and extending the weekly close season to 48 hours by fixing its commencement at 6 a.m. on Saturdays, instead of at noon.

Complaint having been made of injury to the fish-pass at Bellamarsh Weir in the Teign Fishery District, the matter has been duly represented to the owners of the weir, and it is understood that the necessary steps for its repair are being taken. The Conservators of this district have exercised their powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891, by making byelaws prohibiting the use of nets having a mesh smaller than an inch and a half from knot to knot, and forbidding the deposit of substances deleterious to fish. The power, however, of the Conservators to enforce observance of these regulations is, as is the case in most other districts, limited by the absence of sufficient funds for the purpose. The Exe Fishery Board have also exercised their powers under those Acts by making byelaws, which have been confirmed, prohibiting the use of a trawl and providing close seasons in certain parts of the estuary. Particulars of these regulations will be found in the Report on Sea Fisheries.

The Conservators of the Axe Fishery District appear to have had under consideration the framing of byelaws for the protection of freshwater fish, but no definite proposal has as yet been submitted by them to this Department for confirmation.

In consequence of complaints with reference to the injury to the fisheries of the Dorsetshire Stour by the discharge of sewage from Christchurch into the estuary, efforts are being made to put in force the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and an inquiry has been directed by the Local Government Board into the question whether these tidal waters should not be declared to be "a stream" under that Act.

Under the provisions of the Order creating the Southern Sea Fisheries District, the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts has been conferred, within certain limits, on the Boards of Conservators of the Axe, Frome, and Avon and Stour Fishery Districts.

Attention having been called to various matters affecting the fisheries of the Test, I visited that river in the course of the summer. Some of the difficulties which have arisen are such as could be satisfactorily dealt with only by a Board of Conservators, but there is some local feeling against the establishment of such an authority, though it is probable that the objections which exist to such a step being taken would be more than met by the advantages which would be likely to follow from it.

The various authorities interested in the fisheries of Norfolk and Suffolk appear to have concurred in the suggestion that the more southerly rivers of the last-mentioned county should be placed under the jurisdiction of a Board of Conservators appointed under the general law; but legislation would be necessary to carry this into effect. The Board constituted under the Fisheries Act, 1891, for the Stour (Suffolk and Essex) have made byelaws under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, which have been confirmed by the Board of Trade, and of which a summary will be found in the Report on Sea Fisheries. The Board of Trade have approved an application of the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries for the extension for a further period of three years (viz., until the 30th June 1896) of their byelaw prohibiting the use of any net having a mesh of less than 3 inches from knot to knot for the capture of fish "other than tench, "smelts, bait, and eels."

Those Boards who are more particularly interested in the protection of the inferior kinds of freshwater fish continue to suffer from the absence of funds for the exercise of their powers, and proposals are from time to time made for meeting this difficulty. Generally speaking, however, these could only be carried into effect by fresh legislation. The Trent Fishery Board in particular appear to have interested themselves in the matter of the proposal that licences should be issued for the capture of "coarse fish."

Consequent on the recent extension of the Trent District the Board of Conservators have recast their byelaws relating to freshwater fish. The alterations which have been made are mainly in points of detail and have been approved.

It is satisfactory to find that earnest steps are being taken with a view to dealing with the pollutions of the rivers of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Last year an order of the Local Government Board constituted a Joint Committee consisting of members of the County Council and of the county boroughs of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act within the watershed of the Aire, Calder, and Don, but this body, finding that the restrictions contained in that Act "are such as to "preclude effective action for the improvement of the condition "of the rivers," are now applying to Parliament for further powers on the lines of those already granted, as mentioned in a previous Report, to a Joint Committee for the watershed of the Irwell and Mersey. If the Bill which has been introduced with this object should become law, it may be hoped that in course of time one of the great difficulties with which the Conservators of the Yorkshire District have had to contend will be removed.

At page 17 in the Appendix will be found a copy of my report on the inquiry into the application of the Tees Fishery Board for a Provisional Order empowering them to put into force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act for the purpose of acquiring and

removing Dinsdale Dam. On my recommendation the Board of Trade issued an order accordingly, a copy of which will be found at page 15, and which—with the omission of the second item in the schedule—has since been confirmed by Parliament. The Bill for this purpose was petitioned against by the owners of the weir, but their opposition was withdrawn on an agreement being arrived at with the Board of Conservators under which the latter are to pay the sum of 3,500*l.* for the dam for the purpose of its demolition. It seems probable, therefore, that the present year may see the last of the formidable obstruction which has so long and so seriously hindered the development of the salmon fisheries of the River Tees.

The Conservators of the Wear district have submitted byelaws extending the fishing season for salmon from the 1st to the 15th September, and lengthening the close season for trout to the 1st March. The first of these has been objected to by the Fishery Boards of the Tees and the Tyne, and the whole question is now under consideration.

It having been reported that the Local Board of Bishop Auckland had acquired the mill dam at that place and were using it for the purpose of diverting water from the river for the supply of the town, the attention of that body has been called to the requirements of the Salmon Acts with respect to the erection of gratings, and they have promised to submit the necessary plans to this Department.

Some forty Bills and Provisional Orders for giving power to take water for the supply of towns, &c. are before Parliament this session, and these have been carefully examined with a view to seeing how far they might affect fishery interests. The most noticeable of them is a Bill promoted by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, who in 1888 obtained authority to construct a dam across the River Rede, a most important tributary of the Tyne, and who are now applying for power to erect a very much more formidable weir and to impound and divert a very much larger quantity of water. They at the same time ask to be relieved of their liability to attach a fish pass to the dam. The Board of Conservators have petitioned against the Bill.

A scheme which seems likely to call at some future time for very careful examination in the interests of the salmon fisheries of the Tyne is a proposal understood to be under the consideration of the Tyne Navigation Commissioners for the construction of a dam across that river near its mouth with the object of preventing the scouring away of its bed.

For the Coquet district a byelaw was made by the Board of Conservators postponing for a fortnight the commencement and the termination of the annual close season for both nets and rods, but this was disallowed by the Board of Trade.

Several prosecutions have been successfully instituted under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1892, which will, it

may be hoped, prove very useful in checking the illicit traffic in salmon during the close season.

The map prefixed to this Report is designed to shew, among other things, the limits to which the laws relating to salmon and to freshwater fisheries respectively extend, and the areas within which Boards of Conservators constituted under them exercise jurisdiction.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX No. I.

Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 71, s. 49.), and Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 39.).

Tees Fishery District.

Provisional Order to empower the Board of Conservators of the Fishery District of the River Tees to put in force the Provisions of the "Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts" relating to purchase otherwise than by agreement in respect of Dinsdale Dam.

Whereas the Board of Conservators of the Fishery District of the River Tees presented a petition to the Board of Trade alleging that a certain weir or dam or fishing mill dam situate in the River Tees and known by the name of Dinsdale Dam was prejudicial to the salmon fisheries of their district, and that, in consequence of the said weir or dam or fishing mill dam being so prejudicial as aforesaid, the said Board of Conservators were desirous of purchasing the same from the owners thereof, in order that the same might be removed in whole or in part, but that the said owners were unable or unwilling to treat, or the said Board of Conservators could not agree to the terms of purchase thereof, and praying that the said Board of Conservators might, with reference to the said Dinsdale Dam and the premises used in connexion therewith, be allowed to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas the said Dinsdale Dam is not a weir constructed under any Act of Parliament for the purpose of improving the navigation of any river or of supplying any town with water:

And whereas, on due proof of notice having been given to the owners and occupiers of the said Dinsdale Dam and premises used in connexion therewith, and herein-after specifically described, the Board of Trade, after being satisfied that the said Board of Conservators are provided with funds for the purchase thereof, directed an Inspector under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1886, to hold an inquiry, in the district in which the said Dinsdale Dam is situate, into the propriety of the Board of Trade assenting to the prayer of such petition:

And whereas such inquiry is completed, and the Inspector has in his report on the said inquiry recommended that the prayer of the said petition should be assented to:

Now therefore the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, and the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1886, and otherwise, do by this order empower the Board of Conservators of the Fishery District of the River Tees, from and after the date of the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming this order, to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and

taking of lands otherwise than by agreement with reference to the said Dinsdale Dam and such premises used in connexion therewith as are specified in the schedule hereto.

Given this 29th day of May 1893.

(L.S.)
Board of Trade,
London.

(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE,
Secretary.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

——	Owners.	Occupiers.
Dinsdale Dam, partly in the parish of Dinsdale in the county of Durham, and partly in the township of Over-Dinsdale in the parish of Sockburn in the county of York.	Nathaniel Surtees, Rev. Richard Surtees, and Alfred Wright Surtees.	The Stockton and Middlesbrough Corporations Joint Water Board, Nathaniel Surtees, Rev. Richard Surtees, Alfred Wright Surtees, Richard Villiers Surtees, or some or one of them.
Corn Mill and land comprising by estimation 0a. 2r. 0p. or thereabouts on the left side of the said dam in the said parish of Dinsdale in the county of Durham.	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

APPENDIX No. II.

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries, on an INQUIRY into the PROPRIETY of assenting to the PRAYER of a PETITION presented to the BOARD OF TRADE by the BOARD OF CONSERVATORS of the TEES FISHERY DISTRICT for authority to put in force the PROVISIONS of the LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACTS with respect to the PURCHASE of DINSDALE DAM and the PREMISES used in connexion therewith.

Board of Trade,
SIR, April 26, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that in accordance with my instructions I held an inquiry at the Police Court, Darlington, on the 19th and 20th instant into the propriety of assenting to the prayer of a petition received from the Board of Conservators of the Tees Fishery District for authority to put into force the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase of Dinsdale Dam and the premises used in connexion therewith for the purpose of the removal of such weir in whole or in part.

The Board of Conservators were represented by Mr. Gawan Taylor, instructed by Mr. M. B. Dodds, solicitor and clerk to the Board. The owners of the weir (Messrs. Surtees) were represented by Mr. Percy Gye, instructed by Mr. A. A. Surtees.

A preliminary objection to the whole proceedings was taken by Mr. Gye on the following grounds:—

1st. That the Fishery Board were estopped from taking any steps to acquire the dam compulsorily by reason of the fact that in 1878, on their petition, a Provisional Order had been made in respect of it, and that the Bill for its confirmation by Parliament had been withdrawn.

2nd. That the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries had "approved" a certain so-called "fish-pass" which the owners had at great expense made in the dam.

3rd. That the Board of Trade before ordering the inquiry ought to have satisfied themselves that, besides the mere provision of the purchase money and compensation, the Fishery Board were possessed of funds sufficient to defray the costs of arbitration, of the removal of the dam, of providing means of access thereto, and of meeting any steps which the owners might take in appealing to one of the Superior Courts to quash any Provisional Order that might be made and of opposing its confirmation by Parliament.

I promised to make a note of these objections though they seemed to me untenable. The former Provisional Order never had any effect and could be no bar to the present proceedings, while the application of section 49 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, is unlimited save in the case of navigation or waterworks weirs, of which Dinsdale Dam is not one.

With respect to the remaining objection I pointed out that while the Board of Trade had evidently received sufficient *primâ facie* evidence as to the means of the Fishery Board to justify them in ordering an inquiry it would be open to the owners to bring before me facts or arguments negativing the general propriety of assenting to the prayer of the petition.

Dinsdale Dam—the property of Mr. Nathaniel Surtees (of Childe Okeford, Blandford), the Rev. Richard Surtees (of Holtby Rectory, Yorkshire), and Mr. A. W. Surtees (of 35, Bedford Row, London, W.C.) —is an upright wall of solid masonry standing between 6 and 7 feet above the lowest summer level of the pool below, and extending in a curve right across the river, a distance of about 200 feet. There is no other serious obstruction to fish below High Force near the source of the River Tees. Besides milling purposes, the dam was formerly used for the capture of salmon, being provided at either end with fish locks or traps. In accordance with a judgment of the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries which will be more particularly referred to later on, the traps have been removed, those on the left or Durham side being replaced by a mill-wheel, and those on the right or Yorkshire side by a "passage for fish." On the Yorkshire side Messrs. Surtees own the fisheries for three-quarters of a mile above and 200 yards below the dam, and on the Durham side for three-quarters of a mile above and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles below it.

Witness after witness on both sides testified to frequent occasions on which they had watched the fish jumping in hundreds at the dam, their description generally corresponding with what I had myself seen there. The only difference between those who testified on behalf of the owners and the Conservators respectively was as to the proportionate number of fish surmounting the dam. The cross-examination of the Board's witnesses was directed to showing that, though the fish might be seen jumping at low states of the water, they could get over the dam by simply swimming up in a flood, when they could not be seen. But Mr. Campbell, son-in-law of one of the owners and the principal witness called on their behalf, repudiated this suggestion, and stated from his own intimate knowledge of the locality that at such times the water was too heavy for fish to face it, and that the most favourable conditions for their ascent were to be found when the water was "fining" down to a suitable state for angling. On one such occasion he and three others had between them counted 65 fish which he believed to have actually surmounted the dam in 10 minutes.

That fish do get over the dam is admitted by the Conservators, but they maintain that they are unable to do so in adequate numbers. This contention is virtually borne out by the argument urged on behalf of the owners that the removal of the dam would be injurious, because, as they allege, there are no spawning beds above the dam, and if the fish had free access to the upper reaches of the river they would be liable to be poached. But one of their principal witnesses, the tenant of Messrs. Surtees' fishery, admitted that there was abundance of good spawning ground for 20 miles above the dam, which is only some 5 miles above the tidal flow. Another of their witnesses stated that he had often seen fish spawning in the tideway. I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that Dinsdale Dam is a most serious obstruction to fish and most prejudicial to the fisheries of the Tees. Nor is this opinion in any degree modified by the existence of the so-called fish-pass. It was alleged by the Board to be practically worthless; by the owners to be practically perfect. Witnesses on both sides testified to having on certain occasions seen it, or some at least of its compartments, "paved" with fish. Nobody could assert positively that he had ever actually seen a fish emerge from it into the river above, but witnesses on behalf of the owners alleged that they had seen the bubbles made as the fish passed through.

While fully accepting the good faith of these statements, I am unable to believe that the "pass" is even moderately efficient. On the occasion

of a visit to the dam last autumn, when Mr. Campbell most courteously afforded me every facility for making a minute inspection of the interior of the structure, I found two of the partitions missing, the entrance barred by a thick iron rod which had lain there for an indefinite period, and the only passage for fish higher up blocked by a stone. Under such circumstances no fish could by the remotest possibility get through, but I doubt whether, save under the most exceptional circumstances, it is of any use even when in its most perfect state. Mr. Campbell in his evidence stated that the favourite point for the fish to jump at the weir was at the corner immediately above the foot of the "pass," and this fact alone shows its inefficiency.

As regards the probable amount of compensation, the Fishery Board contended that, though they were anxious to meet Messrs. Surtees fairly and even generously, the only sum which they could strictly be expected to pay would be in respect of the dam itself, of the adjacent mill, and of a small piece of land on which the mill stands. They called the manager of the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board to show that the mill had been let to that body since 1884. The circumstances of this tenancy are peculiar. When the Water Board in 1884 were seeking Parliamentary power to postpone the date at which they ought to discharge into the Tees from their Hury Reservoir 3,348,000 gallons of compensation water a day, the Messrs. Surtees threatened to oppose the scheme on the ground of injury to their mill, but they agreed to withdraw their opposition on the Water Board becoming tenants of the mill at 60*l.* a year until such time as they should be able to discharge the compensation water—a contingency which is expected to occur during the present year. It was admitted that the Water Board, having absolutely no use for the mill, had not worked it, but their payments under the agreement had been regularly acknowledged as for "rent," and it seems unquestionable that they were legally the tenants thereof. On behalf of the Messrs. Surtees, however, it was claimed that the payments were simply an equivalent for the loss of power which the mill was suffering from the continued absence of the compensation water. On this it may be remarked that, if 60*l.* a year was a fair consideration for the absence of so small a quantity of water from a river of the size of the Tees at this point, the full milling power must have been worth many hundreds a year. But it was stated in evidence by Mr. A. A. Surtees that the mill had never been let for more than 60*l.* a year, and that (except for the occupation by the Water Board) it had not been let at all since 1872, being only occasionally used for sawing or milling purposes by the owners, or gratuitously by other persons with their consent, for which purposes its value was placed at 30*l.* a year. Under these circumstances I can come to no other conclusion than that the 60*l.* a year paid by the Water Board has been received under the name of "rent," in order to give a fictitious value to a property which is unlettable at 30*l.* a year.

The figures suggested by counsel for the owners—though he disclaimed binding them to them—included three years' purchase of the Water Board's payment of 60*l.* a year, and 20 years' purchase of the mill at 30*l.* a year with 10 per cent. added for compulsion, or a total of 840*l.* for the mill and dam. Nothing was said as to the value of the piece of land on which the mill stands, but it can hardly be greater than 1*l.* a year.

But in addition to the value of the mill it was contened on behalf of the owners that injury to the fishery must be taken into account. This was contested by the Fishery Board on the ground that the dam having been declared "illegal" any increment of value which the fishery

below may have derived from its existence has been illegitimate, having been mainly due to the capture of fish which, having once got past the nets fishing below the 100 yards limit, have ultimately fallen a prey to them only after exhausting themselves in vain efforts to surmount the dam, and that consequently no claim for depreciation by reason of its removal could be sustained. The answer of the owners is that the weir is a legal weir. The facts are that in 1867 the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries held an inquiry into the legality of the dam, which they declared to be "illegal in so far as it hindered and caught "or facilitated the catching of salmon," and they ordered the owners, within seven months, to render it "incapable of catching fish by closing "the fish locks, and by making an opening in the centre of the top of "the said dam seven feet wide and four feet deep," reserving, however, power to the owners "as an alternative, and in lieu of making the said "opening, to make a fish-pass, or provide other means," to meet the approval of the Commissioners, "as a sufficient substitute for the said opening." An appeal against this decision was entered by Messrs. Surtees, but it never came to a hearing, having been, as Mr. Gye explained, "compromised." The result of this "compromise" was the issue by the Commissioners of a certificate, dated March 19th, 1873, setting forth the above facts, and concluding as follows: "And whereas "since the date of our said order the owners of the said dam have, "with our approval, converted one of the said fish-locks, to wit, the "fish-lock at the Durham end of the said dam into a site for a mill-"wheel, and have converted the other fish-lock, to wit, the fish-lock at "the Yorkshire end of the said dam, into a passage for fish, which has "met with our approval as a sufficient substitute for the aforesaid "opening, now, therefore, we do hereby adjudge and decide that our "said order has been fully satisfied and complied with, and we certify "that the fish-passage so approved by us is at the Yorkshire end of "the said dam," &c.

Although counsel for Messrs. Surtees agreed that the general effect of this certificate was to "alter the nature of the dam from an illegal "fishing mill-dam into a legal mill-dam," he claimed that it was also equivalent to an approval of the "fish-passage" as a "fish-pass" under section 12 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, and that the owners would consequently be entitled to compensation for injury to the fishery which might arise from the removal of the dam. It seems to me that this argument is a mistaken one. The Special Commissioners had no power to approve a "fish-pass," nor does their certificate show that they did so. They directed—as they had the power to do—a specific opening in the dam by the removal of a part of it, and they gave the owners their choice between this and two alternatives. One of these alternatives was the making of a "fish-pass." The only person who could decide the form and dimensions of a legal "fish-pass" was the Secretary of State (now the Board of Trade), and the Secretary of State and the Board of Trade have both consistently declined to approve any of the plans hitherto submitted to them for a fish-pass for Dinsdale Dam. The other alternative was the provision of some means which would meet the approval of the Special Commissioners as a sufficient substitute for the opening first ordered. The Commissioners were the sole authority who could order the opening, and they were the sole authority who could approve of the substitute therefor; and in approving a substitute under the name of a "passage for fish," or a "fish-passage," they clearly distinguished it from the first alternative of a "fish-pass." It seems clear, therefore, that, even if it could be shown that the present structure is in all respects the same as that which the Commissioners

referred to in their certificate—and I have good ground for believing that it is not—its only effect would be that their original order to render the dam incapable of catching fish still remained "satisfied and complied with." The erection of a "fish-pass" would have had an entirely different effect. Instead of rendering the dam incapable of catching fish, its result might possibly have been to legalise fishing right up to the foot of the dam, and on this ground it may be questioned whether the Special Commissioners, having found the dam "illegal," were right in giving the owners the option of putting in a "fish-pass." The owners, however, did not avail themselves of this option. It is true they have endeavoured by every means in their power, but without success, to obtain for the "fish-passage" which they erected the *status* of a duly approved "fish-pass," and in this connexion it is important to note that section 17 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, prohibits netting for salmon within 50 yards above or 100 yards below any dam, but provides that this prohibition shall not be enforced in respect of any dam to which a fish-pass has been attached in pursuance of section 12 of the Act of 1861, until compensation for the loss of the right to fish has been made by the Conservators to the persons entitled to fish in such water. For 20 years this prohibition has been enforced against Messrs. Surtees and their tenants without any such compensation having been paid. It is certain that they would not have submitted to this had there been the least ground for the contention which they now put forward.

The immediate point involved in the whole argument as to the relation between the dam and the fishery is whether the compensation which might reasonably be expected to be awarded to Messrs. Surtees would be likely to exceed the available funds at the disposal of the Board. For the reasons given above, I think that it is improbable that a jury or arbitrator, with the facts fully laid before them, would come to the conclusion that damage to the fishery ought to be taken into account. But, if I am wrong in this view, I think that such damage could not be assessed at anything like the sum suggested on behalf of the owners. The fishery is let at 105*l.* a year. Mr. Gye assumed it to be damaged to the extent of one half. This at 20 years' purchase would come to 1,050*l.*, while 10 per cent. added for compulsion would bring the figures to 1,155*l.* But the rent of 105*l.* is paid for the whole extent of the fishery above and below the dam. The tenant declared that he had in former times, when fishing for the owners, caught large numbers of salmon just above the dam, and that he now looked forward to catching many there for himself.* The removal of the dam would no doubt result in the lowering of the pool immediately above it, but the probabilities are that the stretch of water beyond would become more valuable than at present for angling if not for netting. In any case netting would become legal in the space of 100 yards below the dam where it is now illegal. Again this witness admitted that the removal of the dam would not affect the depth of water in any of the existing pools below; while Mr. Campbell strongly contested the view, which some of the Board's witnesses had expressed,

* The fishery had until lately been largely worked by means of the shackle net the use of which is now prohibited by byelaw. It was suggested that the Fishery Board's action in this respect had been prompted by a desire to depreciate the value of the fishery with a view to reducing the compensation which they might have to pay in the event of a Provisional Order being granted. Apart from other points the suggestion is disposed of by the admission of the tenant that he considered the shackle net a far less useful instrument than the draft net, which he intended in future to use both above and below the dam.

that if the dam were removed fish would "rush away" to the upper waters. He stated that fish did not begin to jump at the dam until at least 24 hours after a flood had reached it, and he contended with great reason that, dam or no dam, the fish would continue to lie in the pools, especially in the lower portion of the fishery, until tempted upwards by a good running water. Since, in his view, they easily get over the dam in good running water, the effect of its removal on a fishery extending for 1¾ miles below it could not be very serious. There is the further consideration that the fishery must necessarily participate eventually in the advantage which the whole river would derive from the abolition of the dam. As to the cost of the so-called "pass," which was put down as amounting to from 900*l.* to 1,000*l.*, the Board of Conservators cannot be held responsible because the owners preferred incurring this expense to the much smaller outlay which would have been required to make the opening for which it was a substitute.

The further point was raised that the only access to the mill and dam is along a private road in the possession of the Messrs. Surtees, and that it would be necessary for the Fishery Board to buy this road, as the Lands Clauses Acts gave no power to buy an easement, and the owners would refuse one. This objection seems frivolous, since it was shown, on behalf of the owners, that they had consented in 1875 to an arrangement whereby the Conservators were to remove part of the dam, and that they permitted the use of this private road by the public. But even if the road did not exist it appears to me that the Conservators would be entitled to a "way of necessity." In any event the law as it stands seems sufficient to meet the case.

As regards the point that the costs of the Board might be unusually heavy, I submit that the threat of opposition at every point ought to have no weight. It does not, indeed, seem at all improbable that the Board would make so liberal an offer as would altogether relieve them of the costs of arbitration. So recently as the 10th instant they offered the sum of 2,500*l.* for the mill and dam, but this was rejected by Messrs. Surtees, who had previously refused another offer of 2,616*l.* based on a valuation by a competent firm of valuers.

Under these circumstances I have to report that no evidence was brought before me sufficient to induce me to suggest a reconsideration by the Board of Trade of the question of the funds available to the Tees Fishery Board.

I conclude, therefore, that it is eminently desirable, in the interest of the Tees fisheries, that Dinsdale Dam should be removed, and that there is no reason to doubt the "propriety of assenting to the prayer" of the petition of the Board of Conservators of the Tees fishery district; and I recommend that the prayer of such petition should be assented to, and that a Provisional Order should be made accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX No. III.

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries, on an INQUIRY into a BYELAW made by the BOARD of CONSERVATORS of the DOVEY, MAWDDACH, and GLASLYN FISHERY DISTRICT, altering the ANNUAL CLOSE SEASON for RODS.

Board of Trade,

SIR, December 18, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 7th instant I held an inquiry at Barmouth with respect to the following byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn Fishery District :—

"That the byelaw now in force in the said district dated the 4th day of January 1881, which directs that the annual close season for fishing with rods for salmon shall commence on the 30th day of November and terminate on the 30th day of April, both inclusive, be revoked, and that in lieu thereof a new byelaw be made directing that the annual close season for fishing with rods for salmon throughout the district shall commence on the 1st day of November and terminate on the 30th day of April both inclusive."

The byelaw is not well drawn, but its practical effect would be to prohibit rod-fishing throughout the month of November, without, however, making any alteration in the close season for nets, which under an existing byelaw commences on the 14th September.

The Fishery Board were represented by their clerk, Mr. W. R. Davies, solicitor, of Dolgelley.

Formal objection to the byelaw had been made on behalf of the Dovey Fishery Association or Club, whose hon. secretary, Mr. Sackville Phelps, of Machynlleth, conducted the case for the opposition. The only other objectors were certain members of the Association, who, though presenting practically identical cases, claimed to appear in their individual capacities.

The Association rents a considerable stretch of water in the River Dovey from its mouth upwards. Formed about 35 years ago, before the passing of the Act under which the Board of Conservators was constituted, it has no doubt been largely instrumental in protecting the fisheries of the river from the effects of both mine pollution and illegal fishing, and until recently it has worked generally in harmony with the Board. It was with regret, therefore, that I observed evident traces of misunderstanding and considerable personal feeling between at least certain individual members of the two bodies, the continuation of which cannot fail to be detrimental to the interests of both, and consequently of the river in whose welfare they are mutually concerned. The number of members of the Association is limited to 40, but tickets, giving the right to fish with rod and line in the Club waters until the 31st October, are sold to residents in Machynlleth and Cemmaes. Members alone have the privilege of fishing in November, but with this exception all persons are equally subject to the rules of the Association, one of which prohibits the use of the gaff after the 30th September.

addition to the income from subscriptions and sale of tickets, the Association receives the proceeds of the sale of salmon caught by nets in its waters.

Besides the Dovey, the district under the jurisdiction of the Board of Conservators includes the Mawddach, Glaslyn, Dwyrhyd, Dysynni, and

some smaller streams, all of which contain both salmon and migratory trout.

The case for the Board is summed up in the statement that in November all these rivers are "teeming with fish which have spawned "or are about to spawn." I was particularly careful that the witnesses on both sides distinguished between salmon proper and migratory trout. So far as the latter are concerned there was practically no difference between the supporters and the opponents of the byelaw, and it may be taken as undisputed and indisputable that migratory trout are not fit to be taken in any part of the district in the month of November. As regards "salmon," the only point in dispute was as to their general condition in one river, the Dovey, after the 1st November. Apart from that river no attempt was made to controvert the evidence given on behalf of the Board that in November the only difference between the condition of the two classes of fish respectively is that, while the bulk of the migratory trout have actually spawned or are spawning, the majority of the salmon are either spawning or about to spawn. Mr. W. J. Kerr, agent to Mr. Oakley, the proprietor of the greater part of the River Dwyrhyd, stated that in eight years' experience of fishing in that stream he had never taken a fish in "satisfactory condition" after the 15th October, though he had taken many out of condition; and that Mr. Oakley was so convinced on the point that he intended henceforth to allow no fishing after October 31st at the latest. An elected member of the Board, representing the net fishermen of Portmadoc and neighbourhood, gave similar evidence as to the condition of the fish in the Glaslyn during, at any rate, the month of November. The water-bailiffs of the Board were called to give the result of their observations in all the larger rivers of the district seriatim, both generally and by reference to particular fish which they had examined at different periods in October and November. Some of these fish had been experimentally netted last month in various parts of the district under the authority of the Board of Conservators, with a special view to this inquiry; and, with the exception of one caught in the Glaslyn on the 21st November last, which was admitted to be "perfectly bright," they were all described as being "unclean," "black," "spawning," or "spawned out." The superintendent water-bailiff, who has had special experience of the Dovey, was emphatic in his opinion that such a description applied to the majority of the fish throughout the district in November, and that although, "if anything, the Dovey is later than the Glaslyn," the fish in the former river "are not fit to be taken" in that month.

It was pointed out that the present proposal of the Board of Conservators was the result of a deliberately formed conclusion based on observations made in recent years, and that in 1890 they had passed a byelaw under which rod-fishing would have closed at the end of October, but which had been disallowed by the Board of Trade because, while it would have fixed the general commencement of the rod season as at present on the 30th April, it would have made an exception in favour of angling in the Dwyrhyd and Glaslyn as early as the 2nd February. I may in passing say that it was admitted at the inquiry that at that time the rivers would be full of kelts.

The evidence in opposition to the byelaw was directed to showing that salmon do not begin to enter the Dovey, or at any rate are not caught there by rod and line, till October, and that they remain in good condition till at least the end of November: though it appeared that there would be no opposition if rod-fishing were stopped on the 15th of that month. It was admitted, however, by Mr. Phelps that "bad fish "are mixed with good" as early as October; by another witness that

"fish full of spawn have been taken in November;" and by a third, that the rods begin to get the "big fish" after September 13th, when the fish "naturally run up because the nets are off" after that date. It was argued that if the rod-fishing season were curtailed at all it ought at any rate to extend to a date being not less than two months after that at which net-fishing ends, and the suggestion was made that it would be more to the advantage of the river to restrict net-fishing—by increasing the weekly close season for example—than to limit angling.

On a careful review of all the facts and arguments laid before me, I come to the conclusion that the general condition of fish in the district in November is not such as to warrant an extension of the angling season into any part of that month; and that no sufficient reason has been shown for hesitating to decide the immediate question on this ground alone. On the other hand, the result of the inquiry has been to leave on my mind a very strong impression that the byelaw does not go far enough, and that, whilst reverting to what is in effect the statutory period for the commencement of the close season for rods, the Board of Conservators ought to take a similar step with regard to that for nets. So far as the opposition to the byelaw is concerned it seems certain that it would not have existed if the rods had been left in enjoyment of as long an extension after the end of the present netting season as the statutory close time affords; but the evidence brought before me by both sides points most strongly to the advisability of giving this extension, not by making the rod close season commence in the middle of November, but by making the net season end on the 31st August.

I am, however, of opinion that the byelaw is a step in the right direction, and is one which ought to be confirmed apart from its defects in drafting.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Fryer,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX IV.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

1.—Was the take of salmon and migratory trout in 1893 above, about, or below the average: (*a.*) In tidal waters. (*b.*) In fresh waters. (*c.*) Generally?

2.—Can you give an estimate of the number and gross weight of salmon and migratory trout caught in 1893: (*a.*) With net. (*b.*) With rod?

3.—What is your report for the year 1893 on the fisheries (if any) for—(*a.*) trout; (*b.*) char; (*c.*) grayling; (*d.*) eels; (*e.*) other freshwater fish?

4.—Did "salmon disease" appear in 1893? If so, state full particulars.

5.—State the number of water bailiffs employed in your District in 1893: (*a.*) paid out of the funds of your Board; (*b.*) not so paid.

6.—Give particulars of any dams destroyed or abandoned in 1893; and of any new dams built, or old dams rebuilt after having been destroyed or taken down to the extent of half their length; and of any dams altered. Have fish-passes been attached where required by law?

7.—Were any other fish-passes built or altered in 1893? Have such passes proved successful?

8.—Are the approved fish-passes in good condition? Give particulars with respect to any requiring repair.

9.—Were any channels for the supply of waterworks or canals opened in 1893? If so, have gratings been attached thereto?

10.—Were any other gratings or similar devices erected in 1893? Are they effective?

11.—Were any new mines or factories discharging, or likely to discharge, substances deleterious to fish, opened in 1893; or was any new substance, poisonous or deleterious to fish, allowed to flow into your rivers?

12.—What steps were taken in 1893 to prevent pollution from mines and factories, or sewage from towns, from entering your rivers? Have such steps proved successful?

13.—Make a return of all licences issued in 1893.

14.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Board under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts in 1893.

15.—Is there any other point to which you wish to draw attention?

16.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Fishery Board?

17.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Board, if any.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS RETURNED BY THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The answers to question 16 are tabulated in Appendix IX., p. 89.

In the arrangement of the following answers the districts are taken in their order on the line of coast, beginning at the north-west.

EDEN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below. (*b.*) Much below. (*c.*) Below.

2.—(*b.*) 300 salmon, weighing 4,500 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) A very bad season all over the district, owing to the ong spell of dry weather.

4.—The disease made its first appearance about the middle of December 1892, but in a much less virulent form. Comparatively few fish died from its effects. 360 salmon were taken out of the rivers or found on the sides by the bailiffs, but the greater part of them were male fish, such as usually die after spawning. Up to the end of December 1893 there was scarcely any appearance of disease, and it is hoped that it is gradually dying out.

5.—(*a.*) 10 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 12.

12.—The pollution of the River Eden by the Carlisle sewage was extremely bad during the dry summer, preventing, it is believed, the sea trout and herlings from running freely. The Pollution Committee of the Board had an interview with the Carlisle Health Committee, who referred the matter to the General Purposes Committee, with whom the Pollution Committee had a later conference. The result was that the General Purposes Committee undertook to at once set about a very considerable extension of the screening apparatus, and the Pollution Committee undertook to advise the Board not to take any further steps until it was seen what mitigation of the nuisance was effected. The new screens will shortly be at work.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net -	2*l.* 5*s.*	2	4 10 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	148	222 0 0
Hang or drift net -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	5*l.*	31	155 0 0
Ditto - -	3*l.*	5	15 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	14	70 0 0	5*l.*	4	20 0 0
Ditto - -	3*l.*	4	12 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		26	£106 10 0	- -	183	£397 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £503 10*s.* 0*d.*

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.*	143	150 3 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,219	152 7 6
„ „ * -	10*s.*	31	15 10 0	—	—	—
„ „ † -	5*s.*	42	10 10 0	—	—	—
„ „ ‡ -	5*s.*	26	6 10 0	—	—	—
„ weekly -	5*s.*	68	17 0 0	1*s.*	174	8 14 0
Total - - -		310	£199 13 0	- - -	1,393	£161 1 6

* Above Armathwaite.
† In Waver, Wampool, and Irthing.
‡ For single-handed rods.

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Shoulder net - - - - -	15*s.*	10	7 10 0
Draft net - - - - -	20*s.*	2	2 0 0
Total - - -	- - -	12	£9 10 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	3	43 7 0

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using gaff for killing salmon.	Carlisle City	2	1 1 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 14 0	—	1
Unclean salmon in possession.	„	3	0 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—
Possession of salmon roe.	„	1	0 10 6	0 10 0	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle County.	4	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	0 10 0	0 8 9	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	2 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Gaff in possession -	„	1	0 10 0	0 14 0	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	„	2	0 10 0	0 14 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Killing young of salmon	„	1	0 1 0	0 6 0	—	—
Possession of young of salmon.	„	1	0 1 0	0 6 0	—	—
Using illegal net for killing salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 15 0	—	—
Using haaf net during annual close time.	„	1	1 0 0	1 5 0	—	—
Taking unclean salmon	Brampton	—	Cautioned.		—	1
Aiding and abetting -	„	—	Cautioned.		—	1
Using gaff and light for killing salmon.	„	2	1 0 0	0 14 0	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	„	1	0 5 0	1 14 0	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using illegal net for killing salmon.	Wigton	4	1 0 0	0 13 6	—	—
Grappling trout	„	1	0 10 0	0 14 6	—	—
Attempting to take salmon with gaff.	„	1	1 0 0	0 14 0	—	—
Second Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to take salmon with gaff.	Carlisle City	2	2 10 0	0 11 0	1	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle County.	3	1 0 0	0 13 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 10 0	0 12 6	—	1
Ditto	„	2	1 0 0	0 8 9	—	—
Ditto	„	2	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	2 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	„	1	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	2	0 10 0	0 8 0	—	—
Attempting to take salmon with gaff.	„	2	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 10 0	0 8 0	—	
Gaff and lights in possession.	„	2	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Third or Subsequent Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle City	1	5 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Gaff in possession	„	1	5 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	Carlisle County.	2	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	„	3	5 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	2 10 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	„	3	5 0 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto	„	3	5 0 0	0 14 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	5 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	2 10 0	0 14 0	—	—
Ditto	„	2	2 10 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 10 0	0 9 0	—	1
Ditto	„	4	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Gaff and lights in possession.	„	1	0 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	2	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using illegal net for salmon.	„	2	5 0 0	—	—	—
Unclean salmon in possession.	„	1	5 0 0	[illegible] 14 [illegible]	—	—
Ditto	„	1	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	1	2 10 0	0 [illegible] 6	—	—

15. The attention of almost all persons interested in the fisheries is fixed upon Armathwaite weir, and there is a general feeling that some sort of a salmon pass must be erected during the summer of 1894.

The Watching Committee would again call the attention of the Board of Trade to the anomalous state of the law, which, in effect, allows 600 or 700 yards of net to be used by the drift net fishermen in the Solway, who only pay 5*l.* for 300 yards. The difficulty would be overcome if the fishermen were compelled to pay for all the net carried in the boat.

(Signed) J. Bedwell Slater.

30th December 1893.

DERWENT.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

DERWENT DISTRICT.

1.—(*c.*) Below the average.

3.—(*a.*) Below the average.

4.—It did, but to a much less extent than in previous years, a few fish only were seen affected by the disease.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; (*b.*) 1 temporary; total 5.

7.—No new ones were built, but the fish pass in the tail race at the Goat Mills, Cockermouth, was slightly altered to better facilitate the passage of sea trout and has proved successful.

8.—Yes.

12.—None beyond reporting complaints to the County Council, who have the question of pollution of rivers generally under consideration.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		2	£17 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	122	122 0 0	5*s.*	251	62 15 0
Up to the 15th September.	10*s.*	177	88 10 0	—	—	—
For a month -	5*s.*	34	8 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	189	23 12 6
For a week -	2*s.* 6*d.*	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
For a day - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*s.*	56	2 16 0
Total - - -		335	£219 5 0	- -	496	£89 3 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Draft net - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	2	3 0 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - -	3	28 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using light - -	Cockermouth	1	5 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	0 3 0	0 12 6	—	—
Having unseasonable salmon in possession.	"	5	5 0 0	0 7 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	2	5 0 0	0 7 3	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	0 13 0	0 7 0	—	—
Taking salmon without a licence.	"	1	20 6 6	0 13 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	1 6 6	0 13 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	2	20 11 3	0 8 9	—	—
Using snatch - -	"	1	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	0 7 0	0 13 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	0 8 6	0 11 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	3 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using click hook -	"	1	5 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	2	1 9 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	2 9 0	0 11 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting -	"	3	0 3 6	0 6 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	2	0 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	1 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Having unseasonable fish in possession.	Workington	1	2 months' imprisonment.	—	—	—
Taking fish without licence.	Keswick	—	—	—	4	3
Having unseasonable fish in possession.	"	1	0 0 6	0 10 6	—	—
Disturbing salmon spawning.	"	1	0 5 0	0 11 0	—	—

(Signed) T. CUTHBERT BURN.
15th January 1894.

WEST CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

WEST CUMBERLAND.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below the average.

2:—

Salmon (Salmo salar).		Trout (Migratory).		Total.	
No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(*a.*) 584	4,420	1,815	5,364	2,399	9,784
(*b.*) 170	1,190	1,700	1,800	1,870	2,990
Total 754	5,610	3,515	7,164	4,269	12,774

3.—(*a.*) A bad season on account of the dry weather. (*d.*) Plentiful.

4.—Salmon disease was not so prevalent this season. 30 fish were taken out during the months of January and February and 2 in July.

5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 4.

8.—There are two fish-passes on the River Ehen which require altering as it is difficult for fish to get up the river at present.

11.—No new mines were opened, but the fish in the Rivers Keekle and Ehen are injured by pollution from the coal and other mines.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.:—	5*l.*	2	10 0 0			
Draft or seine net under 50 yards in length.	3*l.*	8	24 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto above 50 and under 200 yards in length.				5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Total		10	£34 0 0		1	£5 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line — £39 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s.
For the season	15*s.*	158	118 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	360	45 0 0
„ a week	5*s.*	46	11 10 0	1*s.*	80	4 0 0
„ a day	2*s.*	44	4 8 0	—	—	—
Total		248	134 8 0		440	49 0 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon	2	30 0 0

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Having in his possession an illegal instrument for the purpose of catching salmon.	Whitehaven	1	0 1 6	1 8 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting in last offence.	„	—	—	—	—	1
For taking trout in private waters.	„	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
For having in his possession a spear for the purpose of catching salmon.	Bootle	1	0 2 6	0 17 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting in last offence.	„	1	0 2 6	0 17 6	—	—
Using a net for taking trout without a licence.	Whitehaven	1	0 17 10	1 2 2	—	—
Ditto	„	2	0 12 6	1 7 6	—	—
Using a net for taking trout without a licence.	Cleator Moor	1	2 0 4	0 19 8	—	—
Ditto	„	2	2 8 0	0 12 0	—	—
For disturbing salmon in spawning beds.	Whitehaven	1	0 12 3	1 7 9	—	3

(Signed) John Webster.
9th February 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

KENT, BELA, WINSTER, LEVEN, AND DUDDON DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) The extremely dry season interfered with trout fishing. (*b.*) For some unknown reason char could not be netted although apparently plentiful. (*c.*) None. (*d.*), (*e.*) Of no importance in this district.

4.—Not more than usual. Nothing like disease.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent, 4 temporary; total, 8.

12.—Application was made to the Westmorland County Council as to the Kent, but beyond cautions nothing has resulted.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	£ s. d. - - -	5*l.*	20	£ s. d. 100 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £100 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	10*s.*	171	£ s. d. 85 10 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,379	£ s. d. 172 7 6
„ a week - -	5*s.*	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		172	£85 15 0	- -	1,379	£172 7 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Draft net for trout - - - -	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	1	1 13 4
Plumb lines for char - - - -	5*s.*	59	14 15 0
Total - - - - - - -		60	£16 8 4

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Grappling for trout -	Kendal -	1	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 8 0	—	1

15.—The only point to which attention is directed arises from the extremely dry summer, by reason of which salmon and sea trout could not enter the rivers until late in the autumn, and were as a consequence swept out by the draft nets from the pools at the mouths of the rivers, and the early run of fish almost entirely taken out, leaving only the latest run of fish for breeding purposes.

(Signed) S. Hart Jackson.
9th February 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

LUNE.

LUNE, WYRE, KEER, AND COCKER DISTRICT.

1.—(*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) A very poor season—one of the worst for many years.

4.—There was very little "salmon disease" in this district last year. The old fish were very late in getting down owing to the exceptionally dry season, but they appeared in perfect health though reduced in condition. The date of their going down was July 19.

5.—(*a.*) 8 permanent; (*b.*) 1 permanent; total, 9.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
The Cockersand Abbey Baulk (licensee, Henry Raby).	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.*	23	66 0 0
				1*l.* 10*s.*	9	13 10 0
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- -	- - -	Various amounts, according to length.	28	210 0 0
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	5	25 0 0	5*l.*	6	30 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.*	2	4 0 0
Total - - - -		6	£35 0 0	- - -	67	£323 10 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - -						£358 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	94	94 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	809	101 2 6
Ditto - -	5*s.*	125	31 5 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		219	£125 5 0	—	809	£101 2 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Nets - - - - - - -	1*l.*	4	4 0 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	11	33 10 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using snatch - -	Sedbergh	1	3 0 0	0 5 9	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 5 9	—	—
Disturbing salmon on spawning bed.	Shap	2	0 10 0	No costs.	—	—
Unlawful possession of unclean salmon.	„	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Lancaster (Borough).	1	5s. and 1l. for fish.	1 1 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	5s. and 1l. for fish.	1 2 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1l. and 4l. for fish.	1 1 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Lancaster (County).	1	1l. and 1l. for fish.	1 7 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	1l. and 1l. for fish.	1 5 6 each.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Lancaster (Borough)	1	5s. and 1l. for fish.	1 3 0	—	—
Unlawful possession of light and gaff.	Sedbergh	2	0 10 0	0 8 0 each.	—	—
Unlawful possession of gaff.	Lancaster (County).	1	0 5 0	1 7 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	0 5 0	1 3 6 each.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	1 4 6	—	—
Taking smelt - -	Garstang	1	0 2 6	0 14 6	—	—
Taking trout without licence.	„	1	10s. and 1s. for 12 fish.	0 12 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	Ingleton	2	0 5 0	0 6 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Sedbergh	1	0 5 0	0 6 6	—	—
Unlawfully taking salmon.	Lancaster (County).	1	0 12 6	1 2 6	—	—
Fishing for salmon without licence -	Sedbergh	2	2 1 0	No costs.	—	—
Assault on bailiffs -	„	2	2 0 0	0 9 6 each.	—	—
Fishing during close season.	Lancaster (County).	2	1 0 0	1 6 6 each.	—	—

(Signed) WILLIAM T. SHARP.
24th January 1894.

RIBBLE DISTRICT.

RIBBLE

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Much below the average.
2.—(*a.*) 180 salmon, weighing 2,160 lbs.; (*b.*) 14 salmon, weighing 168 lbs.; total, 194 salmon, weighing 2,328 lbs.
3.—(*a.*) An increase in the number of fish taken.
4.—There was very little disease during the whole year.
5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 1 temporary; total, 4.
8.—The fish-passes have been recently put into repair.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5l.	8	40 0 0
Total	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	8	£40 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	1*l.*	177	£ *s.* *d.* 177 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	652	£ *s.* *d.* 81 10 0

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	4	£ *s.* *d.* 20 10 0

14 :—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Damming lading and groping.	Bolton-by-Bowland.	—	—	—	—	2
Ditto - - -	Blackburn County Sessions.	—	—	—	—	2
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Clitheroe County Sessions.	2	0 2 6	0 7 6	—	
Damming lading and groping.	Settle -	1	0 1 0	—	—	1

(Signed) Thomas J. Backhouse.
7th February 1894.

Dee.

DEE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below the average.

2.—(*b.*) 52 salmon.

4.—Yes. 3 salmon all males and spawned were affected with fungus disease.

5.—(*a.*) 6 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 8.

8.—The fish-passes at Llangollen Weir and Erbistock Weir are both in a poor state.

11.—Undoubtedly poison is being discharged in the river from several chemical works situate principally in the tidal parts of the river; but the poison is in such small quantities, as the discharge is in tidal waters, that the Board are unable to take proceedings to put a stop to it.

12. The proprietors of the works in the district have been frequently communicated with. No.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net - -	2*l.* 5*s.*	9	20 5 0	—	—	—
Draft net - -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	67	335 0 0
Trammel net -	- - -	- -	- - -	15*l.*	14	210 0 0
Total - - -		9	£20 5 0	- - -	81	£545 0 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -						£565 5*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			
For the season -	1*l.*	45	45 0 0	—	—	—
„ a week -	10*s.*	12	6 0 0	—	—	—
„ a day - -	5*s.*	6	1 10 0	—	—	—
Total - -	- -	63	£52 10 0	- - - -		—

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killing unseasonable salmon.	Chester	1	2 0 0	and costs.		—
Killing an unclean salmon at Chester Weir.	„	1		Ordered to pay costs		—
In possession of unclean salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	and costs	—	—
For fishing draft net within 100 yards of another.	„	2	0 5 0	each and costs	—	—
Being in possession of a snare, &c.	Broxton	1	1 0 0	and costs	—	—
For taking salmon fry	Llangollen	1	1 0 0	and costs	—	—
For killing unclean salmon.	Ruabon	—	—	—	—	2
Shooting a net within 100 yards of another.	Northop	2	0 5 0	each and costs	—	—
			Third or subsequent Offence.			
			£ s. d.			
Killing unseasonable salmon.	Chester	1	3 0 0	and costs	1	—
Assaulting bailiff -	„	1	0 5 0	and costs	—	—

(Signed) Henry Jolliffe.
1st March 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

ELWY AND CLWYD.

ELWY AND CLWYD DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Very much below the average.

2.—(*a.*) 2,219 salmon, weighing 11,095 lbs. (*b.*) 360 salmon, weighing 900 lbs. Total, 2,579 salmon, weighing 11,995 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) An exceptionally bad season.

4.—Very little disease.

5.—(*a.*) Four permanent.

8.—Yes.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	£ s. d. - - -	3*l.* 10*s.*	11	£ s. d. 38 10 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	1*l.*	55	£ s. d. 55 0 0	4*s.* 6*d.*	274	£ s. d. 61 13 0
„ a week - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*s.*	143	14 6 0
Total - - - -		55	£55 0 0	- - -	417	£75 19 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking the young of salmon.	St. Asaph	1	0 10 0	0 8 0	—	—
Gaffing salmon -	Division of Isaled.	1	0 10 0	0 16 9	—	—
Disturbing salmon -	„	1	2 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Denbigh Borough.	—	—	—	—	1
Fouling salmon river -	„	1	Two months' hard labour.	—	—	—
Gaffing salmon -	„	1	0 10 0	0 11 6	—	—
Disturbing salmon -	„	—	—	—	1	—
Using gaff for killing salmon.	Ruthin	—	—	—	—	1
Aiding and abetting ditto.	„	—	—	—	1	—
Killing a trout - -	„	1	0 0 6	0 7 6	—	—
Attempting to kill a trout.	„	2	0 2 0	0 9 6	—	—
Using net for catching salmon.	„	1	5 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ditto.	„	1	0 10 0	0 7 6	—	—
Using gaff for catching salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	0 10 6	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	Colwyn Bay	—	—	—	—	1

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SECOND OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted
Taking the young of salmon.	St. Asaph	1	1 0 0	0 7 6	—	—

(Signed) HUGH FRANCIS BIRLEY.
13th January 1894.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

CONWAY.

1.—(*a.*) Above the average. (*b.*) Much below the average. (*c.*) Salmon, below the average; migratory trout, about an average.

2.—(*b.*) 122 salmon, weighing 1,491 lbs.; 286 migratory trout, weighing 427 lbs. Total 408, weighing 1,918 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) Very poor.

4.—Salmon disease did appear slightly at the end of the year 1893, and a few fish have died lately, but we have had much less of it than for many years past, at the same time it must be remembered that there were far fewer fish in the river.

5.—(*a.*) Two permanent.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing weir at Caerhun.	3*l.*	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto at Llandrillo yn rhos.	3*l.*	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Basket at Tanrallt, Bettws-y-coed.	3*l.*	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net	2*l.*	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Hang or drift net -	3*l.*	3	9 0 0	3*l.*	1	3 0 0
Draft or seine net -	3*l.*	5	15 0 0	3*l.*	5	15 0 0
Total - - -		12	£35 0 0	- -	6	£18 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - £53 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	17	17 0 0	1*s.*	350	17 10 0
„ a month -	10*s.*	16	8 0 0	—	—	—
„ a week -	3*s.*	111	16 13 0	—	—	—
„ a day - -	1*s.*	321	16 1 0	6*d.*	34	0 17 0
Total - - - -		465	£57 14 0	- - -	384	£18 7 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Working draft net within 100 yards of another draft net.	Llanrwst	2	1 0 0	0 19 6 each.	—	—
Using net as a fixed engine,	Bettws-y-coed.	1	2 10 0	1 8 6	—	—

15.—The year 1893 will ever be remembered as a season of extraordinary drought, which practically ruined the rod fishing on the Conway as on many other rivers throughout Great Britain. But we noticed that when a few floods came at the back end of the season fish did not take the river as we expected. They seemed to have forsaken the river, a fact which has been found to have been the case in many other waters throughout the United Kingdom. We attribute the great falling off in the rod fishing for salmon to the abnormally dry season and also to the excessive netting in the tideway. There were six new nets with all modern improvements put on this year, and as the weather was entirely in their favour they made almost a clean sweep of all the fish. It should be made imperative that all netters should be obliged to send to the Board of Conservators a full and complete acoount of their takes.

Much fewer fish have been seen on the spawning beds this season.

(Signed) CHAS. T. ALLARD,
11th January 1894.

SEIONT.

SEIONT, GWYRFAI, AND LLYFNI DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*) Below. (*c*) Owing to the exceptional drought the season of 1893 was the worst in this district for several years.

2.—(*a.*) 761 salmon, weighing 5,673 lbs. (*b.*) 33 salmon, weighing 201 lbs. Total, 794 salmon, weighing 5,874 lbs.

3.—(*a.*), (*b.*) Bad season.

4.—None reported in 1893.

5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent; 2 temporary; total, 7.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
						£ s. d.
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	8	40 0 0
Ditto - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.*	3	9 0 0
Total -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	11	£49 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.*	23	24 3 0	5*s.*	389	97 5 0
	10*s.* 6*d.*	6	3 3 0			
,, a week -	5*s.*	4	1 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	40	5 0 0
,, a day - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	4	0 10 0	1*s.*	85	4 5 0
Total - -	- -	37	£28 16 0	- - -	514	£106 10 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
Illegal fishing - -	Carnarvon County Bench.	1	£ s. d. Ordered to pay costs.	£ s. d. 0 5 6	—	—
Using fixed engine -	,,	—	—	—	—	1
Third or subsequent Offence.						
Illegal fishing - -	Carnarvon County Bench.	1	2 10 0	0 8 0	—	—

15.—I am of opinion that some restriction should be placed on the use of nets ostensibly employed for the purpose of catching coarse fish. In the second case mentioned in answer to question 14, the magistrates dismissed the summons because the defendant alleged that he had fixed the engine, a net, for the purpose of catching herrings, and called evidence to prove that it was the practice to do so. The net in question was fixed in the estuary of one of the rivers under the jurisdiction of my Board and had three salmon entangled in its meshes when it was found by the water bailiffs. There was not a single herring in the net. A defence of this kind is always available in such a case, and unless Parliament can be induced to pass some measure dealing with the matter, I fear it will be of very little use to institute proceedings in similar cases.*

(Signed) Jno. Thos. Roberts.
11th January 1894.

DWYFACH DISTRICT.

Dwyfach.

15.—Things in this district are in the same state as when the answers to last year's questions were sent up. No attempt has been made to restart the supervision of the rivers, and I am not quite certain whether or not a Board of Conservators was nominated last year by the County Council. At all events, as late clerk, I have heard of no action of any kind having been taken by them—not even the holding of a meeting. Frequent floods of late have been favourable to salmon going up the rivers to spawn, but I am informed that poachers when unable to use spears on account of the floods resort to nets.

(Signed) Thos. Roberts.
4th January 1894.

* This case seems to be met by Short *v.* Bastard. 46 J. P. 580.—A. D. B.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Dovey.

DOVEY, MAWDDACH, AND GLASLYN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below the average in number, but the weight of salmon was greater and the condition of the fish better.

3.—(*a.*) Below the average in all the rivers. (*e.*) No other freshwater fish known to be in the rivers except red fin, as to which no return was made.

4.—Yes, slightly in the Artro, Mawddach, Dovey, and Dysynni rivers.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; (*b.*) 12 permanent, 3 temporary; total, 19.

8.—Yes, in fair condition.

12.—None. The subject of the pollution of the Mawddach has been before the County Council, and they have refused to take any action in the matter.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod or Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing mill dam on the River Dulas; licensee, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	6	30 0 0	5*l.*	16	80 0 0
Total - - -		7	£40 0 0	- - -	16	£80 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £120 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	145	72 10 0	—	—	—
„ a month -	5*s.*	144	36 0 0	—	—	—
„ a week -	2*s.* 6*d.*	178	22 5 0	—	—	—
„ a day -	1*s.*	509	25 9 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		976	£156 4 0	—	—	—

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using gaff and light for taking salmon.	Dolgelley	2	0 2 6	0 16 10	—	—
Taking unseasonable salmon.	„	3	0 2 6	0 16 10	—	—
Resisting water-bailiff -	„	—	—	—	3	3
Having gaff in possession.	„	1	0 2 6	2 9 3	1	—
Taking salmon with net of illegal mesh.	Towyn	—	—	—	2	—
Using net without proper licence.	„	2	0 2 6	0 9 6	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing with rod and line for salmon without licence.	Towyn	1	0 2 0	0 10 0	1	—
Fishing for trout in close season.	—	—	—	0 8 0	2*	—
Taking trout during close season.	„	1	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 9 0	0 11 0	—	—
Fishing with rods for salmon without licence.	Machynlleth	2	1 0 0	1 6 0	—	—
Using gaff for catching salmon.	„	—	—	—	—	3
Using net without licence.	„	—	—	—	—	4
Having gaff in possession.	„	—	—	—	—	1
Being in possession of unseasonable salmon.	Festiniog	1	1 0 0	0 16 3	—	—
Aiding and abetting certain person to take salmon.	„	3	0 10 0	0 16 3	—	—
Using light to take salmon.	Penrhyndeudraeth.	3	—	0 4 6	—	—
Using gaff for taking salmon.	„	3	—	0 4 6	—	—
Taking unseasonable salmon.	„	3	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—

* One on payment of costs.

SECOND OFFENCE.

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using light for taking salmon.	Dolgelley	1	2 10 0	0 16 10	—	—

(Signed) W. ROBT. DAVIES.
29th January 1894.

AYRON DISTRICT.

AYRON.

1.—(*a.*) Below average; (*b.*) below average; (*c.*) The poor season was no doubt due to the drought. No water for months in the river.

3.—The fishing for trout in the early part of the season and the latter part was fairly good.

5.—(*a.*) One permanent.

6.—None destroyed, abandoned or rebuilt.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod or Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Goryds - -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.*	2	4 0 0
Total -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	3	£9 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	4	4 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	95	11 17 6
„ a month -	10*s.*	3	1 10 0	—	—	—
„ a fortnight -	5*s.*	17	4 5 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		24	£9 15 0	- - -	95	£11 17 6

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing with a goryd without a licence.	Lower Ilar Aberayron.	—	—	—	—	2*

* Dismissed on a technical point.

(Signed) E. LIMA JONES.
27th January 1894.

TEIFY.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above; (*b.*) Considerably below; (*c.*) Above.

3.—(*a.*) Very good. (*d.*) Plentiful as usual. (*e.*) Much the same as last year.

4.—Yes. A considerable number of diseased salmon were seen by the water-bailiffs in the months of March and April attributable to (so the head water-bailiff is of opinion), the excessive dry weather of the season. The disease entirely disappeared after the first heavy flood.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent, 1 temporary; total, 5.

6.—Cwmmorgan Dam has been taken down and the leat carried to the top of the meadow as suggested by Mr. Fryer, the inspector,† thus doing away with the necessity for any dam of appreciable height.

8. Alltycafan fish-pass is reported by the head water-bailiff as in a thoroughly efficient state, but that of Newcastle Emlyn has not yet been repaired.

10.—No, excepting those replaced at Newcastle Emlyn weir in the spring to prevent the destruction of salmon fry.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Coracle net -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.* 5*s.*	26	58 10 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	26	130 0 0
Total - - - -		- -	- - -	- - -	52	£188 10 0

† Note.—This report is not quite accurate, the suggestion referred to not having been made by me.—C. E. F.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	42	42 0 0	1*s.*	1,421	71 1 0
„ a month -	10*s.* 6*d.*	1	0 10 6	—	—	—
„ a fortnight -	5*s.*	19	4 15 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		62	£47 5 6	- - -	1,421	£71 1 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Night line - - - - - -	3*s.* per dozen	1,728	21 12 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for salmon during the annual close season.	Cardigan	1	1 10 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Resisting water-bailiff in execution of his duty.	„	1	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting in resisting water-bailiff.	„	1	1 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Having in his possession the young of salmon.	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Taking the young of salmon.	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout with night lines without a licence.	—	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Fishing for salmon with rod and line without a licence.	Tregaron	1	1 0 0	0 12 7	—	—
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	„	1	0 5 0	0 12 0	—	—
Having in his possession a spear for catching trout.	„	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	„	1	1 0 0	0 15 6	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	Llanfihangel-ar-arth.	1	0 9 0	0 10 0	—	0
Ditto - - -	Lampeter	1	0 2 6	0 7 6	—	—
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	Llandyssul	3	0 0 6	0 9 0	—	—
Having in his possession the young of salmon.	Fishguard	—*	—	—	—	—

*Absconded.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
SECOND OFFENCE.						
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	Tregaron	1	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 12 0	—	—
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.						
Fishing for salmon during the annual close season.	Cardigan	1	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 0 11 6	—	—
Fishing for trout by means other than a properly licensed instrument.	Tregaron	1	1 0 0	0 15 6	—	—

(Signed) HUGH WILLIAM HOWELL.
2nd January 1894.

CLEDDY DISTRICT.

CLEDDY.

1.—(*a.*) Above. Salmon fishing was excellent. (*b.*) About the average. (*c.*) Very good.
3.—(*a.*) Below.
5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 3.
13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Stop or compass net	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.* 1*s.*	8*	8 8 0
Coracle net - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Draft or seine net -	1*l.* 10*s.**	1	1 10 0	5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	4*l.* 5*s.*	1	4 5 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	4*l.* 10*s.*	1	4 10 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	4*l.*	1	4 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 15*s.*	3	11 5 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.* 5*s.*	1	3 5 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	3*l.*	2	6 0 0
Total - -		1	1 10 0	- - -	20	48 13 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - £50 3*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.* 6*d.*	21	11 0 6	3*s.* 6*d.*	217	37 19 6
,, a week -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	7	0 17 6
,, a day - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*s.*	7	0 7 0
Total - -	-	21	11 0 6	- - -	231	£39 4 0

* These licences appear to have been issued in error.—C.E.F.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout in close season.	Dungleddy, Co. Pembroke.	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Roose, Co. Pembroke.	1	0 5 0	—	—	—

(Signed) R. T. P. WILLIAMS.
13th February 1894.

TOWY DISTRICT.

Towy.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*), Below.

3.—(*a.*) Poor. (*d.*) Good. (*e.*) Poor.

4.—No sign of it.

5.—(*a.*) 7 permanent; 1 temporary. (*b.*) 2 permanent. Total, 10.

8.—Yes.

12.—This question is taken up by the County Council and samples of several waters where pollution was suspected were sent for analysis but no proceedings were actually taken.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fixed engine -	3*l.*	1	3 0 0	—	—	—
Coracle nets -	2*l.* 2*s.*	11*	23 2 0	2*l.* 2*s.*	38	79 16 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l.*	16	80 0 0
Ditto Tenby - -	- - -	- -	- - -	12*s.* 6*d.*	21	13 2 6
Wade nets - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*l.*	1	1 0 0
Ditto - -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*s.*	18	4 10 0
Two-pole net -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.*	1	2 0 0
Lamp net - -	- - -	- -	- - -	10*s.*	23	11 10 0
Total -	- - -	12	£26 2 0	- - -	118	£191 18 6

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £218 0*s.* 6*d.*

* 5 of these coracle nets were licensed for both public and private waters, paying half rate for each water.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.*	99	103 19 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,535	191 17 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Trout nets - - - - -	13*s.* 4*d.*	1	0 13 4
Night lines - - - - -	10*s.*	4	2 0 0
Total - - - - - - -		5	£2 13 4

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - -	5	13 17 0

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Having gaff in possession.	Llangadock	2	1 0 0	0 14 11 0 13 5	—	1
Fishing for trout in annual close season.	Llanboidy	1	0 0 6	0 15 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Carmarthen County.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—
Possession of young salmon.	„	1	0 5 0	0 11 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	0 2 6	0 11 0 0 10 0	—	—
Liming river - -	„	1	0 2 6	0 9 0	—	3
Ditto - - -	Llanelly	4	1 0 0	0 18 6	—	—
Attempting to take trout with hands.	„	1	0 5 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto with fork -	„	1	0 5 0	Including costs.	—	—
Ditto with hands - -	Llandilo	1	0 1 0	0 9 10	—	—
Taking trout with hands.	„	2	0 1 0	0 6 4 0 9 10	—	—
Ditto - - -	Carmarthen County.	3	0 10 0	0 10 0	—	—

(Signed) W. MORGAN GRIFFITHS.
5th March 1894.

OGMORE.

OGMORE AND EWENNY DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) Bad. (*c.*) Improving. (*d.*) Plentiful. (*e.*) Flounders, above the average.

5.—There are no regularly paid water-bailiffs, but several keepers have been furnished with certificates, and 5*l.* has been paid.

6.—Queen Anne's weir abandoned.

11.—The following were erected:—A flannel factory on the Ewenny, near Pencoed, and Bridgend Steam Laundry. A large number of fish were destroyed in the summer by the use of disinfectants by the Bridgend Local Board.

12.—General pressure was brought to bear upon the local authorities, the results of which were fairly successful.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	3*l.* 3*s.*	1	£ s. d. 3 3 0	—	—	£ s. d. —

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	7*s.* 6*d.*	16	£ s. d. 6 0 0	1*s.*	133	£ s. d. 6 13 0

15.—There are continually a number of collieries draining into the Ogmore river, and there is also a large and ever increasing population—increasing enormously—inhabiting the Ogmore and Garw Valleys and the towns of Bridgend, Maesteg, and Aberkenfig, which drain into the Ogmore river.

The Board are informed that some ten thousand young trout have been imported into the river by private fishery owners.

(Signed) S. H. Stockwood.
27th February 1894.

TAFF AND ELY DISTRICT.

Taff and Ely.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; (*b.*) 8 permanent. Total, 9.

13:—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	- - -	- -	£ s. d. - - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	206	£ s. d. 25 15 0

(Signed) Geo. E. Halliday.
2nd January 1894.

RHYMNEY DISTRICT.

Rhymney.

3.—(*a.*) Under the average. (*d.*) None caught. (*e.*) Hardly any caught.

5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary.

12.—A joint committee of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire County Councils inspected the river, and made a full report upon its pollution, upon which it is hoped they will act. The pollution has not been so serious during the past year as previously, owing doubtless to the slackness of trade at the tin works and collieries.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Trammel net -	3*l.*	1	£ *s.* *d.* 3 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	- - -	- -	£ *s.* *d.* - - -	1*s.*	101	£ *s.* *d.* 5 1 0

(Signed) CHARLES LYNE.
24th February 1894.

USK AND EBBW.

USK AND EBBW DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (c.) Below.

3.—(*a.*) Not so good as usual in consequence of the drought. (*d.*) Fairly plentiful. (*e.*) Dace and roach very plentiful.

4.—Disease first appeared in March, and continued until May very severe, in consequence of the extremely low water. It re-appeared slightly in September, but there was very little from then up to the end of the year. The fish which appeared to be most affected were the clean run fish early in the season. These remarks apply also to the trout, but the disease was much less in their case.

5.—(*a.*) 14 permanent; 6 temporary. (*b.*) 5 permanent. Total, 25.

6.—The Llangenny Bridge weir (including the fish-pass) belonging to Captain Sandeman, was destroyed during the December floods: other weirs in the Grwyny were also damaged by the same floods, but the fish-passes were not affected. This has been reported to the Board of Trade.

No new dams have been built, or old ones re-built.

8.—Yes.

12.—A large amount of correspondence has passed between the Conservators and the Sanitary Authorities at Brecon, Abergavenny, and Crickhowell. With reference to Brecon the Town Council have dealt with various matters objected to by the Conservators, but there still continues a somewhat serious pollution from Christchurch College, Brecon, which was only discovered in consequence of the extreme drought early in the year. The Conservators are now communicating with the college authorities.

With reference to Abergavenny, the Sanitary Authority is completing its sanitary scheme in a sure but somewhat slow manner.

Respecting the Crickhowell sewerage, the pollution appears to be the fault of the Surveyor, rather than the Authority, as the former has neglected to have the tanks properly cleared out, but this has been improved during the year.

The town of Usk sewerage still remains in an unsatisfactory state.

The pollution of Afon Llwyd has also improved, partly, no doubt, through the slackness in the tin plate trade, but also in consequence of the joint action of the Conservators and the Monmouth County Council, the latter of whom appear to be taking the matter up in earnest, on sanitary grounds, as well as for the sake of the fishing.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putts - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	199	24 17 6	—	—	—
Putchers or butts -	30*s.* for 50	3,550	106 10 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net.	5*l.*	9	45 0 0	—	—	—
Beating net	20*l.*	1	20 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		3,759	£196 7 6		—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	212	212 0 0	1*s.*	2,063	103 3 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Cleaching net - - - - - -	1*l.*	1	1 0 0
Night lines - - - - - -	5*s.*	2	0 10 0
Total - - - - - - -		3	1 10 0

14 :—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
First Offence.						
Taking unseasonable trout.	Brecon County.	1	0 12 0	including costs.	—	—
Assaulting water-bailiff	„	1	0 9 6	ditto.	—	—
Resisting „	„	3	0 9 6	ditto.	—	—
Illegally taking trout -	„	2	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Aiding „	„	1	1 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	„	1	1 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Resisting water-bailiff	„	1	0 2 6	ditto.	—	—
Possession of gaff -	„	1	0 11 8	including costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Devynock	1	0 7 6	ditto.	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	„	1	0 2 0	0 13 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	„	2	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Using illegal net -	„	2	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Possession of gaff -	„	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	„	2	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 15 0	ditto.	—	—
Possession of light and gaff.	„	1	2 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Aiding in above - -	„	2	1 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Assaulting water bailiff	„	1	2 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Aiding in above - -	„	2	1 10 0	ditto.	—	—
Assaulting water bailiff	„	1	2 0 0	ditto.	—	—
Illegal use of gaff -	Crickhowell	2	1 0 0	0 8 3	—	—
Taking young of salmon	Usk	1	1 0 0	0 10 6	—	—
Snatching salmon -	„	1	2 0 0	0 12 0	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	Crickhowell	1	0 10 0	0 6 6	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.			
Fishing for trout without licence.	Abergavenny	1	0 2 6	including costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 12 0	0 6 6	—	—
Taking young of salmon	Caerleon	1	0 5 0	including costs.	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line, and also a line, with rod and line licence only.	Usk	1	0 10 0	including costs.	—	—
SECOND OFFENCE.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking young of salmon	Usk	1	0 3 6	0 6 6	—	—
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Possession of unseasonable salmon.	Brecon Boro'	2	5 0 0	including costs.	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	Devynock	1	0 4 6	0 5 6	—	—
Possession of light and gaff.	„	1	2 0 0	including costs.	—	—
Resisting water-bailiff	„	1	2 0 0	including costs.	—	—

(Signed) HORACE S. LYNE.
10th February 1894.

WYE.

WYE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) (*b.*) (*c.*) Very much below the average.

3.—(*a.*) The trout fishing in the early part of the season on several fisheries was very good, and it is alleged that both in size and numbers the trout were above the average.

4.—The following extracts taken from replies received from owners and lessees of fisheries define the localities in the district where salmon disease was observed in 1893:—

Pencerrig Water above Builth:—
"Five kelts seen in April, and five other fish between April and June; in all eight fish picked up dead covered with fungus, and two others seen nearly dead."

The Nyth Water below Builth:—
"Fish were seen marked with disease about the head in the early part of the season."

Clyro Court Water, Hay:—
"Fish dead in quantities in April and May."

Hereford Waters:—
"Slightly."

Hoarwithy Waters:—
"Of the very few seen a good many had disease."

Lydbrook Waters:—
"Yes, but not extremely."

Monmouth Waters:—
"A few diseased fish, but not so bad as last season."

Llandogo Waters:—
"Slightly."

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

5.—(*a.*) 7 permanent; 25 temporary. Total, 32.

7.—A fish-pass has been attached to the Weir across the Wye just below Rhayader Bridge. It has apparently proved successful, as several salmon were seen spawning in the Wye, both below and above Llangurig.

8.—Yes, except the one on the Honddû, which requires some repairs.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putchers or butts	1*l.* for every 50.	2,033	41 0 0	—	—	—
Stop or compass net.	3*l.*	44	132 0 0	—	—	—
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	1*l.*	2	2 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	24	120 0 0	—	—	—
Beating net	5*l.*	11	55 0 0	—	—	—
Total		2,114	£350 0 0		—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	154	154 0 0	1*s.*	2,353	117 13 0
Ditto	10*s.*	33	16 10 0	—	—	—
Total		187	£170 10 0		2,353	£117 13 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Trammel net	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	1	1 13 4

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using lights and spears.	Penybont	2	0 4 0	0 6 0 each.	—	—
Having an unseasonable salmon in possession.	Clyro	1	2 0 0	0 7 0 each.	—	1
Having young of salmon in possession.	Hereford	1	0 10 0	0 6 6	—	—
Ditto	Harewood End.	1	0 15 0*	—	—	—
Using a trammel net for taking trout without a licence.	Leominster	—	—	—	—	1
Using a net for catching freshwater fish at night.	Colwyn	1	1 10 0*	—	—	—

* Including costs.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aiding and abetting the using of a net for catching freshwater fish at night.	Colwyn	3	0 5 0	0 8 2 each.	—	—
Using a net for catching trout without a licence.	„	1	3 6 8*	—	—	—
Aiding and abetting the using of a net for catching trout without a licence.	„	3	0 5 0	0 8 2 each.	—	—
Fishing for trout with rod and line without a licence.	Hay	2	0 7 6	0 6 6	—	—

* Including costs.

(Signed) EVAN OWEN.
2nd February 1894.

SEVERN.

SEVERN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Considerably below.

2.—(*a.*) 14,000 salmon, weighing 189,000 lbs. *b.* 50 salmon. Total, 14,050 salmon.

3.—(*a.*) Average. (*c.*) Below the average. (*d.*) Considerably below the average. (*e.*) Decreasing in the Severn. Lamperns a failure.

4.—Practically no disease.

5.—(*a.*) 15 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 16.

7.—The alterations suggested by the Chief Inspector in the Navigation fish-passes have been completed.

8.—These fish-passes are structurally in good condition, but several of them are practically useless.

11.—Considerable amount of sewage matter flows into the rivers in the district.

12.—A careful inspection of the stream from the Van Mine and the outfall from the various sewage systems.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putts	2*s.* 6*d.*	227	28 7 6	—	—	—
Ditto	1*s.*	160	8 0 0	—	—	—
Putchers or butts	1*l.* per 50	5,200	104 0 0	—	—	—
Stop net	3*l.*	20	60 0 0	—	—	—
Outriggers and leaders.	Various	5	23 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1*l.*	10				
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	1*l.* 10*s.*	25	37 10 0	1*l.* 10*s.*	154	231 0 0
Ditto				1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	11	55 0 0	3*l.*	11	33 0 0
Ditto	4*l.*	8	32 0 0	2*l.*	14	28 0 0
Ditto	2*l.*	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto	1*l.* 1*s.*	3	3 3 0	1*l.* 1*s.*	10	10 10 0
Total		5,670	£353 0 6		191	£304 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line — £657 10*s.* 6*d.*

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	10*s.*	43	£ *s.* *d.* 21 10 0	1*s.*	9,626	£ *s.* *d.* 481 6 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ *s.* *d.*
Draft and bush net - - - - -	7*s.*	51	17 17 0
Weir trap - - - - -	15*s.*	22	16 10 0
Night line - - - - -	5*s.*	71	17 15 0
Other instruments - - - -	10*s.*	6	3 0 0
Total - - - - - - - - -		150	£55 2 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
				FIRST OFFENCE.		
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Taking salmon with illegal instrument.	Newnham	1	1 9 6*	—	—	—
Fishing with rod and line for trout without licence.	Gloucester	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Oswestry	1	Costs.	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	2	0 0 6	0 6 6	—	—
Using a night line without a licence.	Tewkesbury	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto - - -	Ludlow	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto - - -	Shrewsbury	1	2 0 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Welshpool	1	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llanfyllin	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
In possession of unseasonable salmon.	Lydney	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto - - -	Llanfyllin	1	0 0 6	0 9 0	—	—
Taking salmon in close season.	Lydney	—	—	—	—	1
Taking trout with an illegal instrument.	Kidderminster.	7	0 0 6	0 2 6	1	—
Ditto - - -	Purslow	2	0 5 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Caersws	3	0 5 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	—	—	—
Taking grayling in close season.	Oswestry	1	Costs.	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llanfyllin	1	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	—
In possession of a gaff	Newtown	—	—	—	—	1
In possession of samlets	Caersws	1	0 12 0	0 8 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Llanfair	—	—	—	—	1
In possession of a snatch.	Caersws	1	0 12 0	0 8 0	—	—
Using a net for catching trout withou a licence.	Llanfyllin	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Attempting to take trout with an illegal instrument.	„	—	—	—	—	1
Taking samlets - -	Caersws	1	1 8 0	—	—	—
				SECOND OFFENCE.		
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Using a lave net without a licence.	Lydney	1	0 10 0	—	—	1
In possession of a gaff -	Caersws	1	1 10 0	0 11 0	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for salmon in close time.	Lydney	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Using a lave net without a licence.	„	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Berkeley	1	3 0 0	0 8 0	—	—

* Including costs.

15.—The desirability of a codification of the various Acts of Parliament dealing with salmon and freshwater fish.

(Signed) JOHN STALLARD, Jun.
31st March 1894.

AVON BRUE AND PARRET.

AVON BRUE AND PARRET DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below.

2.—(*a.*) With net: 27 salmon. With putchers: 50 salmon. Total, 77 salmon, weighing 693 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) The take of trout was about the average. (*b.*) Very few. (*c.*) Scarce. (*d.*), (*e.*) Plentiful.

5.—(*a.*) 9 temporary; (*b.*) 15 temporary. Total, 24.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Putchers or butts -	10*s.* for 49	1,438	14 10 0	—	—	—
Dip nets - -	- - -	-	- - -	10*s.*	24	12 0 0
Pitching nets -	- - -	-	- - -	1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Total - - - -		1,438	14 10 0	- - -	26	£14 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - } £28 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	- - -	-	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.*	477	59 12 6
„ a month -	- - -	-	- - -	1*s.*	201	10 1 0
„ a day -	- - -	-	- - -	6*d.*	63	1 11 6
Total - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	741	£71 5 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Nets - - - - - -	3*s.*	5	0 15 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - - -	1	£ 2 s. 0 d. 0

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Putting lime into water frequented by freshwater fish.	Long Ashton Division.	1	5 0 0	0 14 6	Went to prison for one month's hard labour.	
Fishing by night -	Melksham.	2	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Using net with mesh of less than 1¾ inches.	"	2	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Fishing for freshwater fish in close time.	Bridgwater Division.	2	0 0 6	0 3 3	—	—
Ditto - -	Melksham.	4	0 7 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking four trout by net without a licence.	Temple Cloud Division.	3	0 2 6	ditto.	—	—
Taking one trout in close time.	Bath Petty Sessions.	1	1 0 0	0 9 0	—	—

(Signed) T. FOSTER BARHAM.
10th January 1894.

TAW AND TORRIDGE DISTRICT.

TAW AND TORRIDGE.

1.—(*a*). A little above the average. (*b*.) About the average.

5.—(*a*.) 3 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 4.

8.—Yes.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing-weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	6*l*.	5	30 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*l*.	46	230 0 0
Wade nets - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	*	4	1 10 0
Total - - - -		5	£30 0 0	- - -	50	£231 10 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -						£261 10*s*. 0*d*.

* 5*s*. for every 25 yards in length.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*	127	133 7 0	—	—	—

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using a gaff - -	South Molton	1	1 0 0	0 8 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ditto.	„	1	0 10 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto ditto -	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using a gaff - -	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 6	—	—
Aiding and abetting ditto.	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 3	—	—
Fishing with illegal mesh.	Barnstaple.	4	0 10 0	0 12 3	—	—
Ditto ditto -	„	1	0 10 0	0 5 10½	—	—
Ditto ditto -	„	3	0 0 6	0 5 10½	—	—
Resisting bailiff -	„	1	1 0 0	0 16 0	—	—
In possession of unclean salmon.	„	1	1 10 0	2 4 2	—	—
Using a snatch - -	Combmartin.	2	1 0 0	1 0 6	—	—
Fishing without a licence.	Torrington.	2	3 0 0	1 1 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Having in his possession the young of salmon.	„	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Consigning salmon without having package marked.	Braunton.	1	1 0 0	—	—	—

(Signed) W. H. TOLLER.
21st February 1894.

CAMEL.

CAMEL DISTRICT.

1.—(*c.*) Fairly good.
5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent.
13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
						£ s. d.
Draft or seine net - - - - - -				2*l.*	4	8 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	26	13 0 0	3*s.*	198	29 14 0
„ a week -	2*s.* 6*d.*	5	0 12 6	1*s.*	15	0 15 0
Total - - -		31	£13 12 6	- - -	213	£30 9 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawfully catching salmon.	Division of Trigg.	2	2 0 0	0 7 0	—	—
Unlawfully catching trout.	"	2	0 5 0	0 7 0	—	—

(Signed) ALFRED JAGO.
23rd February 1894.

FOWEY DISTRICT.

FOWEY.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below. Peal arrived early in good numbers, but were not taken in any quantity in consequence of the drought. Salmon were very late indeed; in fact, but few fish ran up the river until January this year.

3.—(*a.*) About the average. Fish plentiful in the smaller tributaries, scarce in the main river.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 2 temporary. Total, 3. Every police constable near a river or stream receives a card as unpaid water-bailiff.

8.—The pass at Tragoe Weir leaked badly in the summer; it has been partly repaired, and the owners have undertaken to complete the repairs as soon as the lowness of the water will allow.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or draft net -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*s.*	11	2 15 0
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	- - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	4	10 0 0
Total - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	15	12 15 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	47	23 10 0	3*s.*	480	72 0 0

14 :— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Illegal capture of trout.	West Kerrier at Helston.	—	—	—	—	4
Ditto - - -	West Powder at Penzance.	1	0 1 0	without costs.	—	—

(Signed) W. PEASE, Jun.
2nd March 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TAMAR AND PLYM.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) Numerous, but very late in season.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 5 temporary; (*b.*) 5 permanent. Total, 11.

8.—Yes.

10.—A grating in Grenofen leat on the River Walkham.

12.—Steps were taken at Lady Bertha Mine, and proved successful so far as can be seen at present.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net -	3*l.* 10*s.*	2	£ 7 *s.* 0 *d.* 0	3*l.* 10*s.*	4	£ 14 *s.* 0 *d.* 0
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -			£21 0*s.* 0*d.*			

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	7*s.* 6*d.*	216	£ 81 *s.* 0 *d.* 0	—	—	£ *s.* *d.* —

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Taking salmon during annual close time and with illegal instrument.	Roborough Division of the county of Devon.	1	£ 5 *s.* 0 *d.* 0	£ 1 *s.* 0 *d.* 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	2	5 0 0 each, including costs.			—
Being in possession of unlawful instrument with intention to take salmon.	,,	1	3 0 0 including costs.			—

15.—The explosion of mines by Government officials in the estuary of the Tamar from time to time has caused a great destruction of fish.

(Signed) W. W. Mathews.
15th February 1894.

AVON (DEVON).

AVON (DEVON) DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Average.

3.—(*a.*) Average.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 1 temporary. (*b.*) 5 temporary (honorary). Total, 7.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing baulk, &c. at Marsh Mills, Aveton Giffard; licensee, J. Ellis.	10*l.*	1	10 0 0	—	—	—
Hand net - -	1*l.*	1	1 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	3	15 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - -		5	£26 0 0		—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	19	19 0 0	10*s.*	79	39 10 0
„ a week - -	—	—	—	5*s.*	12	3 0 0
„ a day - -	—	—	—	2*s.*	78	7 16 0
Total - - -		19	£19 0 0	- - -	169	£50 6 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Unlawful possession of spear.	Totnes	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	2 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Gaffing salmon and aiding and abetting.	Kingsbridge	2	2 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Aiding and abetting attempt to spear salmon.	Totnes	—	—		—	2
Taking unseasonable salmon and aiding and abetting.	Kingsbridge	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking trout by unlicensed means.	Totnes	1	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—
Fishing with net without licence.	Kingsbridge	1	0 1 0	and costs.	—	—
			Second Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Disturbing salmon -	Totnes	1	5 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Attempting to spear salmon.	„	1	5 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Aiding and abetting taking unseasonable salmon.	Kingsbridge	1	2 10 0	—	—	—

(Signed) Wm. Beer.
29th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

DART.

DART DISTRICT.

1.—Below. (*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Below. (*c.*) Very good in lower tidal waters, but dry weather and low water prevented fish coming up to Totnes.

2. (*b*). About 100 salmon averaging 10 lbs. each.

3.—(*a.*) Good supply of fish, but dry season was against good fishing. (*d.*) Plenty, but not fished for.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; temporary bailiffs are occasionally employed to assist in night watching.

8.—Yes, trifling repairs are made as required.

10.—Yes. One at Kilbury Paper Mill from the Mill Leat to the waste race.

12.—The County Council served notices on certain persons referred to in the Report of Dr. Winter Blyth (*see* last year's report) but there is no perceptible difference.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	2	10 0 0	5*l.*	19	95 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £105 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	100	100 0 0	10*s.*	314	157 0 0
,, a month -	- - -	- -	- - -	5*s.*	148	37 0 0
,, a week -	7*s.* 6*d.*	28	10 10 0	2*s.*	161	16 2 0
Total - - - -		128	£110 10 0	- - -	623	£210 2 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to kill salmon otherwise than with a properly authorised instrument.	Ashburton	3	0 5 0 each, to include costs penalty received 2*s.* 4*d.* each.		—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 10 0 to include costs penalty received 3*s.*		—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 10 0 and costs.		—	—
Ditto - - -	,,	1	0 10 0 to include costs penalty received 1*s.*		—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

SECOND OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
For attempting to kill salmon otherwise than with a properly authorised instrument on 16th May 1893.	Ashburton	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0 to include costs penalty received 1s.	£ s. d	—	—

(Signed) ANTHONY PIKE.
9th February 1894.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

TEIGN.

1.—(*a.*) Far above the average. (*b.*) Far below the average for salmon, above the average for migratory trout. (*c.*) Above the average.

2:—

Salmon.		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(*a.*) 2,204	22,040	819	2,457	3,023	24,497
(*b.*) 32	293	1,000	1,000	1,032	1,293
2,236	22,333	1,819	3,457	4,055	25,790

3.—(*a.*) In the higher reaches of the river trout still seem plentiful, though the season has been too unfavourable for many large catches to be made, but in the lower portions of the river the number of trout decreases as the number of salmon increases.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent. 2 temporary. Total, 4.

8.—Yes, with the exception of the one at Bellamarsh Weir, which the Board have now called upon the owners to repair, and particulars of which have been reported to the Fishery Department of the Board of Trade.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net -	- - -	- -	£ s. d. - - -	5*l.*	16	£ s. d. 80 0 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	81	81 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	309	38 12 6
„ a day - -	2*s.*	71	7 2 0	—	—	—
Total - -	- -	152	£88 2 0	- - -	309	£38 12 6

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using licensed net as a fixed engine.	Newton Abbot.	—	—	—	—	3*
Disturbing salmon within 100 yards below a weir.	Moreton-hampstead.	1	0 10 0	1 4 6	—	—

(Signed) HACKER AND MICHELMORE.
23rd January 1894.

EXE DISTRICT.

EXE. 1.—(*a.*), (*b.*) Below the average. (*c.*) A very bad season owing to the prolonged drought.

2.—(*b.*) About 40 salmon, weighing 350 or 360 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) A very bad season.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; 1 temporary. (*b.*) 2 permanent. Total, 5.

8.—All in fair condition.

11.—No new mines or factories in the district.

12.—In the case of a tannery at Cullompton a prosecution was successfully instituted by the Board under section 5 of Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, against the owners for permitting poisonous matter to flow into a mill stream or tributary of the Culm. Nothing has yet been done with regard to dealing with the sewage of Exeter, but a scheme is now under consideration of the Town Council.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
						£ s. d.
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	2	10*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*	23	80 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - } 90*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	28	28 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	655	81 17 6
„ a month - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1*s.*	331	16 11 0
Total - - -	- - -	28	£28 0 0	- - -	986	£98 8 6

* On appeal to the Queen's Bench the case was remitted back to the magistrates to be re-heard, with the opinion of the Court that upon the evidence defendants ought to have been convicted and the net forfeited.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without licence.	Dulverton	2	0 2 0	0 7 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 0	—	—
Groping for trout	„	1	0 5 0	Not known	—	1
Fishing for trout without licence.	Cullompton	1	0 2 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto	„	2	0 2 0	0 10 6	—	—
Groping for trout	Tiverton	2	2 10 0	Not known	—	—
Fishing for trout otherwise than with rod and line.	Wonford	4	0 16 6	0 3 6	—	—
Fishing for trout without licence.	Tiverton	1	0 5 0	0 18 0	—	—
Allowing noxious matter to flow into river.	Cullompton	2	0 1 0	0 7 0	—	—

(Signed) B. J. FORD.
23rd January 1894.

AXE DISTRICT.

AXE.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.
3.—(*a.*) Bad fishing, owing to drought.
5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary; (*b.*) 2 temporary. Total, 3.
8.—Westwater fish-pass requires repair, owing to damage by floods, which repairs will be attended to forthwith.
11.—Some obnoxious stuff has been flowing into a small stream, situate at the bottom of the town, which runs into the Axe from the Gasworks; such stuff is poisonous to fish.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	5	25 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	10*s.*	34	17 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	127	15 17 6

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d
General licences for fishing for salmon	1	1 0 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Axminster	1	0 9 0	0 11 0	—	—

15.—I can only repeat what the former chairmen have stated on this point, viz. :—

That the fishing for salmon kind in the Axe is prejudicially affected by the capture of fish in the seine nets of a small mesh and unlicensed. Numerous fish are taken in these nets, otherwise they would enter the river.

If a water bailiff is present when these nets are drawn on shore, salmon are returned to the water, but generally so wilfully injured that they are easily picked up, and if no water-bailiff is present, the fish are concealed and used or sold.

(Signed) W. H. B. KNIGHT (Chairman).
W. FORWARD (Clerk).
31st January 1894.

FROME.

FROME DISTRICT.

1.—About the average.

2.—(*a.*) 50 salmon, weighing 1,000 lbs. (*b.*) 20 salmon, weighing 300 lbs. Total, 70 salmon, weighing 1,300 lbs.

5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent; 1 temporary. (*b.*) 1 temporary. Total, 3.

13 :—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	FOR PRIVATE WATERS.			FOR PUBLIC WATERS.		
Draft or seine net -	5*l.*	1	£ s. d. 5 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. —

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amoun
For the season -	1*l.*	7	£ s. d. 7 0 0	—	—	£ s. d. —

(Signed) P. E. L. BUDGE.
9th February 1894.

AVON AND STOUR.

AVON AND STOUR DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Below.

2.—(*a.*) 486 salmon. (*b.*) 22 salmon. Total, 508 salmon. This does not include the most important fishery called "The Royalty."

5.—(*a.*) 3 permanent; 15 temporary. (*b.*) 1 permanent. Total, 19.

8.—Yes

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft or seine net	3*l.*	6	18 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto				3*l.*	19	57 0 0
Knarp fishing weir	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Winkton ditto	5*l.*	1	5 0 0	—	—	—
Total		8	£35 0 0		19	£57 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line £92 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	85	85 0 0	5*s.*	170	42 10 0
„ a week				2*s.* 6*d.*	17	2 2 6
„ a day				1*s.*	234	11 14 0
Total		85	£85 0 0		421	£56 6 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Drag net	7*s.* 6*d.*	9	3 7 6
Landing net	1*s.*	8	0 8 0
Total		17	£3 15 6

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d	£ s. d.		
Fishing without a licence.	Wilts Petty Sessions held at Salisbury.	2	0 2 6	—	—	—
Ditto	„	—	—	—	2	2
Taking a trout	„	3	0 2 6	—	—	—

(Signed) Risdon D. Sharp.
22nd January 1894.

OUSE (SUSSEX) DISTRICT.

Ouse.

1.—I have not heard that any were taken during 1893.
3.—(*d.*), (*e.*) There has been a good supply during the past year.
5.—(*b.*) 1 permanent.
8.—Yes.

(Signed) Frederick Holman.
4th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

ROTHER DISTRICT.

ROTHER.

1.—(*a.*) Stationary.

3.—(*d.*) Normal quantity. (*e.*) Fairly stocked.

5.—(*a.*) 1 temporary.

(Signed) THEODORE J. SMITH.
21st December 1893.

STOUR.

STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX) DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below. Migratory trout only.

3.—(*a.*) Very few trout in the district. (*e.*) Owing to the long drought the fishing has not been up to the average. The close season has again been carefully observed.

5.—(*b.*) 74 permanent.

8.—Yes.

14:— FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Illegal netting	Sudbury Boro.	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 14 0	—	—

15.—Very offensive matter is discharged into the tidal water just below the Handford Seven Arches in Ipswich, within 400 yards of the weir, and it is believed this discharge, which is from tan yards, prevents the ascent of migratory trout.

It is still desired that the rivers Alde and Deben should be added to this district.

(Signed) A. TOWNSHEND COBBOLD.
15th January 1894.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.

3.—(*e.*) The season was exceptionally good from an angler's standpoint, large "takes" being frequently reported. I am glad to state that only one case of poaching was brought to light.

5.—(*b.*) 151 permanent.

14:—

THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Using a net contrary to the byelaws.	Loddon Petty Session.	1	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 0 12 0	—	—

(Signed) G. F. BUXTON.
17th February 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

OUSE AND NENE DISTRICT.

Ouse and Nene.

15.—No meeting of the Board of Conservators has been called during the past year, 1893. The only expense during the year has been for postage, to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which, added to the deficit of 1892, makes a balance owing to the hon. sec. of 3*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* No further sums in voluntary subscriptions or contributions have been received. No prosecutions under the byelaws have come to the knowledge of the hon. sec., but applications are still made for copies of the byelaws, which are at once forwarded, and inquiries are frequently made relating to the fishery district.

(Signed) Joseph Miller.
12th January 1894.

WELLAND DISTRICT.

Welland.

3.—(*d.*), (*e.*) Plentiful.

5.—(*b.*) 13 permanent, 1 temporary. Total, 14.

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Snaring pike, 29th June 1893.	Kesteven Bench of Magistates, sitting at Bourne.	1	0 5 0	—	—	—

(Signed) S. B. Sharpe.
16th January 1894.

WITHAM DISTRICT.

Witham.

3.—(*a.*) There are a few trout in the Barlings river. Several anglers have taken a fish or two during the season. (*d.*) In consequence of the very dry weather and there being no freshes down the streams the take of eels has been much below the average. (*e.*) Plentiful. Anglers have had good sport, and towards the end of the season a considerable number of good pike were taken.

5.—(*b.*) 1 permanent, paid by the Lincoln Angling Association; 6 temporary, unpaid. The police constables at Boston are appointed to act as bailiffs. Total, 7.

11.—The drain called "Great Goats" which empties itself into the Sincil Dyke in the city of Lincoln has recently become much polluted by some kind of tan water flowing from a leather factory at New Boultham, near Lincoln, into a ditch communicating with the Great Goats drain.

It is, however, hoped that this factory will shortly be properly drained; the sewage matter does not appear to have been deleterious to fish, although it looks very black and offensive.

12. The Sincil Dyke or South Delph below the city of Lincoln is considerably polluted by the effluents from the Lincoln sewage farm. Promises have been made by the Lincoln Sanitary Authority to the County Council (who have complained) to remedy the nuisance as soon as possible by adopting a new kind of filtration.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

15. The usual fact of the Board being without funds or means of raising any until licences for coarse fish are permitted to be issued.

(Signed) Josh. Durance for self and
Henry Snaith.
31st January 1894.

Trent.

TRENT DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above the average. (*b.*) Below the average.

3.—(*a.*) Bad, through want of water. (*c.*) Fairly good. (*d.*) Good. (*e.*) Fairly good.

4.—Only a few diseased fish have been seen in this district. One was seen on the 11th January 1893 in the River Dove above Tutbury Weir in a wretched condition. Coarse fish, chiefly grayling, have suffered much, the cause probably being the want of water consequent to the exceptional drought.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; (*b.*) 83 permanent. Total, 85.

8.—The so-called fish-pass at King's Mill Weir is found practically useless. Complaints have frequently been made as to this.

11.—Certain deleterious matter finds its way into the Derwent below Ambergate Wire Works, and it is believed to be the refuse from the precipitating tanks at these works. Protests have been made frequently, and the proprietors have promised that improvements shall be made in the matter.

The River Churnet near Leek was badly poisoned, and a reward of 25*l.* was offered by the owners of the fishery for information respecting same, but no information was forthcoming.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
Draft or seine net	5*l.*	7	£ s. d. 35 0 0	—	—	—
Stand nets	1*l.*	4	4 0 0	—	—	—
Total		11	£39 0 0	—	—	—

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	10*s.*	24	12 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	1,827	228 7 6
„ a week				1*s.*	503	25 3 0
Total		24	£12 0 0		2,330	£253 10 6

Other Instruments for Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Net	10*s.*	39	19 10 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14 :—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Using an explosive substance to kill fish.	Bakewell	4*	—	—	—	—
Taking freshwater fish in close time.	Worksop	—	—	—	—	1
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Swadlincote	—	—	—	—	1
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Leek	1	0 5 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking trout without a licence.	„	1	0 13 0	and costs.	1	—
Taking coarse fish in close time.	Notts County	2	0 15 0	and costs.	—	1
Using night-lines contrary to byelaws.	„	—	—	—	1	—
Taking trout without a licence.	Leicester County.	2	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Stone	1	0 1 0	0 15 0	—	—
Using night-lines contrary to byelaws.	Leek	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Cheadle	3	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Taking coarse fish in close time.	Sudbury	1	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Putting lime in water with intent to kill fish.	Loughboro'	3†	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	Alfreton	1†	—	—	—	—
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Coleshill	1	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Leek	2	1 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Ditto - - -	Derby County.	2	0 10 0	and costs.	—	—
Maliciously placing lime in water with intent to kill fish.	Loughboro'	1†	—	—	—	—
Taking trout without a licence.	„	1	2 0 0	and costs.	—	—
Groping contrary to byelaws.	Market Rasen.	1	0 1 0	—	—	—
Taking trout in close time.	„	1	0 1 0	—	—	—

* One month's hard labour each. † Two months' hard labour.

(Signed) C. K. EDDOWES.
23rd March 1894.

YORKSHIRE DISTRICT.

YORKSHIRE.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) It is a very regrettable circumstance to state that the take of salmon and migratory trout in this district during 1893 was *far below* the average.

2.—(*a.*) 431 salmon, weighing 5,688 lbs.; 441 migratory trout, weighing 1,758 lbs. Total, 872, weighing 7,446 lbs.

3.—(*a.*) The opening months of the year were dry, and the rivers fell off, and trout fishing was disappointing. The succeeding months of May and June were wetter and fishing greatly improved, and anglers everywhere secured good baskets. (*c.*) The grayling fishing in the autumn was exceptionally good. The Rye, the Costa, and the Gort produced some splendid fish. (*d.*) There are no eel fisheries in this district.

4.—None of the water-bailiffs have reported any disease.

In the Wharfe above Tadcaster two or three salmon were reported as having some patches of Saprolegnia on the shoulders and gill covers.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

5.—(*a.*) 4 permanent; none temporary; a few riparian owners instruct their keepers to watch the rivers, but the rule is not extensively adopted. Total, 4.

7.—A fish-pass has been constructed at Westwick on the Gort at Newly Park, and the keepers report that numbers of salmon were observed to ascend it in the months of October and November last.

8. Yes. All in good condition. A slight leakage was noticed in the new pass at Borobridge, but it has been repaired and made good.

12.—Steps are being taken in the Aire valley in the neighbourhood of Keighley to prevent sewage falling into the river by the formation of sewage farms. The County Councils of Leeds, Bradford, and other large towns in the West Riding are also taking active measures for the purifying of the river and tributaries of the Aire.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Haaf, heave, or lave net.	5*l.*	11	55 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto	2*l.*	1	2 0 0	—	—	—
Draft net	5*l.*	8	40 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto				2*l.* 10*s.*	7	17 10 0
Total		20	£97 0 0		7	17 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line — £114 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	6	6 0 0	1*s.*	7,227	361 7 0

Other Instruments for Trout and Char.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Draft net	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	11	18 6 8
Night line	1*l.*	2	2 0 0
Total		13	£20 6 8

14:— First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing without a licence.	Otley	2	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto	Richmond	2	0 1 0	0 7 6	—	—
Groping for trout	Skipton	1	0 5 0	0 7 6	—	—
Fishing for trout without a licence.	Otley	1	—	0 7 0	—	—
Ditto	Scarborough	3	0 13 6	0 6 6 each.	—	—

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Taking two graylings -	Ripon.	1	0 5 0	0 7 6	—	—
Killing a salmon with a clasp knife.	Howden	1	0 10 0	0 6 6	—	—
Fishing with a shackle net.	Skipton	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing without a licence.	Knaresborough.	2	0 5 6	0 6 6 each.	—	1
Ditto - - -	Otley	1	0 1 0	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	Skipton.	2	—	0 4 0 each.	—	—
Setting night lines -	Sowerby	1	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	
Fishing with a night line.	Knaresborough.	—	—	—	—	1
Groping for trout -	Do.	1	Imprisoned.	—	—	—
Fishing without licence	Otley	1	0 2 6	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Leyburn	—	—	—	—	3

(Signed) JNO. H. PHILLIPS.
13th February 1894.

ESK (YORKSHIRE) DISTRICT.

ESK.

1.—(*a.*) Over the average in numbers though the average weight was somewhat smaller than the last two years. (*b.*) By net: much below the average. By rod: somewhat above, but see answer to Question 15. (*c.*) Above the average. *See* tabulated statement annexed.

2.—(*a.*) 7,338 fish, weighing 34,587 lbs.; (*b.*) 929 fish. Total, 8,267 fish.

3.—(*a.*) Poor, owing to the excessive and long continued drought.

4.—No epidemic. I append statement of all dead fish taken from the river by the water-bailiffs during 1893. Every fish marked with fungus, although fungus might not be the cause of death, is included under the head "diseased." 19 salmon and 187 salmon trout were killed by the mill wheel at Ruswarp.

—	—	MALES.				FEMALES.			
		No.	Weight.	Spawned.	Not Spawned.	No.	Weight.	Spawned.	Not Spawned.
			lbs.				lbs.		
Salmon - (S. salar.)	Diseased -	138	1,368	128	7	69	685	63	3
	Not diseased -	15	142	10	2	12	139	8	2
Salmon trout (S. trutta.)	Diseased -	43	218	41	2	46	231	44	1
	Not diseased -	109	419	100	9	78	291	72	6
Bull trout - (S. eriox.)	Diseased -	5	53	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Not diseased -	4	27	4	—	1	10	1	—

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 3. In addition the police constables having beats on the Esk and other streams in the district hold water-bailiffs' warrants.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net	-	-	-	2*l.* 10*s.*	39	97 10 0
Ditto	-	-	-	3*l.*	1	3 0 0
Draft or seine net	2*l.*	2	4 0 0	—	—	—
Total	-	2	£4 0 0	-	40	£100 10 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £104 10*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	10*s.*	83	41 10 0	1*s.* 6*d.*	364	27 6 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing in playground	Whitby Strand.	1	0 5 0	0 10 6	—	—
Ditto - - -	"	1	0 1 0	0 10 6	—	—

15.—As regards legitimate rod-fishing for salmon the season was an absolute failure, only two or three small fish having been taken in the waters above Ruswarp Dam. This of course was caused by the prolonged drought, which so reduced the quantity of water in the river that at no time during the rod-season was there water enough to enable the fish to surmount Ruswarp Dam. The consequence was that in the month of October the estuary was crammed with fish, mainly sea trout. A few people started fishing in the pools near Ruswarp Bridge and, using ordinary worm tackle, caught a number of fish which were all foul hooked. The infection spread till the water-bailiffs estimated that over 900 fish were thus killed, every one being foul hooked. No doubt this was contrary to the spirit of the Salmon Act, 1861, section 8, clause (2).

(Signed) William Brown.
19th January 1894.

Tees.

TEES DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Above. (*b.*) Below.

3.—(*a.*) About an average. (*c.*) Increasing in the Tees.

5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent; 1 temporary. Total, 3.

6.—The Board have obtained Parliamentary powers enabling them to purchase and to remove Dinsdale Dam.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Draft net	5*l.*	16	80 0 0	5*l.*	10	50 0 0
Ditto				7*l.*	12	84 0 0
Ditto				7*l.* 10*s.*	6	45 0 0
Hang net				5*l.*	1	5 0 0
Ditto				6*l.*	1	6 0 0
Ditto				7*l.*	5	35 0 0
Ditto				7*l.* 10*s.*	10	75 0 0
Ditto				8*l.*	1	8 0 0
Total		16	£280 0 0		46	£308 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - £388 0*s.* 0*d.*

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season	1*l.*	85	85 0 0	1*s.*	2,562	128 2 0

14:—

First Offence.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Illegally taking trout	Loftus	2	1 0 0	0 5 3 each.	—	—
Ditto	Stockton (County).	2	0 5 0	0 6 9	—	—
Illegally taking young salmon.	Barnard Castle.	1	—	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto	Darlington	1	—	0 7 0	—	—
Illegally taking salmon	Barnard Castle.	1	0 8 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto	„	1	1 10 0	0 12 6	—	—
Ditto	„	2	0 4 6	0 15 6	—	—

(Signed) Mat. B. Dodds,
5th January 1894.

WEAR DISTRICT.

Wear.

1.—(*a.*) About the average. (*b.*) Below the average.
3.—(*a.*) The worst on record owing to the unprecedented drought.
5.—(*a.*) 1 permanent. (*b*). 1 permanent. Total, 2.
7.—A new diagonal was erected at the Durham fish-pass.
9.—The Bishop Auckland Local Board have purchased the mill above Bishop Auckland, and are utilising the water which flows through the mill race for the purpose of supplying the town with water.
No grating has been affixed.
12.—The attention of various local boards has been called to several cases of pollution, and the authorities are endeavouring to abate the nuisances complained of.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

It is believed that the Durham County Council have at last taken up the question of the very serious pollution of the Wear at Durham with the corporation of that city.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net	-	-	-	5*l.*	17	85 0 0
Ditto	-	-	-	2*l.* 10*s.*	1	2 10 0
Total	-	-	-		18	87 10 0

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	5*s.*	191	47 15 0	1*s.*	1,565	78 5 0

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			First Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Disturbing salmon -	Durham	1	0 5 0	0 6 0	—	—
Killing salmon -	„	1	0 2 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	—	0 4 6	—	—
Using snatch -	„	1	2 0 0	0 11 0	—	—
Killing salmon -	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Using snatch -	„	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Using fish roe -	Bishop Auckland.	1	0 10 6	0 9 6	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 10 6	—	—
Attempting to catch with net.	„	1	0 11 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto -	„	1	0 1 0	0 9 0	—	—
Fishing in tail race of mill.	„	1	0 9 6	0 10 6	—	—
Using a snatch -	„	2	0 9 6	0 10 6	—	—
Fishing in close season	„	—	—	0 3 6	1	—
Having in possession gaffs for catching salmon.	Wolsingham	2	0 10 0	0 14 3	—	1
Attempting to catch other than with rod and line.	„	1	0 0 6	0 7 0	—	—
Ditto - -	Stanhope	—	—	0 3 6	1	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 1 0	0 6 6	—	1
			Second Offence.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Attempting to catch with net.	Bishop Auckland.	1	3 10 0	0 9 0	—	—

(Signed) W. Halcro.
8th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TYNE DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Below. (*b.*) Very much below. (*c.*) Below an average.
2:—

Salmon (Salmo salar).		Migratory Trout.		Total.	
No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
(*a*) 24,000	312,000	9,700	33,950	33,700	345,950
(*b*) 300	2,700	250	870	550	3,570
24,300	314,700	9,950	34,820	34,250	349,520

3.—(*a.*) Very bad. (*d.*) No regular fishery. (*e.*) Pike are increasing in the lower part of the rivers. In Reed, the netting has reduced them very much. Dace have increased.

4.—None beyond the normal amount on old kelts.

5.—(*a.*) 5 permanent (3 of them constables); and 4 additional constables (temporary). (*b.*) 1 by Duke of Northumberland (temporary). Total, 10. Supplementary payment by water company towards the 4 additional constables.

6.—Chollerford counter-dam destroyed by ice.

8.—Fairly good. It is a question whether Chollerford counter dam is worth repairing.

12.—No steps have been taken to prevent the pollution of streams by sewage; the whole of Hexham, Corbridge, and the villages on the banks of the river send their sewage direct into the river.

13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hang or drift net -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5*l.*	98	490 0 0
Draft net - -	5*l.*	35	175 0 0	—	—	—
Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - -			£665 0*s.* 0*d.*			

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
For the season -	1*l.*	100	100 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	731	91 7 6
,, -	10*s.*	39	19 10 0	1*s.**	400	20 0 0
,, -	5*s.*	80	20 0 0	—	—	—
Total - - - -		219	£139 10 0	- - -	1,131	£111 7 6

* For a month.

General Licences.	Number issued.	Total Amount paid.
		£ s. d.
General licences for fishing for salmon - - - - - -	22	66 15 0

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

14:—

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
First Offence.						
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Killing unseasonable salmon.	Bellingham	5	1 4 6	0 15 6	1	—
Ditto - -	Alston	1	0 10 0	1 2 3	—	—
In possession of unseasonable salmon.	„	1	0 2 0	0 17 0	—	—
Attempting to kill salmon.	Bellingham	—	—	—	—	4
Aiding and abetting in above.	„	—	—	—	—	1
In possession of gaff -	„	1	1 0 0	1 19 0	—	—
Resisting water-bailiff	„	1	1 0 0	1 19 6	—	—
Fishing in playground	Tynemouth	2	2 0 0	0 12 2	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	0 12 2	—	—
Not producing licence	„	3	0 1 0	0 10 0	—	—
Fishing in private waters.	Tynemouth	2	0 10 0	0 12 0	—	—
Fishing without licence	„	1	0 10 0	0 12 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	Gateshead	3	0 1 0	0 8 0	—	—
Fishing in weekly close time.	Tynemouth	3	0 2 6	0 12 0	—	—
Fishing in playground	South Shields	1	5 0 0	—	—	3
Ditto - - -	„	1	2 10 0	—	—	—
Using a gaff for catching salmon.	Bellingham	—	—	—	—	1
Disturbing salmon when spawning.	„	1	0 5 0	0 13 0	—	—
Second Offence.						
Fishing without a licence.	Tynemouth	1	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 0 12 0	—	—

(Signed) Richd. Gibson,
12th January 1894.

Coquet.

COQUET DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) Good.
3.—(*a.*) Very poor. (*d.*) Are not much fished.
4.—Not to any extent.
5.—(*a.*) 2 permanent.
8.—In good condition.
13:—

Instruments for Salmon other than Rod and Line.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.	Rate at which licensed.	Number licensed.	Amount.
	For Private Waters.			For Public Waters.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Fishing - weir, baulk, box, crib, cruive, &c.	12*l.*	1	12 0 0	—	—	—
Draft or seine net -	1*l.*	28*	28 0 0	4*l.*	28*	112 0 0
Total - - - -		29	£40 0 0	- - -	28	£112 0 0

Gross amount of duty on instruments for salmon other than rod and line - - - - } £152 0*s.* 0*d.*

* These were apparently the same nets used partly in public and partly in private waters.—C.E.F.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

Rod Licences.	For Salmon.			For Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon.		
	Rate.	No.	Amount.	Rate.	No.	Amount.
For the season -	5*s.*	461	£ *s.* *d.* 115 5 0	2*s.* 6*d.*	468	£ *s.* *d.* 58 10 0

14:—

FIRST OFFENCE.

Nature of Offence.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Costs (when ordered to be paid by Defendant).	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Illegal fishing - -	Morpeth -	2	0 10 0	0 11 3	—	—
Ditto - -	Alnwick -	1	0 2 6	0 12 6	—	—
Using fixed engine -	Morpeth -	6	0 5 0	0 10 10	—	—
Ditto - -	„ -	2	0 5 0	0 10 3	—	—
Using light and gaff -	Rothbury -	2	0 2 6	0 9 0	—	—
Illegal fishing - -	Morpeth -	3	0 10 0	0 10 10	—	—
Ditto - -	„ -	2	0 10 0	0 11 0	—	—
Using gaff - -	Rothbury -	3	0 5 0	including costs.		—
Having unclean salmon in possession.	„ -	1	0 10 0	including costs.		—
Using light - -	„ -	1	1 0 0	including costs.		—

(Signed) CHAS. PERCY.
19th January 1894.

APPENDIX V.—Licence Duties.

Table No. I.—Comparative Return of the Number of, and Revenue from, Salmon Licences in 1892–93.

District.	1892. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1892. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1892. Rods. No.	1892. Rods. Amount.	1892. General Licences. No.	1892. General Licences. Amount.	1892. Total Amount.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. No.	1893. Instruments other than Rods. Amount.	1893. Rods. No.	1893. Rods. Amount.	1893. General Licences. No.	1893. General Licences. Amount.	1893. Total Amount.	District.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Eden	207	490 10 0	357	200 12 0	2	41 5 0	732 7 0	209	503 10 0	310	199 13 0	3	43 7 0	746 10 0	Eden.
Derwent	2	17 0 0	378	260 5 0	3	22 0 0	299 5 0	2	17 0 0	335	219 5 0	3	28 0 0	264 5 0	Derwent.
West Cumberland	12	44 0 0	346	150 2 0	2	30 0 0	224 2 0	11	39 0 0	248	134 8 0	2	30 0 0	203 8 0	West Cumberland.
Kent	19	95 0 0	208	102 15 0	—	—	197 15 0	20	100 0 0	172	85 15 0	—	—	185 15 0	Kent.
Lune	68	321 10 0	211	131 10 0	11	43 0 0	496 0 0	73	358 10 0	219	125 5 0	11	33 10 0	517 5 0	Lune.
Ribble	18	87 0 0	211	211 0 0	3	12 10 0	310 10 0	8	40 0 0	177	177 0 0	4	20 10 0	237 10 0	Ribble.
Dee	87	585 5 0	88	77 10 0	1	3 0 0	665 15 0	90	565 5 0	63	52 10 0	—	—	617 15 0	Dee.
Elwy and Clwyd	10	35 0 0	66	66 0 0	—	—	101 0 0	11	38 10 0	55	55 0 0	—	—	93 10 0	Elwy and Clwyd.
Conway	12	35 0 0	484	61 1 0	—	—	96 1 0	18	53 0 0	465	57 14 0	—	—	110 14 0	Conway.
Seiont	12	52 0 0	50	38 8 6	—	—	90 8 6	11	49 0 0	37	28 16 0	—	—	77 16 0	Seiont.
Dwyfach	—	—	1	1 1 0	—	—	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dwyfach.
Dovey	24	125 0 0	957	166 0 0	—	—	291 0 0	23	120 0 0	976	156 4 0	—	—	276 4 0	Dovey.
Ayron	3	9 0 0	22	9 5 0	—	—	18 5 0	3	9 0 0	24	9 15 0	—	—	18 15 0	Ayron.
Teify	47	169 0 0	96	63 11 0	—	—	232 11 0	52	188 10 0	62	47 5 6	—	—	235 15 6	Teify.
Cleddy	20	32 10 0	18	9 9 0	—	—	41 19 0	21	50 3 0	21	11 0 6	—	—	61 3 6	Cleddy.
Towy	123	183 6 6	117	122 17 0	4	12 16 0	318 19 6	130	218 0 6	99	103 19 0	5	13 17 0	335 16 6	Towy.
Ogmore	1	3 3 0	12	4 10 0	—	—	7 13 0	1	3 3 0	16	6 0 0	—	—	9 3 0	Ogmore.
Taff and Ely	—	—	1	0 10 6	—	—	0 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Taff and Ely.
Rhymney	1	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	1	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	Rhymney.
Usk	3,652	187 12 6	305	305 0 0	—	—	492 12 6	3,759	196 7 6	212	212 0 0	—	—	408 7 6	Usk.
Wye	2,109	333 0 0	197	175 0 0	—	—	508 0 0	2,114	350 0 0	187	170 10 0	—	—	520 10 0	Wye.
Severn	5,978	607 3 0	44	22 0 0	—	—	629 3 0	5,861	657 10 6	43	21 10 0	—	—	679 0 6	Severn.
Avon, Brue, &c.	1,478	37 0 0	—	—	2	7 0 0	44 0 0	1,464	28 10 0	—	—	1	0 0	30 10 0	Avon, Brue, &c.
Taw and Torridge	50	246 0 0	122	128 2 0	—	—	374 2 0	55	261 10 0	127	133 7 0	—	—	394 17 0	Taw and Torridge.
Camel	4	8 0 0	39	16 17 6	—	—	24 17 6	4	8 0 0	31	13 12 6	—	—	21 12 6	Camel.
Fowey	15	17 5 0	68	34 0 0	—	—	51 5 0	15	12 15 0	47	23 10 0	—	—	36 5 0	Fowey.
Tamar and Plym	5	17 10 0	252	94 10 0	—	—	112 0 0	6	21 0 0	216	81 0 0	—	—	102 0 0	Tamar and Plym.
Avon (Devon)	6	31 0 0	14	14 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	5	26 0 0	19	19 0 0	—	—	45 0 0	Avon (Devon).
Dart	16	80 0 0	126	105 7 6	—	—	185 7 6	21	105 0 0	128	110 10 0	—	—	215 10 0	Dart.
Teign	19	66 10 0	173	91 2 0	—	—	157 12 0	16	80 0 0	152	88 2 0	—	—	168 2 0	Teign.
Exe	26	94 0 0	32	32 0 0	—	—	126 0 0	25	90 10 0	28	28 0 0	—	—	118 10 0	Exe.
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Otter.
Axe	5	25 0 0	36	18 0 0	1	1 0 0	44 0 0	5	25 0 0	34	17 0 0	1	1 0 0	43 0 0	Axe.
Frome	1	5 0 0	5	5 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	1	5 0 0	7	7 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	Frome.
Avon and Stour	22	77 0 0	93	93 0 0	—	—	170 0 0	27	92 0 0	85	85 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	Avon and Stour.
Ouse (Sussex)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ouse (Sussex).
Rother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rother.
Stour (Kent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stour (Kent).
Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stour (Suffolk and Essex).
Norfolk and Suffolk I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk and Suffolk I.
Norfolk and Suffolk II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk and Suffolk II.
Ouse and Nene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ouse and Nene.
Welland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Welland.
Witham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Witham.
Trent	8	20 0 0	43	21 10 0	—	—	41 10 0	11	39 0 0	24	12 0 0	—	—	51 0 0	Trent.
Yorkshire	34	154 0 0	12	12 0 0	—	—	166 0 0	27	114 10 0	6	6 0 0	—	—	120 10 0	Yorkshire.
Esk (Yorks)	35	85 10 0	148	74 0 0	—	—	159 10 0	42	104 10 0	83	41 10 0	—	—	146 0 0	Esk (Yorks).
Tees	57	337 10 0	101	101 0 0	—	—	438 10 0	62	388 0 0	85	85 0 0	—	—	473 0 0	Tees.
Wear	4	20 0 0	215	53 15 0	—	—	73 15 0	18	87 10 0	191	47 15 0	—	—	135 5 0	Wear.
Tyne	127	635 0 0	304	186 0 0	19	52 10 0	873 10 0	133	665 0 0	219	139 10 0	22	15 0	871 5 0	Tyne.
Coquet	48	131 0 0	509	127 5 0	—	—	258 5 0	29	152 0 0	461	115 5 0	—	—	267 5 0	Coquet.
Total	14,365	5,502 5 0	6,461	3,385 16 0	48	225 1 0	9,113 2 0	14,384	5,865 4 6	5,664	2,926 11 6	52	238 19 0	9,030 15 0	

TABLE No. II.—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the NUMBER of, and REVENUE from, TROUT and CHAR LICENCES in 1892–93.

District.	1892.							1893.							District.
	Instruments other than Rods.		Rods.		General Licences.		Total Amount.	Instruments other than Rods.		Rods.		General Licences.		Total Amount.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Eden	11	8 15 0	1,609	183 7 0	1	2 2 0	194 4 0	12	9 10 0	1,393	161 1 6	—	—	170 11 6	Eden.
Derwent	2	3 0 0	562	101 7 0	—	—	104 7 0	2	3 0 0	496	89 3 6	—	—	92 3 6	Derwent.
West Cumberland	—	—	472	52 0 6	—	—	52 0 6	—	—	440	49 0 0	—	—	49 0 0	West Cumberland.
Kent	82	30 8 4	1,483	185 7 6	—	—	215 15 10	60	16 8 4	1,379	172 7 6	—	—	188 15 10	Kent.
Lune	3	3 0 0	950	118 15 0	—	—	121 15 0	4	4 0 0	809	101 2 6	—	—	105 2 6	Lune.
Ribble	—	—	653	81 12 6	—	—	81 12 6	—	—	652	81 10 0	—	—	81 10 0	Ribble.
Elwy and Clwyd	—	—	501	86 14 6	—	—	86 14 6	—	—	417	75 19 0	—	—	75 19 0	Elwy and Clwyd.
Conway	—	—	316	14 11 6	—	—	14 11 6	—	—	384	18 7 0	—	—	18 7 0	Conway.
Seiont	—	—	416	96 17 0	—	—	96 17 0	—	—	514	106 10 0	—	—	106 10 0	Seiont.
Dwyfach	—	—	46	8 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dwyfach.
Ayron	—	—	106	13 5 0	—	—	13 5 0	—	—	95	11 17 6	—	—	11 17 6	Ayron.
Teify	—	—	1,592	79 12 0	—	—	79 12 0	1,728	21 12 0	1,421	71 1 0	—	—	92 13 0	Teify.
Cleddy	—	—	246	40 10 6	—	—	40 10 6	—	—	231	39 4 0	—	—	39 4 0	Cleddy.
Towy	4	2 6 8	1,681	210 2 6	—	—	212 9 2	5	2 13 4	1,535	191 17 6	—	—	194 10 10	Towy.
Ogmore	—	—	138	6 18 0	—	—	6 18 0	—	—	133	6 13 0	—	—	6 13 0	Ogmore.
Taff and Ely	—	—	221	27 12 6	—	—	27 12 6	—	—	206	25 15 0	—	—	25 15 0	Taff and Ely.
Rhymney	—	—	144	7 4 0	—	—	7 4 0	—	—	101	5 1 0	—	—	5 1 0	Rhymney.
Usk	4	1 15 0	1,955	97 15 0	—	—	99 10 0	3	1 10 0	2,063	103 3 0	—	—	104 13 0	Usk.
Wye	2	3 6 8	2,253	112 13 0	—	—	115 19 8	1	1 13 4	2,353	117 13 0	—	—	119 6 4	Wye.
Severn	115	42 6 0	9,893	494 13 0	—	—	536 19 0	150	55 2 0	9,626	481 6 0	—	—	536 8 0	Severn.
Avon, Brue, &c.	6	0 18 0	695	70 0 6	—	—	70 18 6	5	0 15 0	741	71 5 0	—	—	72 0 0	Avon, Brue, &c.
Camel	—	—	251	35 15 6	—	—	35 15 6	—	—	213	30 9 0	—	—	30 9 0	Camel.
Fowey	—	—	548	82 4 0	—	—	82 4 0	—	—	480	72 0 0	—	—	72 0 0	Fowey.
Avon (Devon)	—	—	206	56 2 0	—	—	56 2 0	—	—	169	50 6 0	—	—	50 6 0	Avon (Devon).
Dart	—	—	655	215 6 0	—	—	215 6 0	—	—	623	210 2 0	—	—	210 2 0	Dart.
Teign	—	—	312	39 0 0	—	—	39 0 0	—	—	309	38 12 6	—	—	38 12 6	Teign.
Exe	—	—	1,021	100 15 6	—	—	100 15 6	—	—	986	98 8 6	—	—	98 8 6	Exe.
Axe	—	—	117	14 12 6	—	—	14 12 6	—	—	127	15 17 6	—	—	15 17 6	Axe.
Avon and Stour	6	2 5 0	254	39 18 0	—	—	42 3 0	17	3 15 6	421	56 6 6	—	—	60 2 0	Avon and Stour.
Trent	31	15 10 0	2,459	266 17 6	—	—	282 7 6	39	19 10 0	2,330	253 10 6	—	—	273 0 6	Trent.
Yorkshire	9	13 13 4	7,150	357 10 0	—	—	371 3 4	13	20 6 8	7,227	361 7 0	—	—	381 13 8	Yorkshire.
Esk (Yorks)	—	—	421	31 11 6	—	—	31 11 6	—	—	364	27 6 0	—	—	27 6 0	Esk (Yorks).
Tees	—	—	2,845	142 5 0	—	—	142 5 0	—	—	2,562	128 2 0	—	—	128 2 0	Tees.
Wear	—	—	1,683	84 3 0	—	—	84 3 0	—	—	1,565	78 5 0	—	—	78 5 0	Wear.
Tyne	—	—	1,213	117 16 0	—	—	117 16 0	—	—	1,131	111 7 6	—	—	111 7 6	Tyne.
Coquet	—	—	421	52 12 6	—	—	52 12 6	—	—	468	58 10 0	—	—	58 10 0	Coquet.
Total	27	127 4	45,488	3,725 7 6	1	2 2 0	3,854 13 6	2,039	159 16 2	43,964	3,570 7 0	—	—	3,730 3 2	

TABLE No. III.—SUMMARY of the ESTIMATED NUMBER of SALMON FISHERMEN employed, and of the ACTUAL REVENUE from SALMON LICENCES, in the Years 1867–93.

Year.	Number of			Total Men.*	Revenue from			Total Revenue.
	Net Fishermen.	Rod Fishermen.	General Licences.		Nets, &c.	Rods.	General Licences.	
					£	£	£	£
1867	3,029	2,350	39	5,379	3,851	1,816	430	6,097
1868	3,913	2,076	29	5,919	4,921	1,593	330	6,844
1869	3,083	2,030	24	5,113	4,826	1,420	320	6,566
1870	2,977	1,616	23	4,593	4,757	1,240	269	6,266
1871	3,383	2,054	26	5,437	5,370	1,469	307	7,146
1872	2,907	2,310	24	5,217	4,552	1,589	312	6,453
1873	2,990	2,579	20	5,348	4,650	2,031	143	6,824
1874	3,045	2,779	27	5,824	4,974	2,196	211	7,381
1875	2,970	2,605	24	5,575	4,715	2,086	202	7,003
1876	3,214	2,426	21	5,640	4,918	1,854	176	6,948
1877	3,319	2,712	23	6,031	5,160	2,036	169	7,365
1878	3,539	3,025	24	6,564	5,892	2,069	169	7,730
1879	3,099	3,317	27	6,416	4,736	2,270	170	7,176
1880	3,280	3,884	26	6,964	5,262	2,482	190	7,934
1881	3,054	3,795	27	6,849	4,777	2,430	205	7,412
1882	3,390	4,873	34	8,263	5,488	2,953	239	8,680
1883	3,410	4,839	40	8,249	5,668	3,069	250	8,987
1884	3,885	4,571	43	8,456	6,287	2,976	252	9,515
1885	3,747	4,776	49	8,521	6,056	2,965	277	9,298
1886	3,806	5,181	50	8,987	6,092	3,126	286	9,504
1887	3,907	4,440	47	8,345	6,328	2,669	248	9,245
1888	3,900	4,986	53	8,886	6,166	3,021	258	9,445
1889	3,860	4,643	49	8,503	6,049	2,971	235	9,255
1890	3,540	5,390	48	8,930	5,241	2,818	189	8,248
1891	3,555	6,330	54	9,885	5,265	3,222	249	8,736
1892	3,570	6,461	48	10,031	5,502	3,386	225	9,113
1893	3,750	5,664	52	9,414	5,865	2,927	239	9,031

* Exclusive of men employed by holders of "general licences."

TABLE No. IV.—SUMMARY of the NUMBER of and REVENUE from TROUT LICENCES in the Years 1879–93.

Year.	Number of		Revenue from			
	Rods.	Other Instruments.	Rods.	Other Instruments.	General Licences.	Total.
			£	£	£	£
1879	9,103	99	674	45	—	719
1880	13,942	185	1,281	114	2	1,395
1881	17,520	285	1,546	143	2	1,691
1882	22,755	378	1,994	152	2	2,149
1883	21,808	387	1,919	157	4	2,080
1884	23,430	408	1,985	176	2	2,163
1885	26,203	348	2,140	135	6	2,281
1886	27,744	361	2,296	135	3	2,434
1887	26,580	398	2,160	150	—	2,310
1888	37,929	357	2,852	166	—	3,018
1889	41,457	342	3,228	162	—	3,390
1890	43,532	312	3,462	153	—	3,615
1891	44,333	259	3,571	127	5	3,703
1892	45,488	275	3,725	127	2	3,854
1893	43,964	2,039	3,570	160	—	3,730

APPENDIX VI.—Revenue and Expenditure.

Dr. Table No. I.—Abstract of Accounts of the several Boards of Conservators for the Year ended December 31st, 1893. *Cr.*

	District.	1 To Revenue from Sale of Salmon Licences.	2 To Revenue from Sale of Trout Licences.	3 To Revenue from Endorsements on Licences.	4 To Penalties on Convictions.	5 To Interest on Stock and Bank Deposits, or Rents.	6 To Voluntary Subscriptions, including Contributions from Fishery Associations.	7 To Miscellaneous Receipts.	8 Total Receipts.	9 By Salaries for Management.	10 By Wages for Superintendents and Water Bailiffs.	11 By Travelling Expenses.	12 By Commission on Sale of Licences.	13 By Cost of Prosecutions and Law Expenses generally.	14 By Costs of Election.	15 By Construction of Fish Passes and other Works.	16 By Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements.	17 By Instalments and Interest on Loans.	18 By Miscellaneous Expenditure.	19 Total Expenditure.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Eden	746 10 0	170 11 6	5 9 0	18 16 6	15 17 3	15 7 6	4 10 0	977 1 9	73 5 6	736 10 11	25 6 3	6 4 9	39 5 0	8 1 0	—	22 12 8	—	38 7 5[1]	949 13 6	1
2	Derwent	264 5 0	92 3 6	0 6 6	42 13 3	0 13 10	—	—	400 2 1	40 0 0	255 8 9	2 15 6	7 10 0	20 5 6	8 15 0	9 1 6	4 16 8	—	1 1 7	349 14 6	2
3	West Cumberland	203 8 0	49 0 0	1 3 6	3 4 8	3 9 7	2 2 0	—	262 7 9	—	193 0 9[2]	—	19 0 4	9 4 2	—	—	13 9 6	—	104 5 7[3]	339 0 4	3
4	Kent	185 15 0	188 15 10	—	—	0 17 8	38 13 11	—	414 2 5	25 0 0	289 6 9½[2]	—	13 11 5	38 12 5	—	—	8 4 5	—	71 8 2[5]	421 13 2	4
5	Lune	517 5 0	105 2 6	2 7 0	19 0 6	8 8 6	0 16 0	—	652 19 6	100 0 0	513 19 0	34 0 11	—	19 3 0	1 10 6	—	12 5 0	—	46 18 1¼[4]	746 15 7½	5
6	Ribble	237 10 0	81 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 15 2	—	—	320 10 2	50 0 0	190 15 0	17 17 8	8 8 6	12 1 6	—	—	10 9 7½	—	750 11 2½	1,050 11 2½	6
7	Dee	617 15 0	—	0 1 0	6 1 0	18 4 4	—	15 0 0	657 1 4	35 0 0	381 3 3	17 7 2½	2 0 6	78 1 2	—	62 4 6	40 3 5	—	5 5 4	296 13 0	7
8	Elwy and Clwyd	93 10 0	75 19 0	0 1 0	4 16 9	0 16 6	16 3 0	0 3 0	191 9 3	5 5 0	189 8 8	4 19 7	9 17 10	29 17 2	—	—	5 1 2	—	91 11 10½[6]	707 11 11	8
9	Conway	110 14 0	18 7 0	—	6 12 0	—	1 1 0	—	136 14 0	20 0 0	98 16 0	3 16 11	3 9 1	6 0 0	—	—	6 18 3	—	26 6 6[7]	270 15 11	9
10	Seiont	77 16 0	106 10 0	—	2 10 0	0 8 8	—	—	187 4 8	15 0 0	151 3 1	—	9 5 0	5 12 6	3 0 0	0 6 0	6 9 8½	—	—	214 18 1½	10
11	Dwyfach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Dovey	276 4 0	—	2 3 6	11 12 0	—	—	—	289 19 6	20 0 0	131 10 0	2 1 5	6 13 7	17 7 3	7 19 6	—	15 17 8	—	5 1 6	206 10 11	12
13	Ayron	18 15 0	11 17 6	0 3 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	31 15 6	25 12 6	—	—	1 10 7½	3 3 4	—	—	4 1 6	—	0 0 6	34 8 5½	13
14	Teify	235 15 6	92 13 0	5 10 6	25 6 6	—	—	1 2 3	360 7 9	60 0 0	266 10 0	—	11 14 5	1 0 6	2 4 10½	—	15 12 0½	—	10 2 10[9]	367 4 8	14
15	Cleddy	61 3 6	39 4 0	1 8 6	1 1 6	—	—	—	102 17 6	10 0 0	64 16 0	—	—	3 6 6	5 5 0	—	4 0 0	—	0 2 0	87 9 6	15
16	Towy	335 16 6	194 10 10	4 18 6	2 5 6	2 11 10	—	—	540 3 2	50 0 0	466 18 7	36 11 7	7 12 4	6 15 5	1 18 7	—	18 2 5	—	19 5 8	607 4 7	16
17	Ogmore	9 3 0	6 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	15 16 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	—	0 12 8	—	—	—	0 10 6	—	—	8 5 2	17
18	Taff and Ely	—	25 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	85 3 0½	—	67 12 0	3 13 0	1 5 4	—	—	—	2 14 8½	0 14 3	9 3 9	85 3 0½	18
19	Rhymney	3 0 0	5 1 0	—	—	—	59 8 0½	—	28 1 0	5 0 0	26 0 0	—	0 5 11	2 10 0	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	35 15 11	19
20	Usk and Ebbw	408 7 6	104 13 0	0 2 6	18 16 0	7 10 10	471 0 0	200 0 0[10]	1,210 9 10	40 0 0	916 17 9[2]	—	20 12 5	79 5 10	—	2 0 0	25 0 6	—	254 14 3[11]	1,338 10 9	20
21	Wye	520 10 0	119 6 4	4 2 0	12 5 0	21 19 8	—	1333 11 7[12]	2,011 14 7	50 0 0	453 4 4	79 18 0	35 7 6	67 9 8	—	388 7 7	14 15 4	—	982 5 3[13]	2,071 7 8	21
22	Severn	679 0 6	536 8 0	12 0 0	8 12 0	12 5 0	—	0 19 0	1,249 4 6	105 5 0	657 18 8	40 1 5	107 19 3	160 15 7	6 6 0	18 5 0	58 15 10	—	54 13 6[14]	1,150 0 3	22
23	Avon, Brue, & Parret	30 10 0	72 0 0	—	0 15 6	—	—	—	103 5 6	30 0 0	40 14 2	8 11 0	9 5 0	18 5 3	—	—	15 7 0	—	1 1 0	123 3 5	23
24	Taw and Torridge	394 17 0	—	—	24 5 0	—	—	—	419 2 0	25 0 0	175 11 9	—	14 1 10	31 9 7	4 18 6	—	6 7 6	—	196 19 9[15]	454 8 11	24
25	Camel	21 12 6	30 9 0	—	4 10 0	—	4 2 6	—	60 14 0	5 0 0	75 0 0	—	3 0 6	5 5 0	—	—	7 16 6	—	1 2 9	97 4 9	25
26	Fowey	36 5 0	72 0 0	1 6 6	—	—	—	—	109 11 6	20 0 0	96 19 0	7 13 11	5 10 11	5 13 0	—	21 13 6	3 17 6	—	6 0 0	167 7 10	26
27	Tamar and Plym	102 0 0	—	—	14 9 0	—	—	—	116 9 0	21 0 0	73 5 0	4 10 6	5 2 0	17 14 0	—	2 2 4	3 0 0	—	7 9 1[16]	134 2 11	27
28	Avon (Devon)	45 0 0	50 6 0	0 11 0	18 7 7	—	—	—	114 4 7	13 0 0	93 19 8	3 11 9	3 6 6	8 8 5	—	—	5 3 4	—	4 11 0	132 0 8	28
29	Dart	215 10 0	210 2 0	—	1 1 9	—	15 7 6	3 10 0	445 11 3	21 1 10	210 7 7	0 16 6	12 7 9	41 9 9	0 13 9	32 11 7	9 2 3	—	132 14 0[17]	461 5 0	29
30	Teign	168 2 0	38 12 6	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	221 14 6	5 0 0	144 2 0	19 11 1	10 6 5	28 15 3	6 1 6	—	25 6 9	—	7 13 5	246 16 5	30
31	Exe	118 10 0	98 8 6	—	10 19 9	—	—	—	227 18 3	20 0 0	129 4 8	5 7 11	11 4 1	24 17 0	2 2 0	—	18 5 0	22 12 6	—	233 13 2	31
32	Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
33	Axe	43 0 0	15 17 6	—	0 18 0	—	—	—	59 15 6	10 0 0	30 12 0	—	—	1 1 0	—	—	2 11 6	—	1 1 2	45 5 8	33
34	Frome	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	11 15 0	34
35	Avon and Stour	177 0 0	60 2 0	1 11 0	—	—	—	—	238 13 0	15 5 0	141 13 10	6 10 6	9 0 6	9 13 2	0 8 0	—	5 19 2	—	3 2 1	191 12 3	35
36	Ouse (Sussex)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
37	Rother	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 16 6	8 19 6	37
38	Stour (Kent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
39	Stour (Suffolk & Essex)	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	1 6 0	—	1 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
40	Norfolk and Suffolk I.	—	—	—	—	—	3 18 6	—	3 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 18 6	—	—	3 18 6	40 41
41	Norfolk and Suffolk II.																				
42	Ouse and Nene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	—	—	0 2 6	42
43	Welland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
44	Witham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
45	Trent	51 0 0	273 0 6	0 16 6	7 17 0	—	24 2 6	—	356 16 6	60 0 0	132 10 0	79 10 0	31 8 10	64 12 11	—	—	41 15 8	—	8 12 6	418 9 11	45
46	Yorkshire	120 10 0	381 13 8	1 17 0	7 17 0	—	10 10 0	—	522 7 8	70 0 0	249 9 8	29 19 10	33 3 4	170 1 9	—	61 7 1	31 4 4	—	62 4 3[18]	707 10 3	46
47	Esk (Yorkshire)	146 0 0	27 6 0	—	0 6 0	—	30 0 0	—	203 12 0	21 0 0	131 19 0	6 10 6½	1 4 6	—	2 5 0	7 9 6	8 14 3½	—	8 5 3	187 8 1	47
48	Tees	473 0 0	128 2 0	0 0 6	4 3 11	—	—	4 2 8	609 9 1	40 0 0	258 7 6	18 9 11	23 19 7	19 2 0	0 14 0	—	21 2 8	—	43 8 3[19]	425 3 11	48
49	Wear	135 5 0	78 5 0	—	11 11 6	2 15 0	20 0 0	—	247 16 6	40 0 0	111 9 6	8 16 0	10 13 2	1 2 0	—	6 0 0	11 10 2	—	1 11 9	191 2 7	49
50	Tyne	871 5 0	111 7 6	0 8 6	15 10 2	—	133 15 5	7 5 0	1,139 11 7	100 0 0	661 8 10½	21 19 10½	4 10 10	4 19 0	6 16 10	3 6 6	26 13 8	—	149 10 10[20]	979 6 5	50
51	Coquet	267 5 0	58 10 0	0 1 0	2 12 0	—	—	1 0 0	329 8 0	50 0 0	140 11 6	10 19 5	—	—	1 17 6	—	18 5 3	—	18 13 6	240 7 2	51
	Total	9,030 15 0	3,730 3 2	46 17 6	309 13 4	96 13 10	887 13 10½	1,572 3 6	15,674 0 2½	1,302 16 10	8,966 18 3	501 8 2½	461 7 2½	992 5 7	70 17 6½	614 15 1	559 9 5½	23 6 9	2,399 12 9	15,892 17 8	

[1] Including waterproofs for bailiffs, 11*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*; repairs of boats, waders, &c., 13*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
[2] Including travelling expenses.
[3] Including clothes for water bailiffs, 19*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; cost of erection of fish hatchery, cost of ova and expenses connected with hatchery, 76*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*
[4] Including rents of fisheries, 39*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
[5] Including supply of trout, 52*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
[6] Including bailiffs' uniform, 19*l.*; ova and hatchery, 48*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
[7] Including fish hatchery for young fish, 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
[8] Including loss caused by bankruptcy of one of the distributors, 21*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*
[9] Including water bailiffs' great coats, 5*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
[10] Received from Swansea Corporation, under Swansea Corporation Water Act, 1892.
[11] Including costs of opposition to Swansea Water Bill, 200*l.*; water bailiffs' clothes, 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
[12] Withdrawn from deposit account opened under Birmingham Corporation Water Act, 1892
[13] Including expenses incurred in opposing the Birmingham Corporation Water Bill, 1892, 945*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*
[14] Including artificial propagation, 20*l.*; superannuation of late Superintendent, 20*l.*
[15] Including payment to Devon County Council on account of old debt for services of water bailiffs, 161*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
[16] Including repairs to boats, 5*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*
[17] Including expenses of case *re* fish-pass at Totnes Weir, 45*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; value of trout licences given to owners and occupiers of land in compensation for damage done by trespass, &c., by fishermen, 67*l.*
[18] Including artificial propagation, 27*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*
[19] Including yearling trout 53*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*
[20] Including boat hire, 30*l.*; rent of Tynemouth Fishery, 100*l.*

	£ s. d.
Expenditure in 1893	15,892 17 8
Receipts in 1893	15,674 0 2½
Excess of expenditure over receipts (see next Table)	£218 17 5½

E 80750.

TABLE No. II.—ACCOUNT OF THE BALANCES OR DEFICITS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS AT THE COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1893.

District.	31st December 1892.						31st December 1893.					
	Balance in hand.			Deficit.			Balance in hand.			Deficit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Eden	503	8	8	—			530	16	11	—		
Derwent	42	2	7	—			92	10	2	—		
West Cumberland	284	13	7	—			208	1	0	—		
Kent	295	0	3	—			287	9	6	—		
Lune	425	18	7	—			328	6	10½	—		
Ribble	101	7	0½	—			125	4	2½	—		
Dee*	235	2	0	—			184	11	5	—		
Elwy and Clwyd	112	2	5	—			32	15	9	—		
Conway	36	15	10	—			34	9	7	—		
Seiont	69	16	5	—			42	2	11½	—		
Dwyfach	15	8	11	—			15	8	11	—		
Dovey	45	0	0	—			128	8	7	—		
Ayron	14	10	5½	—			11	17	6	—		
Teify	148	1	6	—			141	4	7	—		
Cleddy	13	0	6½	—			28	8	6½	—		
Towy	204	15	6	—			137	14	1	—		
Ogmore	41	9	0	—			48	19	10	—		
Taff and Ely	—			—			—			—		
Rhymney	27	18	0	—			20	3	1	—		
Usk	95	1	7	—			—			32	19	4
Wye	—			226	17	3	—			286	10	4
Severn	603	12	0	—			702	16	3	—		
Avon, Brue, and Parret	72	14	10	—			52	16	11	—		
Taw and Torridge	192	13	5	—			157	6	6	—		
Camel	—			16	13	2	—			53	3	11
Fowey	246	19	9	—			189	3	5	—		
Tamar and Plym	174	15	4	—			157	1	5	—		
Avon (Devon)	15	14	1	—			—			2	2	0
Dart	258	9	2	—			242	15	5	—		
Teign	59	6	1	—			34	4	2	—		
Exe	—			87	9	11	—			93	4	10
Otter	—			—			—			—		
Axe	—			22	17	9	—			8	7	11
Frome	3	5	11	—			3	10	11	—		
Avon and Stour	95	18	7	—			142	19	4	—		
Ouse (Sussex)	—			—			—			—		
Rother	12	3	2	—			8	3	8	—		
Stour (Kent)	—			—			—			—		
Stour (Suffolk and Essex)	—			6	5	4	—			4	9	4
Norfolk and Suffolk (I. and II.)	—			—			—			—		
Ouse and Nene	—			3	6	3	—			3	8	9
Welland	—			—			—			—		
Witham	—			—			—			—		
Trent	—			0	6	2	—			61	19	7
Yorkshire	247	11	1	—			62	8	6	—		
Esk (Yorkshire)	45	1	3	—			61	5	2	—		
Tees	—			97	18	8	86	6	6	—		
Wear	198	19	9	—			255	13	8	—		
Tyne	161	2	10	—			321	8	0	—		
Coquet	8	17	5	—			97	18	3	—		
Total	5,108	17	6½	461	14	6	4,974	11	7	546	6	0
	£4,647	3	0½				£4,428	5	7			

Net balance 1892	-	-	£4,647 3 0½
Deduct „ „ 1893	-	-	£4,428 5 7
Excess of expenditure over revenue (*see* preceding Table)	-	-	£218 17 5½

* This Board invested 500*l.* in Consols during 1892.

APPENDIX VII.—Protection.

Comparative Return of the Number of Water Bailiffs employed and of the Number of Prosecutions and Convictions under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts in 1892–93.

District.	Water Bailiffs.						Prosecutions.			
	1892.			1893.			1892.		1893.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Eden	10	2	12	10	2	12	107	102[11]	97	91
Derwent	4	2	6	4	1	5	33	30	38	31
West Cumberland	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	7	17	13
Kent	4	2	6	4	4	8	1	—[3]	2	1
Lune	7	—	7	9	—	9	20	20	31	31
Ribble	2	9	11	3	1	4	3	3	10	3
Dee	6	3	9	6	2	8	12	8	14	11
Elwy and Clwyd	4	—	4	4	—	4	9	7	17	12
Conway	1	1	2	2	—	2	6	6	3	3
Seiont	4	2	6	5	2	7	4	4	3	2
Dwyfach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dovey	22	22	44	16	3	19	19	8[7]	47	27[b]
Ayron	1	1	2	1	—	1	3	3	2	—
Teify	4	1	5	4	1	5	17	14	21	19
Cleddy	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	2	2[1]
Towy	9	2	11	9	1	10	40	36	24	20
Ogmore	1	—	1	—	—	—[12]	—	—	—	—
Taff and Ely	7	—	7	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Rhymney	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Usk	19	5	24	19	6	25[2]	35	32[b]	44	44
Wye	8	24	32	7	25	3	27	17	17	15[8]
Severn	15	3	18	15	1	16	32	25	42	33
Avon, Brue, &c.	—	24	24	—	24	24	3	3	15	15
Taw and Torridge	3	2	5	3	1	4	15	15	22	22
Camel	1	—	1	1	—	1	6	6	4	4
Fowey	1	2	3	1	2	3[10]	—	—	5	1
Tamar and Plym	5	5	10	6	5	11	2	2	4	4
Avon (Devon)	1	6	7	1	6	7	20	18	13	11
Dart	4	2	6	4	—	4	6	6	7	7
Teign	18[5]	2	20	2	2	4	1	1	4	1
Exe	3	1	4	4	1	5	14	10	17	16[9]
Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Axe	—	3	3	—	3	3	5	4	1	
Frome	—	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—

For notes, *see* next page.

District.	Water Bailiffs.						Prosecutions.			
	1892.			1893.			1892.		1893.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
Avon and Stour -	4	1	5	4	15	19	—	—	9	5
Ouse (Sussex) -	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rother - -	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stour (Kent) -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stour (Suffolk and Essex) - -	79	—	79	74	—	74	2	2	1	1
Norfolk and Suffolk I.	—	—	—	151	—	151	—	—	1	1
Do. II.										
Ouse and Nene -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welland -	14	—	14	13	1	14	2	2	1	1
Witham - -	1[6]	6	7	1[6]	6	7	5	4[7]	—	—
Trent - -	67	—	67	85	—	85	25	22	35	30
Yorkshire - -	4	1	5	4	—	4	14	9	25	19
Esk - -	2[10]	1	3	2[10]	1	3	—	—	2	2
Tees - -	2	2	4	2	1	3	9	9	10	10
Wear - -	1	2	3	2	—	2	14	13	22	18
Tyne - - -	6[4]	8	14	5[13]	5[14]	10	38	37	38	28
Coquet - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	23	23
	351	154	505	500	129	629	559	488	690	578

[1] Two defendants were cautioned.
[2] The charge against three defendants was dismissed, but on appeal was remitted for conviction.
[3] Case withdrawn on payment of costs.
[4] One of these was a police inspector, and two were constables.
[5] Sixteen of these were police constables.
[6] Boston police also hold warrants.
[7] Six cases dismissed on payment of costs.
[8] One case returned in 1892 as dismissed was on appeal remitted for conviction, and is included as such in 1893. One defendant absconded in 1892.
[9] One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
[10] Police also hold warrants.
[11] One defendant was cautioned, and one summons was not duly served.
[12] Several keepers hold warrants.
[13] Three of these were constables.
[14] Four of these were constables.
[15] And one defendant absconded.

APPENDIX VIII.

Close Season for Freshwater Fish. (Exemptions.)

List of the Fishery Districts which have been Exempted, wholly or in part, under the 11th section (sub-section 7) of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, from the provisions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sub-sections of that section, which provide a close time for "freshwater fish"* from 15th March to 15th June. (This list is made up to the 31st March 1894) :—

District.	Extent of District exempted.	Kinds of "Freshwater Fish"* to which the Exemption extends.
Avon (Devon) -	The whole - - -	All.
Avon and Stour -	The whole - - -	All.
Eden - - -	The whole - - -	All.
Kent - -	The whole - - -	Pike.
Severn - -	The whole - - -	Pike.
	The whole, except the Severn below the mouth of the Verniew, in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and except so much of the Avon as flows through Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.	All, except grayling.
Towy - -	The whole - - -	All.
Usk - - -	The whole - - -	Eels.
Wye - -	The whole - - -	All.
Yorkshire -	The whole - - -	Pike.
	So much of the Ouse as lies between 100 yards below Linton Dam, and 100 yards above Naburn Dam.	All.

* Note.—For the purposes of the section of the Act above referred to, "freshwater fish" are defined to include all fish (other than pollan, trout and char) which live in fresh water, and do not migrate to and from the open sea. Section 1 of the Act 49 Vict. c. 2. declares that the term freshwater fish as thus used "does not include eels, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize angling for eels during the close season mentioned" above.

TABLE SHOWING THE LIMITS OF THE FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES; THE CLOSE SEASONS FOR SALMON AND FOR TROUT AND CHAR; AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE CHAIRMEN AND CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF

NAME OF DISTRICT (IN ORDER OF COAST FROM N.W. TO N.E.).	LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ANNUAL CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON. ALL DATES INCLUSIVE. Except in the Cases marked below, the Annual Close Season in England and Wales is :— FOR NETS, &c.,* from 1st Sept. to 1st. Feb. FOR RODS, from 2nd Nov. to 1st Feb.		PERIOD DURING WHICH GAFF IS ALLOWED IN CONNEXION WITH ROD AND LINE. (EXCEPT IN THOSE CASES WHERE ITS USE IS LEGAL THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE ANGLING SEASON).	ANNUAL CLOSE SEASON ALL DATES Except in the Cases marked be for both Trout and Char, i from 2nd Oct
		NETS, &c.*	RODS.		NETS.
		(For Abstract of Byelaws on other subjects, see Table No. II.)			
1. EDEN	The Eden below Kirkby Stephen and its estuary and tributaries (except the Caldew above Hawksdale Bridge, the Petterill above Wreay Bridge, the Eamont and Lowther above their junction, the Irthing above the boundary of Northumberland, and the Croglin); the English half of the Solway and sea between lines drawn true S. from Sark Foot to Rockcliff Marsh and true W.N.W. from the northern boundary of Seaton; the coast between such lines; and all rivers (except the Esk and Sark above SarkFoot) flowing into the sea and Solway between Sark Foot and Skinburness Point.	In the Solway Firth, from Old Sandsfield downwards, 10th Sept. to 10th Feb.	16th Nov. to 15th Feb.	1st July to 15th Nov.	Trout, 2nd Sept. to last Feb.
2. DERWENT	The Derwent and its estuary and tributaries (except the St. John's Beck above a point 100 yards below the junction of Mill Gill, and Naddle Beck above Roughow Bridge); all rivers flowing into the sea between North Head Lighthouse and the northern boundary of Seaton; the coast between these points; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 10th March	15th Nov. to 10th March	1st July to 14th Nov.	15th Sept. to Char in Crummock and Butterm
3. WEST CUMBERLAND	The Mite, Esk, Irt, and Calder, and the Ehen below the weir at the foot of Ennerdale; their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Haverigg Point and North Head Lighthouse; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 31st March	14th Nov. to 10th March	1st July to 1st Nov.	Trout, 1st Oct. to 31st March
4. KENT	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true W.S.W. from Haverigg Point, and (2) S.W. from N. boundary of Wharton till it bisects a line from the S.W. point of Walney Island to Rossall Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 31st March	15th Nov. to 31st March	2nd June to 31st Oct.	Windermere and Coniston, 2 rest of district, 2nd Oct. to 1st
5. LUNE	The Lune, Wyre, Keer, and Cocker, and their tributaries; so much of Morecambe Bay as lies south of the S. limit of Kent District; the coast as far as Blackpool.	Tidal, 8th Sept. to 1st March; upper, 15th Sept. to 1st March.	15th Nov. to 1st March		Trout, 2nd Oct.
6. RIBBLE	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn due west from (1) Blackpool, and (2) Formby New Church Tower; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.			1st May to 1st Nov.	
7. DEE	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) from New Brighton to the Rock Lighthouse and thence through the Bar Lightship, and (2) from Meliden Parish Church through the West Hoyle Spit Buoy; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 31st March	2nd Nov. to 31st March		
8. ELWY AND CLWYD	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn from (1) the tower of Meliden Parish Church through the West Hoyle Spit Buoy, and (2) true N. from the Colwyn Bay Railway Station at Rhôs Bay; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 15th May	15th Nov. to 15th May		2nd Oct. to 28
9. CONWAY	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true N. from Colwyn Bay Railway Station at Rhôs Bay, and (2) true N. by E. from the E. bank of the River Aber at the Lavan Sands; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	15th Sept. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April	1st May to 31st Oct.	
10. SEIONT	The Seiont, Gwrfai, and Llyfni, and their tributaries; all rivers in Carnarvonshire flowing into the sea between the Ferry Causeway at Garth Point and Llanaelhaiarn Point; all rivers in Anglesea flowing into the sea between the Ferry Causeway at Garth and Twyn y Parc Point; the coast between those points respectively; and the Menai Straits south and west of the Ferry Causeway.	15th Sept. to 1st March	15th Nov. to 1st March	2nd March to 1st Nov.	Trout, in Rivers Braint and Cef rest of district, 2nd Oct. to 1st Char, 22nd Oct.
11. DWYFACH	The Dwyfach and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Llanaelhaiarn Point and Criccieth; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 1st March	15th Nov. to 1st March		
12. DOVEY	The Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn, and their tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Criccieth and the south side of the stream at Cynvelin; and the coast between those points.	14th Sept. to 30th April	1st Nov. to 30th April	31st May to 20th Oct.	
13. AYRON	All rivers with their estuaries and tributaries, and the coast, between Carreg Tipog and New Quay Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.		15th Nov. to 14th Feb.		Trout, 1st Oct. to
14. TEIFY	All rivers with their estuaries and tributaries, and the coast, between New Quay Head and Dinas Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.		20th Oct. to 1st Feb.		
15. CLEDDY	The East and West Cleddy and their estuaries and tributaries; all rivers between Dinas Head and St. Govin's Head; and the coast between those points.	15th Sept. to 15th March	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.		Trout, 29th Sept. t
16. TOWY, LOUGHOR, AND TAF.	The Towy, Loughor, and Taf, and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between St. Govin's Head and Worms Head; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	In the sea between Carmarthen Bar and St. Govin's Head, 1st Sept. to 30th April; rest of district, 1st Sept. to 15th March.	2nd Nov. to 15th March		Trout, 2nd Oct. to
17. OGMORE AND EWENNY	The Ogmore and Ewenny and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the breakwater at Porthcawl and Cold Knap; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	15th Sept. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April		Trout, 30th Sept.
18. TAFF AND ELY	The Taff and Ely and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Cold Knap and the E. end of Bute Dock; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	31st Aug. to 30th April	15th Nov. to 30th April	1st June to 1st Nov.	Trout, 20th Sept.
19. RHYMNEY	The Rhymney and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and the N. half of the Bristol Channel between the E. end of Bute Dock and Ty-ton-y-Pill; and all rivers flowing into the same.	1st Sept. to 1st April	2nd Nov. to 1st April	1st May to 1st Nov.	
20. USK AND EBBW	The Usk and Ebbw and their tributaries; and the northern half of the estuary of the Severn between Ty-ton-y-Pill and Collister Pill.	1st Sept. to 1st April	2nd Nov. to 1st April	Below a line drawn from the north boundary of the district along the eastern watershed of the Honddu to Llanvaes Bridge at Brecon, and thence along the eastern watershed of the Tarell to the south boundary of the district, 1st May to 1st Nov.; other parts of district, 1st May to 1st Sept.	2nd Oct. to
21. WYE	The Wye and its estuary and tributaries; and the northern half of the estuary of the Severn between Collister Pill and Lydney Pill.			15th March to 1st Nov.	Trout, 2nd Oct. t
22. SEVERN	The estuary of the Severn above Lydney Pill; the Somersetshire half of the estuary between Clapton Pill and Avon Battery; the Severn and tributaries (except the Avon so far as it lies in Warwickshire); all streams with their estuaries and tributaries flowing into the portion of the estuary above defined.	In borough of Shrewsbury 1st Sept. to 15th June.			Trout, 2nd Oct. t
23. AVON, BRUE, AND PARRET.	The Avon, Brue, and Parret; their estuaries and tributaries; all streams flowing into the sea between Avon Battery and the boundary of Devon and Somerset; and the coast between those points.				
24. TAW AND TORRIDGE	The Taw and Torridge and their estuaries and tributaries in Devonshire; the N. coast of Devonshire; and all rivers in Devonshire flowing into the sea adjoining.	21st Sept. to 30th April	16th Nov. to 31st March	1st June to 15th Nov.	
25. CAMEL	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn due west from (1) the W. boundary of Devon, (2) Peel Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	21st Sept. to 4th April	1st Dec. to 30th April		1st Oct. to 15
26. FOWEY	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) due west from Peel Point, and (2) due south from Rame Head; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	Below Lostwithiel Bridge 1st Nov. to 4th April.	Between Lostwithiel Bridge and a line drawn from N. end of Penquite Wood to St. Winnow Point, 1st Dec. to 30th April; other parts of district, 1st Dec. to 4th April.		Between Lostwithiel Bridge and a Penquite Wood to St. Winno April; rest of district, 1st Oct.
27. TAMAR AND PLYM	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn true S. from (1) Rame Head and (2) Stoke Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.				
28. AVON (DEVON)	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true S. from Stoke Point, and (2) true E. from Start Point; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	In the Erme 30th Sept. to 4th April; rest of district, 30th Sept. to 1st May.	In the Erme 30th Nov. to 4th April; rest of district, 30th Nov. to 1st May.	1st April to 30th Sept.	Trout, 1st Oct.
29. DART	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn true E. from (1) Start Point and (2) Hope's Nose; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 1st March	16th Oct. to 28th Feb.	2nd April to 31st Oct.	Trout, 2nd Oct. t
30. TEIGN	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn (1) true E. from Hope's Nose and (2) true S.E. from the shore near Dawlish, through the Clerk Rock; all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.	1st Sept. to 2nd March	1st Nov. to 2nd March	1st May to 1st Sept.	Trout, 1st Oct. to
31. EXE	The Exe and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Clerk Rock and first headland west of Ottermouth; and the coast between those points.	1st Sept. to 1st March	2nd Nov. to 1st March	1st May to 30th Sept.	
32. OTTER	The Otter and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between first headland west of Ottermouth and Beer Head; and the coast between those points.				
33. AXE	The Axe and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Beer Head and Portland Bill; and the coast between those points.	20th Sept. to 30th April	20th Nov. to 30th April		
34. FROME	The Frome and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Portland Bill and the west boundary of Hants; and the coast between those points.				
35. AVON AND STOUR	The Avon and Stour and their tributaries in Hants, Dorset, and Wilts; their estuaries; all rivers between the west boundary of Hants and Hurst Castle Lighthouse; and the coast between those points.	31st July to 1st Feb.	2nd Oct. to 1st Feb.		Trout in Avon and tributaries a Oct. to 31st March; ditto, bet Bickton Mill, 1st Oct. to 31st
36. OUSE (Sussex)	The Ouse and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Portobello Coast-guard Station and Seaford Head Signal House; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.	1st Sept. to 1st April	1st Nov. to 1st April		
37. ROTHER	The Rother, Tillingham, and Brede, and their estuaries and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between Fairlight and Dungeness; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				
38. STOUR (Canterbury)	The Stour and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between the North and South Forelands; and the coast between those points.	1st Sept. to 1st May	2nd Nov. to 1st May		
39. STOUR (Suffolk and Essex)	For the limits of this district, see Appendix I., p. 27 of 31st Annual Report				Trout, 2nd Oct. to
40. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK (I.)	The limits of this district are defined by the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, to include only "the navigable rivers in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the county of the city of Norwich, and the broads connected with such rivers," but they do not include the sea or sea coast, or the Stour, which is made into a separate district (see No. 39 above) under Part III. of the Fisheries Act, 1891.				Trout, 10th Sept.
41. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK (II.)	For the limits of this district, see Appendix VI., p. 85 of 27th Annual Report				
42. OUSE AND NENE	Ditto ditto V., p. 45 of 26th Annual Report				Trout, 2nd Oct. to
43. WELLAND	Ditto ditto IV., p. 44 of 26th Annual Report				
44. WITHAM	Ditto ditto III., p. 43 of 26th Annual Report				
45. TRENT	Ditto ditto I., p. 19 of 32nd Annual Report				
46. YORKSHIRE	The Yorks half of the Humber; all rivers in Yorks, with their tributaries, flowing into the same; the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Spurn Head and the N. side of Thorney Beck; all rivers in Yorks flowing into the sea between those points.		16th Nov. to last day of Feb.	1st May to 1st Nov.	2nd Oct. to 15
47. ESK (Yorks)	The Esk and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the north side of Thorney Beck and the south side of Skinningrove Beck; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				Trout, 1st Oct. to
48. TEES	The coast and territorial sea between lines drawn seawards from (1) the south side of Skinningrove Beck, and (2) the north side of the stream near Hardwick Hall; and all rivers (with their tributaries and estuaries) flowing thereinto.				Trout, 1st Oct. to
49. WEAR	The Wear and its estuary and tributaries; the coast, and all rivers flowing into the sea, between the N. side of the stream near Hardwick Hall and Souter Point; and the sea for 3 miles seaward.				
50. TYNE	The Tyne and its estuary and tributaries; all rivers flowing into the sea between Souter Point and Crag Point; and the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Souter Point and Newbiggin Point.				10th Sept. to
51. COQUET	The Coquet and its tributaries; and all rivers flowing into the sea between a point two miles north of Coquet mouth and a point seven miles south of Coquet mouth; and the coast, and the sea for 3 miles seaward, between Newbiggin Point and Hawick Burn mouth.	15th Sept. to 25th March	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept.	

* The annual close season for putts and putchers is from 1st Sep

THE RATE OF ROD LICENCE DUTY FOR SALMON, AND FOR TROUT AND CHAR EXCLUSIVELY OF SALMON; CONSERVATORS. (Dated March 31st, 1894.)

FOR TROUT AND CHAR. INCLUSIVE. ow, the Annual Close Season FOR NETS AND RODS, to 1st Feb.	ROD LICENCE DUTY. (*For Licence Duties on other Instruments, see Table III.*)		NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF		No. of District.
RODS.	SALMON (INCLUDING TROUT AND CHAR).	TROUT AND CHAR, EXCLUSIVE OF SALMON.	CHAIRMEN OF BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.	CLERKS TO BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.	
Trout, 16th Oct. to last Feb.	Season, whole district, 1*l.* 1*s.*; above Armathwaite Bay, 10*s.*; in Irthing, Wampool, and Waver, 5*s.* Week, 5*s.* Day, 2*s.* 6*d.* Single-handed rod, used in Duke of Devonshire's socage water, season, 5*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	F. Parker, Fremington, Penrith	J. B. Slater, Court Square, Carlisle	1
10th March re, 1st Nov. to 30th June.	Whole district, season, 1*l.*; ditto, to 15th Sept. 10*s.*; ditto, month, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*; any part except River Derwent below Ouse Bridge, season, 10*s.*; ditto, month, 5*s.*; ditto, week, 2*s.* 6*d.*	Above Derwent Bridge, season, 5*s.*; month, 2*s.* 6*d.* Below Derwent Bridge, up to 30th June, 5*s.*; ditto, ditto, month, 2*s.* 6*d.* Above Ouse Bridge, day, 1*s.*	W. Fletcher, Brigham Hill, Cockermouth	T. C. Burn, Rosemount, Papcastle, Cockermouth	2
Trout, 1st Oct. to 10th March	Season, 15*s.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	Robert Jefferson, Rothersyke, Egremont, Cumberland.	J. Webster, 102, Scotch Street, Whitehaven	3
d October to 31st March; March.	Season, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	John Fell, Flan How, Ulverston	S. H. Jackson, Heaning Wood, Ulverston	4
o 1st March.	Whole district, 1*l.*; in Wyre, Keer, Cocker, Conder, Wenning, Greta, and tributaries, 5*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale	W. T. Sharp, 30, Cable Street, Lancaster	5
	1*l.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	R. J. Aspinall, Standen Hall, Clitheroe	Ralph Bell, 27, Victoria Street, Blackburn	6
Trout, 14th Oct. to 14th Feb.	Season, 1*l.*; week, 10*s.*; day, 5*s.*		The Duke of Westminster, K.G., Eaton Hall, Chester.	Henry Jolliffe, 13, St. John Street, Chester	7
th Feb.	1*l.*	Season, 4*s.* 6*d.*; week, 2*s.*	Col. C. S. Mainwaring, Galltfaenan, Trefnant	H. F. Birley, The Mount, St. Asaph	8
	Season, 1*l.*; month, 10*s.*; week, 3*s.*; day, 1*s.*	Season, 1*s.*; day, 6*d.*	J. Blackwall, Hendre, Llanrwst	C. T. Allard, Bodgwynedd, Llanrwst	9
ni, 15th Oct. to 1st March; March. o 1st March.	Whole district, season, 1*l.* 1*s.*; month, 10*s.* 6*d.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.* 6*d.* Rivers Cefni, Braint, and Llyfni, season, 10*s.* 6*d.*	Season, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*	Capt. N. P. Stewart, Bryntirion, Bangor	J. T. Roberts, Marino, Carnarvon	10
	1*l.* 1*s.*	Season, 7*s.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.*			11
	Season, 10*s.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*		C. R. Williams, Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelly	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly	12
15th March	Season, 10*s.*; fortnight, 5*s.*	1*s.*	J. Jenkins, Blaenplwyf, Talsarn, R.S.O., Cardiganshire.	E. Lima Jones, 5, Bridge Street, Aberayron, R.S.O., S. Wales.	13
	Season, 1*l.*; month, for non-residents in district, 10*s.* 6*d.*; fortnight, do., 5*s.*	1*s.*	T. Harris, Llechryd, R.S.O., Cardiganshire	H. W. Howell, 13, Alban Square, Aberayron, R.S.O., S. Wales.	14
o 1st March	10*s.* 6*d.*	Season, 3*s.* 6*d.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.*	R. Carrow, Johnston Hall, Haverfordwest	R. T. P. Williams, High Street, Haverfordwest	15
1st March	1*l.* 1*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	T. Jenkins, The Friary, Carmarthen	W. M. Griffiths, St. Mary Street, Carmarthen	16
to last Feb.	Season, 1*l.* 1*s.*; month, 10*s.* 6*d.*		C. P. Davies, Cae Court, Bridgend	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend, Glamorganshire	17
to 1st Feb.	10*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	Henry Lewis, Greenmeadow, near Cardiff	Arthur Waldron, 22, Duke Street, Cardiff	18
	10*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*	R. W. Kennard, Llwynddû, Abergavenny	Colonel Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Monmouth.	19
14th Feb.	1*l.*	1*s.*	Col. Chas. Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.	Horace S. Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.	20
o 1st March	In Wye below Llanwrthwl Bridge and other parts of district below Builth Bridge, 1*l.*; elsewhere 10*s.*	1*s.*	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Badminton, Wilts	E. Owen, Builth, R.S.O., Brecon	21
o 1st March	10*s.*	In Salop, Montgomery, and Denbigh, 2*s.*; rest of district, 1*s.*	J. W. Willis Bund, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	J. Stallard, Junr., 3, Pierpoint Street, Worcester	22
	7*s.* 6*d.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; month, 1*s.*; day, 6*d.*	H. D. Skrine, Claverton Manor, near Bath	T. Foster-Barham, Castle Street, Bridgwater, Som.	23
	1*l.* 1*s.*		Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., Upcott House, Barnstaple.	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple	24
h March	12*s.*	4*s.*	J. J. E. Venning, Ker Street, Devonport	Alfred Jago, 66, Fore Street, Bodmin	25
line drawn from N. end of w Point, 1st Oct. to 30th to 15th March.	10*s.*	3*s.*	R. Foster, Lanwithan, Lostwithiel	W. Pease, Junr., Lostwithiel	26
	7*s.* 6*d.*		Capt. R. C. Coode, Polapit Tamar, Launceston	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock	27
to last Feb.	1*l.*	Season, 10*s.*; week, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	F. J. Cornish-Bowden, Black Hall, Ivybridge	W. Beer, Kingsbridge	28
o 28th Feb.	Season, 1*l.*; week, 7*s.* 6*d.*	Season, 10*s.*; month (after May 1) 5*s.*; day, 2*s.*	Hon. R. Dawson, Holne Park, Ashburton	A. Pike, Clifton Villa, Bridgetown, Totnes	29
2nd March	Season, 1*l.*; month, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 2*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Chudleigh	Messrs. Hacker and Michelmore, Newton Abbot	30
	1*l.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	J. E. C. Walkey, Ide, near Exeter	B. J. Ford, 25, Southernhay, Exeter	31
					32
	10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	W. H. B. Knight, Terrace Lodge, Axminster	W. Forward, Axminster	33
	1*l.*		W. M. Calcraft, Rempstone Hall, Wareham	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham	34
ove Amesbury Bridge, 15th veen Amesbury Bridge and March.	1*l.*	In Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill, season, 5*s.*; week, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.* In Allen and Tarrant, season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; day, 1*s.* Rest of district, 1*s.*	Hon. E. B. Portman, 46, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch, Hants	35
	5*s.*		James H. Sclater, Newick Park, Newick, Lewes	F. Holman, 86, High Street, Lewes	36
			C. H. Stenning, "Rovindene," Rye, Sussex	T. J. Smith, Holloway House, Rye	37
	1*l.*			M. Kingsford, Canterbury	38
10th April.			Capt. E. G. Pretyman, Orwell Park, Ipswich	A. Townshend Cobbold, 32, Museum Street, Ipswich	39
o 25th Jan.			The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Wymondham, Norfolk.	Geoffrey F. Buxton, Dunston Hall, Norwich	40
					41
31st March.			The Earl of Sandwich, Hinchingbrooke, Hunts	Joseph Miller, De Parys Avenue, Bedford	42
			Lt.-Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough	S. B. Sharpe, The Park, Market Deeping	43
			Col. C. T. J. Moore, C.B., Frampton Hall, Boston	Joseph Durance, St. Swithin's House, Lincoln, and Henry Snaith, 10, New Street, Boston.	44
	10*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; week, 1*s.*	A. F. Hurt, Alderwasley Hall, Matlock	C. K. Eddowes, 1, The Strand, Derby	45
th March.	1*l.*	1*s.*	Capt. the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, The Grange, Nawton, York.	J. H. Phillips, 22, Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough	46
5th March	Season, 10*s.*; month, 5*s.*; day, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Monthly and day licences not to extend beyond 30th June.)	1*s.* 6*d.*	Lt.-Col. J W. Richardson, The Hall, Sneaton, Whitby.	W. Brown, The Sawmills, Whitby	47
1st March	1*l.*	1*s.*	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., 59, Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.	M. B. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees	48
	5*s.*	1*s.*	Col. T. C. McKenzie, The Cedars, Sunderland	Wm. Halcro, 52, John Street, Sunderland	49
21st March	Whole district, 1*l.* In South Tyne, above Warden Dam, 5*s.*; in Reedwater and North Tyne, above junction of Reed and Tyne, 10*s.*; in Reed above Old Bridge, 5*s.*	Season, 2*s.* 6*d.*; month, 1*s.*	J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, Humshaugh, Northumberland.	R. Gibson, Beaumont Street, Hexham	50
Trout, 1st Nov. to 3rd March.	5*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	W. A. Watson Armstrong, Cragside, Rothbury	C. Percy, Alnwick	51

tember to 1st May.

ABSTRACT OF THE BYELAWS UNDER THE SALMON FISHERY ACTS IN FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1894, IN THE FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND

For Byelaws regulating Close Seasons, *see* Table I., and for Licence Duties, *see* T

DISTRICT. (N.B.—The Districts are taken in geographical order, from N.W. round the coast to N.E.)	2. Alteration of Weekly Close Season. N.B.—Where no alteration is made, the weekly close season is from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. (The weekly close season does not apply to putts and putchers or to rods.)	3. Kinds of Nets that may be lawfully used for Salmon, and Regulations as to their use.	4. Minimum Size of Mesh of Nets.* * The measurement is to be made from one knot to the next knot, and when the net is wet. Where no Byelaw has been made, the minimum size is 2 inches.	5. Prohibition of Fishing near Mouths of Rivers.* * NOTE.—These byelaws do not apply to "several" fisheries.
1. EDEN	In public or common waters and thence to North British Railway Bridge, 6 a.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday.	No draft or hang net to be used in Solway above Solway Viaduct and below a line drawn from Sark Foot to Burgh Marsh Point.	From 15th May to 15th July, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	
2. DERWENT	Noon Saturday to noon Monday			
3. WEST CUMBERLAND				The use of nets is prohibited in that part of the district lying west of th Railway, and within the following straight lines: (1) drawn true south-west yds. from the lamp-post on the up platform distant 118 ft. from the doors booking office at Sellafield Railway Station; (2) drawn true south-west for 1,500 yds. from the 12th mile post on the railway from Whitehaven; (the extremities of such lines. The use of nets is also prohibited near the mouth of the River Esk, within the area enclosed (1) by an imaginary line extending south coastwise river from a black post at high-water mark on Drigg Point, to a white post on the south side of the river at high-water mark in the parish of distance between the said posts being 1,550 yards or thereabouts; (2) by a line drawn in a south-west direction seawards from the last-mentioned black buoy distant 1,300 yards; (3) by a line drawn from the said black post on Drigg Point to a red buoy distant 1,100 yards; and (4) by a line a yards long connecting the two buoys.
4. KENT				
5. LUNE	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
6. RIBBLE	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday	Draft or drift nets, hang nets, and haaf nets		
7. DEE	Below Chester Weir, 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday. Above Chester Weir, noon Saturday to noon Monday.	Draft or drift nets, and hang nets, to consist of a single sheet, without armour, to be always kept in motion. Haaf nets, not to exceed 6 yards in length, when wet. Draft nets, trammel nets, and coracle nets of legal construction. Draft nets not to exceed 200 yards, trammel nets 100 yards, and coracle nets 16 yards, in length, when wet. Trammel nets to be used in that portion only of the River Dee which is below an imaginary line drawn across the river from Burton point, on the northward shore, to Rockcliff Hall, on the southw nets placed together, the centre one having a mesh of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot when wet, and the outer ones having a mesh of not less than 11 inches from knot to knot, when so m The use of trammel nets within 300 yards of each other is prohibited.		
8. ELWY AND CLWYD				
9. CONWAY				
10. SEIONT				
11. DWYFACH				
12. DOVEY				The use of nets is prohibited at the mouth of the River Yscethin, or on the within 300 yards on the Harlech side and 150 yards on the Barmouth side; al 300 yards from the mouth of the River Dysynny, measured in a straight lin rock marked with the letter "D," at the mouth of the said river, and being by posts similarly marked; and also in so much of the said river as lies railway bridge, and is not included in the above definition.
13. AYRON		Draft nets, hang nets, and pole nets	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
14. TEIFY		Draft or hang nets not to exceed 200 yards in length and 4 yards in depth, when wet, and not to be used between the Lower Bridge, Aberayron, and a certain line drawn at the mouth of the river. Draft nets, coracle nets, and pole nets	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
15. CLEDDY		Draft nets to be shot from either bank of the river in a semicircle, and drawn in to the bank from which they started; to be kept in motion the whole time they are at work. Coracle nets shall only be used by two men for each net in coracles, one at each end, and the net between them fishing down stream, and no net shall be reversed.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
16. TOWY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Trammel nets, seine nets, wade nets, coracle nets, lamp nets, and two-pole nets	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
17. OGMORE		Trammel nets not to be used in tidal waters. Draft nets only, not exceeding 200 yards in length, when wet	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
18. TAFF AND ELY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Draft nets only, not exceeding 200 yards in length, when wet		
19. RHYMNEY	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Trammel nets only, floated by means of a line and corks at the top; to be used by drawing them by means of the lines.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
20. USK	Noon Saturday to noon Monday	Beating nets only, armed on one or both sides, not exceeding 80 yards in length; to be used by extending the net from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein the fish which may have been thereby enclosed. This does not apply to that part of the Ebbw and tributaries above Maesglaes Railway Bridge.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
21. WYE		Between 2nd February and 15th May, both days inclusive, draft nets, coracle nets, stop nets or stopping nets, and lave nets. Between 16th May and 31st August following, both days inclusive, draft nets, coracle nets, stop nets or stopping nets, lave nets, and beating nets. Beating nets may not exceed 80 yards in length, measured when wet, and to be used by extending the same from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein the fish which may have been so enclosed.	From 25th June to 31st Aug., $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	
22. SEVERN		No nets except seine or draft nets, bush or beating nets, coracle nets, lave nets, and landing nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line. Above Tewkesbury weir, no net except draft nets, coracle nets, and bush or beating nets. Bush nets shall mean and include all nets that are fastened either at one end or both to the bank when being used. Draft nets shall mean and include all nets that are not fastened or made stationary at any time during their use. Draft nets not to exceed 100 yards in length and 8 yards in depth. Coracle nets not to exceed 30 yards in length and 8 yards in depth, and to be used with a coracle at each end of the net, the coracles floating down the stream and the net between them. Bush or beating nets not to exceed 80 yards in length, and 8 yards in depth, and to be used by extending the net from a point at or near one bank of the river to another point at or near the same bank, and by driving therein any fish which may have been thereby enclosed. Such net shall not be in the water for more than 30 minutes at one time. Above Gloucester Bridge, draft nets to be used only by attaching each end of the net to a boat, and drawing the net until the end of the draft is reached, and then drawing the net on to the land or into one of the boats, or by shooting the net from a boat which shall start from the bank of the river, and proceed across, or partly across, the river, and return to the bank from which it started. Each draft net shall be fully drawn in and landed at least 20 minutes before another net is shot or begun to be shot within 100 yards from the point at which the first net is shot or begun to be shot. No draft net shall be used in the same draft within 20 minutes after a net has been landed.		The use of nets is prohibited for a distance of 150 yards above and 150 yards b confluence of the Rivers Worfe, Cound, Tern, Rea, Perry, and Verniew, with t Severn.
23. AVON, BRUE, AND PARRET				
24. TAW AND TORRIDGE	Noon Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday	Above Barnstaple Bridge on the River Taw, or the Railway Bridge next above Bideford Bridge on the River Torridge, no net other than a draft net to be used in public waters. Such nets to be used in the customary manner, namely, by shooting the net from a boat, which shall start from the bank of the river with one end of the head-rope held by a fisherman, and proceed not more than three-fourths of the width of the river across, when within 100 yards of the nearest point of the line of shot of any other draft-net being worked in the like manner, and return to the bank from which it started, the other end of the head-rope being then landed, and the net hauled ashore on the same bank as that on which the end of the head-rope was first stationed previously to commencing to shoot the net from the boat.		
25. CAMEL			$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	
26. FOWEY		In portion of district lying seaward of low-water mark, and within the Cornwall Sea Fisheries District, unarmoured hang nets, with a mesh of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and draft nets. In other parts of district draft nets only.	See Col. 3.	
27. TAMAR AND PLYM		Draft or seine nets, consisting of a single sheet without armour or walling, and not to exceed 200 yards in length.	In the Plym only, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	
28. AVON (Devon)			In tidal waters of R. Avon below a line drawn from New Quay to Aunemouth Creek, and in tidal waters of R. Erme, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	
29. DART	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday	Draft or seine nets may be used only in the manner in which they are ordinarily used; not to be fixed either to the bank or shore, or by anchoring the boat from which they are worked; to be shot from a coble or boat starting from the shore or bank of the river across, or partly across the river, and then home or drawn unto the bank from which they are started, and without any stoppage or delay.		
30. TEIGN	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			no draft or seine net for fish other than salmon to be used (1) above the of the said bridge until it reaches the centre of the deepest channel of to the Tower in Col. Graham's grounds, and thence along such line to the at Teignmouth until it reaches the centre of the deepest channel of the r along such line to the right bank of the river.
31. EXE				
32. OTTER	—		—	—
33. AXE		Draft or seine nets only, with or without armour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
34. FROME	—		—	—
35. AVON AND STOUR	Noon Saturday to noon Monday			
36. OUSE (Sussex)	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
37. ROTHER	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			
38. STOUR (Canterbury)	—		—	—
46. YORKSHIRE		Drift nets, draft or seine nets, not being armoured, beating nets, lave nets (including click, hand, bow, and stand nets, drift and lave nets not to be used except in tidal waters. Subject to the provisions of the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, and of any byelaw made thereunder, each description of net shall be used only in the manner in which such net is ordinarily used within the Yorkshire Fishery District at the time of the making of this byelaw. No net shall shall not exceed 400 yards in length, measured when wet, and shall be shot from a coble or boat from a point on the shore or bank of the river to another point on the same shore or bank. Drift		
47. ESK (Yorks)	6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday			The use of nets is prohibited within 200 yards on each side of Whitby Harb sured from the ends of the East and West Piers respectively.
48. TEES		Draft nets, hang nets		
49. WEAR				The use of nets is prohibited within the area enclosed by a line drawn from the the shore at Roker to the North Beacon, thence to the South Beacon off Hen thence to the chimney at the south end of the Marine Engine Works.
50. TYNE			From 1st July to 31st August $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	The use of nets is prohibited within the area enclosed by a line drawn from S Point to the Trinity buoy coloured red near the end of the north pier at the the River Tyne, thence to the Trinity buoy coloured black near the end of pier at the mouth of the River Tyne; and thence to the Trow rocks.
51. COQUET		Draft or hang nets to be used, with or without a boat, by not more than three men	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	

) WALES (OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN IN TABLE I., AND THOSE REGULATING THE RATE OF LICENCE DUTY).

bles I. and III.

	6. Gratings placed in pursuance of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, across the Head Race of any Mill or across any artificial Channel to be kept shut between the following Dates.	7. Regulation of Nets used for Fish other than Salmon in Annual and Weekly Close Seasons.* * NOTE.—These byelaws do not apply to any part of the district where there is a several right of fishery, nor to any part of the river where the breadth at low water is greater than six miles.	8. The use at Night of Nets in Inland Waters, except a Landing Net or a Net for taking Eels, is prohibited in the Districts marked ✱.	9. The Districts marked † have adopted a Byelaw regulating the Marks and Labels to be attached to Nets, Boats, &c. used for the capture of Salmon.	10. The Districts marked § have adopted a Byelaw regulating the Forms of Licences to be used, and the manner of issuing them.	No. of District.
- -	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	1
-	From 1st Dec. to 30th June across the head race of any mill or any other artificial channel; and from 1st March to 31st Dec. across the tail race of any mill or any artificial channel.	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	2
: Furness for 1,500 ep of the 3) joining across the ootle, the post to a out 1,550	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	3
- -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	4
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	5
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	6
- -	- - - - - - - - -	During the annual close season no net to be used except draft nets and trawl nets; and during the weekly close season no net except trawl nets. During the annual and weekly close seasons no net to be used above a line drawn from Burton Point to Rockcliff Hall.	✱	†	§	7
rd shore; such nets to consist of not more than three walls or easured.						
- -	From 1st Jan. to 1st June across head races of mills or any artificial channel. From 1st July to 1st Dec. across tail races of mills.	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	8
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	—	—	9
-	- - - - - - - - -	During the weekly close season no net except trawl nets to be used in the Menai Straits.	✱	†	—	10
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	§	11
foreshore c within e from a indicated elow the	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	§	12
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	- - -	§	13
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	14
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	15
-	- - - - - - - -	Trammel nets, seine nets, wade nets, coracle nets, and two-pole or lamp nets shall not be used in the annual and weekly close seasons, for catching fish other than salmon, without the consent in writing of the Board of Conservators.	- - -	†	§	16
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	- - -	§	17
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	- - -	§	18
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	19
-	The grating in the mill leat near Millbrook weir in the Groyney, from 15th Nov. to 15th Feb. inclusive. Other gratings in the Usk and tributaries above Lock Bridge, near Brecon, from 15th Nov. to 31st Mar. Below the said Bridge, from 1st Dec. to 15th May.		✱	†	§	20
-	- - - - - - - - -	Between sunset on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Monday no net to be used for the taking of shrimps.	✱ Before the 15th May.	†	§	21
elow the ne River	1st September to 31st December - - - Where gratings approved by one of the inspectors are required to be placed across any artificial channel, they shall be placed during the whole year. Provided that if two forms of grating are so approved, the grating with the widest aperture between the bars shall be placed between the 15th Sept. and the 25th Dec. both inclusive, and the grating with the narrowest aperture shall be placed between the 26th Dec. and the 14th Sept. following, both inclusive.	During the annual close season all lampern wheels set on or within 20 yards of any weir to be cross-prowed. Between sunset on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Monday no nets to be used for the taking of shrimps in the estuary of the River Severn. During the annual close season no net of any description, except fixed nets for catching eels and sprats, and landing nets used in connexion with a rod and line, to be used in the night time. In the borough of Shrewsbury the nets that may be used for fish other than salmon from 1st September to 15th March shall be bait nets, and landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line.	✱ In the Severn above Diglis Weir only, and in the Teme and tributaries.	†	§	22
- -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	23
-	- - - - - - - - -	No net to be used within the bar in any public water having a mesh of less dimensions than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from knot to knot or 6 inches round, measured when wet, from 21st September to 30th November.	✱	†	§	24
		Between the Sprat Ridge Buoy, and (1), the County Bridge, termed New Bridge, on the Taw; (2), Landcross Railway Bridge on the Torridge; (3), Landcross Iron Road Bridge, on the Yeo, during the annual close season no net for taking sea fish shall be used between sunset and sunrise, and no fixed nets for taking sea fish shall be used except sprat nets.				
-	From 1st January to 31st May across head races and artificial channels; from 1st June to 31st December across tail races and artificial channels.	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	—	25
-	All the year round - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	26
	—	—	—	—	—	27
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	28
-	- - - - - - - - -	During the annual or weekly close season no nets to be used in the Dart above a line drawn from Duncannon to Ashprington Point, nor in the River Harbourne above a line drawn from Bickford Point to Cornworthy Weir.	- - -	†	§	29
-	From 1st January to 30th June across head races; from 1st May to 30th October across tail races.	During the weekly close season no draft or seine net for fish other than salmon to be used above a line drawn from the lighthouse at Teignmouth to Lord Clifford's house at Shaldon. During the annual close season	✱	†	§	30
ower side of the Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge; or (2) within a line drawn from the right bank of the R. Teign along the lower side the river, thence downward along such channel until it reaches a line drawn from the railway signal post near the Club Grounds at Bitton right bank of the river; or (3) within a line drawn from the extremity of the lowest jetty at Shaldon, in the direction of the lighthouse ver, thence downward along such channel until it reaches a line drawn from such lighthouse to Lord Clifford's house at Shaldon, thence						
-	- - - - - - - -	No nets for fish other than salmon to be used in the annual close season above a line drawn from the Perch at Turf on one side of the River Exe, to Woodbury Road Station on the other side, nor in the weekly close season above a line drawn from Starcross Pier to Courtlands Beach Gate.	✱	†	—	31
	—	—	—	—	—	32
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	33
	—	—	—	—	—	34
-	- - - - - - - - -	During the weekly close season no net of any description to be used for catching any kind of fish.	✱	†	§	35
-	- - - - - - - - -	During the annual and weekly close seasons nets not to be used above Southsea Bridge with a mesh smaller than that used for salmon.	✱	†	§	36
-	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	37
	—	—	—	—	—	38
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	- - -	§	45
-	Across head races from 1st January to 1st June; across tail races from 1st September to 31st December.	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	46
e fixed to the shore or bank, or to the bed of the sea or of a river. No net shall be worked from a boat at anchor. Draft or seine nets nets shall be fastened to a boat, and allowed to drift or float with the tide.						
ur mea-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	47
-	- - - - - - - - -	Nets for fish other than salmon not to be used during weekly close season below Stockton Bridge.	- - -	†	§	48
jetty on don, and	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	49
harpness mouth of he south	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	†	§	50
-	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	✱	†	§	51

TABLE showing the RATES of LICENCE DUTY leviable on INSTRUMENTS, other than ROD and LINE, used in FISHING for SALMON in the FISHERY DISTRICTS

[N.B.—A Salmon Licence includes a Licence to fish for Trout and Char. A List of Districts in which Licences to fish for Trout and Char, exclusively of Salmon, are issued (under the provisions

DISTRICT. (In Order of Coast from N.W. to N.E.)	Weir, Hang, Baulk, Garth, Goryd, Box, Crib, or Cruive.	Draft or Seine and Hang or Drift Net. Not exceeding 200 Yards, except where otherwise stated.	Draft or Seine and Hang or Drift Net. Every additional 40 Yards, except where otherwise stated.	Coracle Net.	OTHER NETS
1. Eden	5*l.*	Not exceeding 300 yards, in public waters, and up to North British Railway Bridge, 5*l.*; in other parts of the district, 3*l.*	10*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Haaf net, 1*l.* 10
2. Derwent	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
3. West Cumberland	5*l.*	Not exceeding 50 yards, 3*l.*; „ „ 200 „ 5*l.*	1*l.* per 50 yds.		
4. Kent	10*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
5. Lune	10*l.*	For the whole district, 5*l.* Used exclusively in Morecambe Bay, N. of a line drawn W. from Middleton tower, 2*l.* Used exclusively above Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.*		Heave net, 3*l.* Ditto used exclusively in the
6. Ribble	10*l.*	If used in the Ribble and tributaries above the junction of the Ribble and Hodder, and in the Douglas and Tawd above their junction not exceeding 80 yards, 2*l.*; in all other parts of the district, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	Tidal fixed nets, 1
7. Dee	12*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.* 5*s.*	Trammel net, not exceeding 1
8. Elwy and Clwyd	10*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*		2*l.*	
9. Conway	Box, crib, or cruive, 3*l.*; V-weir, goghead, or baulk, 5*l.*	5*l.* of any length		2*l.*	— — — —
10. Seiont	5*l.*	5*l.* If used exclusively in the Menai Straits, between Ferry Causeway and Moeldon Ferry, 3*l.*		2*l.*	
11. Dwyfach	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
12. Dovey	10*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	
13. Ayron	1*l.*	5*l.*			Pole net, 3*l.*
14. Teify	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
15. Cleddy		3*l.*	5*s.*	1*l.*	Compass net, 1*l.*
16. Towy	Fishing Weir at Clog y fran, 12*l.* David Williams' fixed engine at St. Ishmael's, 3*l.*	5*l.* of any length; If used in the sea between St. Govin's Head and Carmarthen Bar, for the season 2*l.* 10*s.*; for each of the months of June, July, and August, 12*s.* 6*d.*		2*l.* 2*s.*; If used partly in private and partly in public water, between Llandilo Rhynws and Carmarthen Bridges, for each description of water, 1*l.* 1*s.*	Wade or draw net, not exceeding 30 yards, 1*l.*; for every of Loughor a quarter of a mile or more below Loughor Worms Head and Towyn Point, or between St. Govin's yards; two-pole net, 2*l.*; heave, haaf, or lamp net, 10*s.*;
17. Ogmore	2*l.* 2*s.*	3*l.* 3*s.*			
18. Taff and Ely		3*l.* 3*s.*			
19. Rhymney	Box, crib, or cruive, 3*l.*; V-weir, goghead, or baulk, 5*l.*	3*l.*		2*l.*	
20. Usk	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Stop net, 5*l.*; beating
21. Wye	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	Stop net, 3*l.*; beating net, below Builth Bridge, 5*l.*; do. above
22. Severn	10*l.*	For the whole district, 5*l.*; Above Bollo Pool, 4*l.*; „ Gloster Bridge, 3*l.*; „ Tewkesbury Weir, 2*l.*; „ Lincombe Weir, 1*l.* 1*s.*	1*l.*	2*l.* Above Lincombe Weir, 1*l.* 1*s.*	Stop net, 3*l.*; lave net, 1*l.* 10*s.*; if two lave nets used by public waters, for the second net, 1*l.*
23. Avon, Brue, and Parret	7*l.* 10*s.*	5*l.*	1*l.*		Dip net, 10*s.*; pitching
24. Taw and Torridge	6*l.*	5*l.*	10*s.*	2*l.*	Wade net for every 25 yards
25. Camel		2*l.* Unarmoured hang net, in portion of district lying seaward of low-water mark, and within the Cornwall sea fisheries district (except in the river Gannel above			
26. Fowey		Net of any kind, except a coracle net, used above Lostwithiel, and in all private waters, 5*l.* Ditto, in any other part of the district, 2*l.* 10*s.* Unarmoured hangnet, in p mark, and within the Cornwall sea fisheries district, for every 25 fathoms. 5*s.*			
27. Tamar and Plym	7*l.*	3*l.* 10*s.*		1*l.* 10*s.*	
28. Avon (Devon)	10*l.*	5*l.*			Hand net, 1*l.*
29. Dart	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
30. Teign	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
31. Exe	10*l.*	Below Salmon Pool Weir, 3*l.* 10*s.*; above that point, 5*l.*		1*l.* 10*s.*	
32. Otter	—	—	—	—	— — —
33. Axe	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
34. Frome	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
35. Avon and Stour	Knapp fishing mill-dam, 12*l.*; Winkton ditto, 5*l.*	3*l.*		2*l.*	
36. Ouse (Sussex)	12*l.*	5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	Casting net, 2*l.*
37. Rother	—	—	—	—	— — —
38. Stour (Canterbury)	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	
45. Trent	10*l.*	5*l.*		2*l.*	Stand or bow ne
46. Yorkshire	10*l.*	5*l.* If used between Hayburn Wyke and Spurn Point, 2*l.* 10*s.*	1*l.*; 10*s.*		Lave net (including click, hand, bow, or stand net) 5 net licence, 2*l.*
47. Esk (Yorks)	10*l.* Fishing weir, with fixed net attached, 5*l.*	Hang net, not exceeding 400 yards, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Draft net, 2*l.*	10*s.*	—	— — —
48. Tees	12*l.*	5*l.*	10*s.*	—	— — —
49. Wear	12*l.*	Not exceeding 300 yards, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
50. Tyne	12*l.*	Not exceeding 400 yards, 5*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	
51. Coquet	12*l.*	Not exceeding 500 yards, 4*l.*; if the same net is used in private waters by a person holding a 4*l.* licence to fish in public waters, and *vice versâ*, for the second licence, 1*l.*	Every additional 100 yards, 5*s.*	2*l.* 5*s.*	

TABLE showing DISTRICTS in which LICENCE DUTIES on INSTRUMENTS other than ROD and exclusively of SALMON, are levied under the Provisions of The Freshwa

DISTRICT.	Draft Net.	Cross Line.	The Use of Night Lines.	Trammel Net.	Coracle or Bush or Casting Net.
Eden	1*l.*				
Derwent	1*l.* 10*s.* for 200 yards; for every additional 40 yards, 6*s.*	—	—	—	—
Kent	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	15*s.*	1*l.* for 100 yards. 10*s.* for every additional 100 yards.		
Lune	For any net, 1*l.*	—	—	—	—
Ayron	For any net, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*		10*s.* each.	—	—
Teify	For any instrument, other than rod and line, one-third of the duty chargeable for salmon.		For every dozen or part thereof, 3*s.*	—	—
Towy	For any net, one-third of the duty chargeable for salmon		10*s.*	—	—
Taff and Ely			3*l.* each.	—	—
Rhymney			5*s.*		
Usk			5*s.*		
Wye	1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	—
Severn	7*s.*		5*s.* each		7*s.*
Avon, Brue, and Parret					3*s.*
Avon and Stour (in River Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill Dam)	7*s.* 6*d.*				
Ditto (rest of District)	For any instrument, 1*s.*	—	—	—	—
Trent	For any instrument other than rod and line, 10*s.*		—	—	—

'S OF ENGLAND AND WALES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SALMON FISHERY ACTS, 1861-1876 (Dated March 31st, 1894.)

of The Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878) is given below.] For Rates of Licence Duty for Rod and Line, in each case, *see* Table I.

	Putchers, per 50.	Putt.	Outrigger or leader to Putts or Putchers. Not exceeding 100 Yards.	Outrigger or leader to Putts or Putchers. For every additional 20 Yards.	Cross Line.	Any Instrument not specified.	District.
s.	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	1
	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	2
	—	- - -	- - - -		2*l.* 10*s.*	—	3
	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	4
Wyre and tributaries, 1*l.* 10*s.* - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	2*l.*	—	5
l. - - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.* - - -	5*l.* - -	6
00 yards, 15*l.* - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	20*l.* - -	7
- - - - -	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - -	1*l.*	—	- —	8
— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	10
- - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	11
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - -	1*l.* -	2*l.*	—	12
- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	13
- - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	5*l.* - -	14
s. - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
dditional 30 yards, 1*l.* If used in estuary ailway Bridge, and on seacoast between lead and Carmarthen Bar, 5*s.* for every 30 trammel net for inland waters only, 15*l.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- -	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	17
- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- -	2*l.* 2*s.*	—	18
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	1*l.* - -	3*l.* - -	19
et, 20*l.* - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.* -	20*l.* - -	20
Builth Bridge, 2*l.*; lave or cleeching net, 1*l.*	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	21
he same person, one in private and one in cleeching net, 2*l.*	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - - Below New Passage, 1*s.* -	1*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.*	—	22
net, 1*l.* - - - - -	10*s.* - -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	- - -	2*l.* - -	23
e length, 5*s.* - - - -	15*s.* 3*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* -	1*l.* - - -	10*s.* - -	1*l.* 5*s.*	—	24
Pentire Point), for every 25 fathoms, 5*s.* -	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
rtion of district lying seaward of low-water - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
- - - - - -	14*s.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	14*s.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 3*l.* 10*s.*	- -	1*l.* 0*s.*	—	27
- - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	29
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	30
- - - - - -	14*s.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	14*s.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 3*l.* 10*s.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	31
— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	33
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	— —	34
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	— —	35
s. - - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	1*l.* 10*s.*	—	36
— —	—	—	—	—	—	— —	37
- - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.*	—	38
l. - - - - - -	1*l.* - -	2*s.* 6*d.* - -	1*l.* - - - Exceeding 100 yards, 5*l.* -	- -	2*l.* - -	3*l.* - -	45
If required by a person holding a draft - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
— —	—	—	—	—	— —	— —	47
— —	—	—	—	—	— —	— —	48
- - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	49
- - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	50
- - - - - -	1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* -	3*s.* 6*d.* - -	2*l.* - - -	1*l.* - -	2*l.* 10*s.*	—	51

LINE, USED IN FISHING FOR TROUT AND CHAR,
FISHERIES ACT, 1878.

Dip Net.	Cleeching Net.	Box.	Any other Instrument.
- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Shoulder, pod, or other net, except a landing net, 15*s.*
—	—	—	—
- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Plumb line, 5*s.*
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - - -	1*l.*
- - -	1*l.* - - -	- - - -	5*l.*
—	—	—	—
- - -	5*s.* - - -	15*s.* - - -	10*s.*
3*s.* - - -	- - - -	- - - -	13*s.* 4*d.*
- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Point net, 7*s.* 6*d.*, drag net, 7*s.* 6*d.*, stop net, 1*s.*
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IX.—TABLE No. IV.

ABSTRACT OF THE BYELAWS UNDER THE FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACT, 1884, IN FORCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1894, IN THE SEVERAL FISHERY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(For regulations as to Close Season for Freshwater Fish, *see* Appendix VIII., and for Licence Duties for Trout and Char, *see* Tables I. and III.)

N.B.—These Byelaws do not apply to fixed nets for taking eels, nor to a landing net used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line.

DISTRICT. (N.B.—The districts are taken in Geographical order, from N.W. round the coast to N.E.)	Kinds of Instruments that may be lawfully used for Freshwater Fish, and Regulations as to their use.	Minimum Size of Mesh of Nets for taking Freshwater Fish (except casting or dip nets lawfully used for catching fish for bait).
DERWENT	- - -

Camel - - -	The catching or attempting to catch trout by means of night lines, or by baling or lading out pools or holes in any river, or by tickling or groping is prohibited.
Fowey - - -	All modes or instruments of fishing for trout except rod and line are prohibited.
Exe - - - -	All modes or instruments of fishing for trout except rod and line are prohibited.
Avon and Stour - -	In the Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill stop nets to be used only in connexion with a draft net.
Norfolk and Suffolk* -	No snare, snatch-wire, ligger, gun, spear (except an eel spear), or any net to be used for the purpose of taking freshwater fish in any dyke communicating with any navigable river within the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, within a distance of a quarter of a mile from such river, or in that portion of the river Waveney which lies below Pungay Bridge.
Stour (Suffolk and Essex) -	The following modes or instruments of fishing are prohibited :— (*a.*) Lading or baling out a hole in a brook, tickling or groping, snaring, spearing, snatching, shooting, trailing, dragging or ottering, live or dead gorge baiting. (*b.*) Trimmer, ligger, dead line, night line, spear, snatch, snare, otter. (*c.*) Net (except a dip net of a diameter not exceeding 30 inches lawfully used for catching fish for bait ; or any hoop or bow net having a mesh of not less than 2 inches from knot to knot, measured when wet).
Ouse and Nene - -	The use of any net is prohibited, except casting nets used for taking fish for bait, and not exceeding 33 feet in circumference, and not having a pocket more than 6 inches in depth.† The use of any spear, except a spear used only for the purpose of taking eels, or of any trimmer, ligger, dead line, night line, snatch, snare, or other like instrument, is prohibited. Provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall be held to forbid the use of a rod with a line to which more than one hook is attached.†
Welland - - - -	In that part of the Welland Fishery District which lies below the junction of Mr. Thorpe's mill stream with the river Welland, near Market Deeping Bridge, and including all waters and tributaries which join the Welland below that point, save so much of the river Glen as lies above Fletland Mills. (*a.*) No net to be used other than a casting or dip net lawfully used for catching fish for bait ; and (*b.*) The following modes of fishing are prohibited :—Lading or baling out a hole in a brook, tickling, or groping, snaring, snatching, spearing, shooting, and setting night lines.
Witham - -	In the Maud Foster Drain, and in the Hob Hole Drain, and in so much of the river Witham as lies between the weir at Aubourn Mill, and the Grand Sluice in the borough of Boston, and all waters flowing into the same (except so much of the river Bain as lies above the Staunch, so much of the Horncastle Navigation as lies above the lock near Tattershall Station, and so much of the Kyme Eau as lies above the lock in the parish of Anwick), no net shall be used other than dip or cast nets lawfully used for catching fish for bait, save and except by the special written orders of the Board of Conservators for the purpose of improving the fishery of the district ; and the following modes of fishing are prohibited, namely, lading or baling out a hole in a brook, tickling or groping, snaring, snatching, shooting, spearing or stanging, trailing, dragging or ottering, and setting night lines or trimmers.
Trent - - - -	No nets except cast nets and dip nets to be used [in certain parts of the district] except by owners of the fishery or other persons by them authorised in writing. No net to be used [in any part of the district] within 50 yards above or below any dam. The following modes of fishing are prohibited :— (*a.*) Lading or baling out a hole in a brook, tickling or groping (except by owners of the fishery or other persons by them authorised in writing), snaring, snatching, and shooting [this applies to certain parts of the district only]. (*b.*) Spear (except a spear used solely for the purpose of taking eels), night line, setting rod and line, cross line, wire, snare, or snatch.
Wear - - -	The use of any net for fishing for freshwater fish is prohibited, such modes and instruments of fishing appearing to be prejudicial to the fisheries.

The measurement is to be

* This byelaw does not apply to that part of the county of Suffolk which is included in the Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District.

† These byelaws do not apply to (1) the Ouse and its watershed, in the county of Buckingham ; (2) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, between the parishes of Oakley and Bromham, commencing opposite the point where the parish of Oakley joins the parish of Clapham, and thence up stream to a point in the river Ouse about 24 chains down stream of Milton Mill ; (3) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to the Hon. Miss Rice Trevor, situate in the parish of Bromham, from the up stream side of Bromham Mill, up stream to Doctor's Corner ; (4) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to Captain W. P. Newland, commencing at the Overshot near the parish church, Kempston, and thence up stream to Bromham Bridge ; (5) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to S. Whitbread, Esq., M.P., extending from near the Overshot, Bedford, to near Castle Mills, Goldington, and the water from Cardington Mill, eastwards, to its junction with the navigation portion of the river ; (6) the fishery rights belonging to F. E. F. Polhill-Turner, Esq., situate in the parishes of Goldington, Renhold, Great Barford, and Willington, in the county of Bedford ; (7) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to J. Alington, Esq., extending from the northern boundary of the parish of Tempsford, to a point 166 yards from the southern boundary of the parish of Eynesbury ; (8) the portion of the Ouse, from the southern boundary to the Lock, as far as Tempsford parish extends ; (9) such part of the river Ivel as runs from the southern outlet in the Ouse, as far as the northern boundary of Tempsford parish ; (10) the portion of the Ouse, belonging to G. F. Rowley, Esq., in the parishes of St. Neots, Great Paxton, and Little Paxton, Huntingdonshire ; (11) all waters and fishery rights belonging to A. J. Thornhill, Esq., in the parishes of Diddington, Southoe, and Offord D'Arcy, in the county of Huntingdon ; (12) the portion of the district situate in the parishes of Barnack, Blatherwycke, Burghley, Deene, Easton, Southorpe, and Whittering.

APPENDIX IX.—TABLE No. V.

The following are the Byelaws made under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, and in force on the 31st March 1894 in the Waters to which that Act applies.

These Byelaws do not apply to any other than Freshwater Fish, nor (except as specified with respect to Smelts) to Breydon Water, nor to any part of the Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District, as formed under the provisions of Part III. of the Fisheries Act, 1891.

Close Time. — All Waters.

No person shall fish for, catch, take, or kill, or attempt to catch, take, or kill, otherwise than by rod and line, within the limits of the above Act, any trout between the 10th day of September and the 25th day of January, both days inclusive, or any other kind of fish between the 1st day of March and the 30th day of June, both days inclusive, except smelts, bait, and eels, as herein-after provided.

All Waters.

Any person, within the limits of the above Act, taking any fish except smelts, eels, or bait, in any net allowed by these byelaws to be used for taking smelts, eels, or bait respectively, shall immediately return such first-mentioned fish to the water without avoidable injury.

Nets Generally.

No person shall

(1.) Use or attempt to use any net between one hour after sunset, and one hour before sunrise, except in the river Ouse below Denver Sluice, and in the river Nene below Wisbeach Bridge.

(2.) Use or attempt to use at any time within three years after the 30th day of June, 1878,* for the purpose of taking fish, other than tench, smelts, bait, and eels, any net having a mesh of less dimensions when wet than 3 inches from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square, or 12 inches all round.

(3.) Use or attempt to use any net having a wall or facing, with a mesh of less dimensions when wet than 7 inches from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square, or 28 inches all round.

(4.) Use, or attempt to use, in any navigable river, any bow net.

(5.) Use, or attempt to use, in any navigable river, any drag net having a poke or pocket.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, any net for taking fish, unless it is sufficiently weighted to sink vertically in the water, or take, or attempt to take fish by placing two or more nets behind or near to each other, or use any other device or artifice so as practically to diminish the size of the mesh of any net allowed to be used by these byelaws, or to evade this provision.

Prohibiting Use of Trimmers, &c. in Navigable Rivers.

No person shall use, or attempt to use, any trimmer, ligger, dead line, or snare, or any like instrument or engine, for the purpose of taking fish in any navigable river within the limits of the above Act, except lines for taking eels as herein-after provided.

Drag Nets.

No person shall, for the purpose of taking fish within the limits of the above-mentioned Act, use or attempt to use a drag net of any kind in the under-mentioned waters :—

1. The Rivers Yare or Wensum.
2. The River Waveney.
3. The River Bure below the lower entrance into Wroxham Broad.
4. The River Ant below the lower entrance into Barton Broad.
5. The River Thurne below the entrance into Somerton Broad.

Except with the previous permission in writing of the Board of Conservators under their Common Seal.

Taking Smelts.

Rivers Yare and Wensum.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, any net in the rivers Yare or Wensum for the purpose of taking smelts, except a cast net or drop net, between the 10th day of March and the 12th day of May, both days inclusive, and then only between the New Mills, in the parish of Saint Swithin, in the city of Norwich, or Trowse Bridge, in Trowse, or Trowse Newton, and the junction of the rivers Yare and Wensum at a place known as Trowse Hythe, and between Hardley Cross and the junction of the rivers Yare and Waveney.

No person shall use, or attempt to use, a cast net or drop net exceeding 16 feet in diameter, in the rivers Yare or Wensum, within the limits of the above Act.

River Waveney.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, in the river Waveney, above the Burgh Cement Works, any net for the purpose of taking smelts, except between the 10th day of March and the 12th day of May, both days inclusive, and then only at the places and by the means herein-after mentioned, viz., between Rose Hall Fleet and the Boat-house Hill, near Beccles, and in the pen of Shipmeadow Lock, by a cast net or drop net not exceeding 16 feet in diameter, and if any such net be used between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, the same shall be used with a light or flare, and not otherwise.

Rivers Ouse, Nar, and Nene.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, take or kill, or attempt to take or kill, smelts in the rivers Ouse, Nar, or Nene, between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of August, both days inclusive.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, in the rivers Ouse, Nar, or Nene, for the purpose of taking smelts, any net having a mesh of less dimensions, when wet, than five-eighths of an inch from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square.

Breydon Water.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, in the water known as Breydon Water, for the purpose of taking smelts, any net in the months of May, June, July, and August, or any net between the 1st day of September and the 30th day of April, both days inclusive, having a mesh of less dimensions, when wet, than five-eighths of an inch from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square.

Taking Bait.

Navigable Rivers.

No person shall for the purpose of taking bait in any navigable river within the limits of the above Act (except in the river Ouse below Denver Sluice, and in the river Nene below Wisbeach Bridge), use any net other than a cast net, or any cast net having a mesh of less dimensions, when wet, than five-eighths of an inch from knot to knot, measured on each side of the square.

All Waters.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, use, or attempt to use, any cast net exceeding 8 yards in circumference, or having a sack or purse exceeding 14 inches in depth, when extended, for the purpose of taking fish for bait. Provided that cast nets up to 12 yards in circumference may be used from 11th October to 1st April ; and the word "bait" shall mean roach, rudd or roud, bream, dace, ruff or pope, gudgeons, and minnows, measuring less than 8 inches from the nose to the fork of the tail.

No person shall, within the limits of the above Act, net for bait at any time on a Sunday ; and no person shall, within such limits, net for bait at any time on a week-day except between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, nor unless such bait is for use in angling, or trolling, or taking eels within the limits of the above Act.

Taking Eels.

Rivers Yare and Wensum, above Hardley Cross.

No person shall, for the purpose of taking eels in the rivers Yare and Wensum, above Hardley Cross, do any of the following things :—

(1.) Use or attempt to use in the months of April, May, and June, a line with a hook or hooks, except in connexion with a rod used for the purpose of angling.

(2.) Use or attempt to use any net in the months of April, May, and June.

(3.) Use or attempt to use at any other time of the year, a line, whether fixed or not, with more than one hook, except in connexion with a rod used for the purpose of angling.

(4.) Use or attempt to use any net other than a skim or skein net.

All other Waters.

In all other waters within the limits of the above Act, lines with one hook only, whether fixed or not, and fixed nets, but no others, may be used at any time for taking eels only.

No person shall use or attempt to use, in any water within the limits of the above Act, a dag or spear, for the purpose of taking fish other than eels.

* This byelaw was originally approved for three years, and has been continued from time to time. If not renewed it will expire on June 30, 1896.

APPENDIX X.

The following is a list of the various printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales), and by other persons specially appointed, on Inquiries relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	1 July 1871	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the effect of recent legislation on the **Salmon** Fisheries of **Scotland.**	Presented to Parliament [C. 419.] 1871.
2	6 May 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the **Tyne** Board of Conservators, **prohibiting** the use of **Nets** near the **Mouth of the River Tyne.**	
3	18 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the **Tees** Board of Conservators, altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon** in the Tees Fishery District.	
4	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries (with Mr. James Paterson) on **Wye Byelaws.**	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 294, 1875. p. 75.
5	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into **Byelaws** proposed by the Conservators of the **Avon, Brue, and Parret** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season** for Salmon and regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** in the Annual and Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	
6	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Severn** Fishery District, prohibiting the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** in the Weekly Close Season for Salmon.	
7	10 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon.**	
8	28 April 1875.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Application of the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District to acquire compulsorily a piece of Land at **Monk Okehampton Weir,** on the River Okement.	
9	30 April 1875.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Byelaw** proposed by the Conservators of the **Lune** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Season for** Fishing for **Salmon.**	
10	31 May 1875.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the **Tees** Fishery District for leave to purchase compulsorily **Dinsdale Dam** and the Premises connected therewith.	

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
11	1875.	Report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries for England and Wales, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the operation of the **Tweed Fisheries Acts.**	Presented to Parliament [C. 1117.] 1875.
12	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, on the **Fisheries of Norfolk,** especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings, and the Broads.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1875.
13	8 June 1876.	Special Report by the Earl of March and Lord Winmarleigh on **Byelaws** made by the **Wye** Board of Conservators.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 91.
14	20 June 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of the 15th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, relating to **Elver Fishing in the Severn.**	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command [C. 1533.] 1876.
15	3 Oct. 1876.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Fowey** (Cornwall) Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Salmon.**	
16	3 Jan. 1877.	Special Report by Lord Aberdare on proposed **Byelaws** of the **Wye** District Fishery Board.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 373, 1878, p. 122.
17	28 Feb. 1877.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Trout.**	
18	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District, regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon	
19	25 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on **Fisheries for Sea Fish** other than Salmon within the **Towy Fishery District.**	*See also* No. 23 (*infra*). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 112).
20	26 April 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Application made by the Conservators of the **Cleddy** Fishery District to **extend the limits** of that District by including therein a portion of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 17th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 27).
21	22 June 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Device** approved by the Home Office for closing **Putts and Putchers** during the Weekly Close Time.	Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 118).
22	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of **dynamite** for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command [C. 1819.] 1877.
23	17 Dec. 1877.	Final Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Effect of the Salmon Fishery Laws on **Fisheries for Sea Fish** other than Salmon.	Continuation of No. 19 (*supra*). Reprinted in 18th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 115).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
24	2 April 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Fisheries of the **English Lake District.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2004.] 1878.
25	18 April 1879.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Yorkshire** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season for Salmon.**	
26	10 June 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the Provisions of a **Bill** for the **Amendment** of the **39th Section** of the **Salmon Fishery Act, 1873.**	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2337.] 1879.
27	9 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on certain **Byelaws** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District altering the **Close Time for Salmon.**	
28	24 Jan. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Eden** Fishery District, altering the **Weekly Close Season** for **Salmon.**	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37).
29	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the **disease** which has recently appeared **among the Salmon** in the Tweed, Eden, and other Rivers in England and Scotland.	Presented to Parliament. [C. 2660.] 1880.
30	2 Aug. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the Conservators of the **Camel** and **Fowey** Fishery Districts, in the County of Cornwall, altering the **Close Season for Salmon and Trout.**	Reprinted in 20th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
31	31 Oct. 1880.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Seiont** (Carnarvonshire) Fishery District, regulating the Use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Close Season for Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 43.)
32	30 Nov. 1880.	Report on the Laws affecting the Salmon Fisheries of the **Solway Firth,** by Mr. Spencer Walpole and Mr. Archibald Young (Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries).	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2766.] 1881.
33	6 April 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into the changes of the Law, if any, which are required to remove the **Grievances** to which it is alleged that the **Disturbances** which occurred during the past Winter in **Radnorshire** in carrying out, or in defiance of, the Provisions of the **Salmon Fishery Acts,** 1861 to 1876, are attributable.	Reprinted and presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2918.] 1881.
34	31 July 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the Minimum Size of the **Mesh of Nets** for taking Salmon in the **Ribble** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 21st Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 29).
35	6 Oct. 1881.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws,** and a **Scale** of **Licence Duties,** proposed by the Conservators of the **Teify and Ayron** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 32.)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
36	23 Feb. 1883.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Avon and Stour** Fishery District, regulating during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon.**	Reprinted in 22nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 34).
37	10 July 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the **Annual Close Season for Salmon** in the **Derwent (Cumberland)** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
38	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** varying the **Close Time for Salmon** in the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 24th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 44.)
39	20 Oct. 1884.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** altering the **Annual Close Season** in the **Avon and Erme** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 47.)
40	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Exe** Fishery District regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon.	Reprinted in 25th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17).
41	31 Aug. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Conservators of the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District altering the Size of the **Mesh of Nets** for taking Salmon.	Ditto. (p. 19.)
42	5 Sept. 1885.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer on an Alteration in the Rate of **Licence Duty** on **Salmon Rods,** and on a **Scale of Licence Duties** on **Trout Rods,** proposed by the Board of Conservators of the **West Cumberland** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 23.)
43	12 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, regulating the Use of **Nets** for the **Capture of Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 27.)
44	21 Dec. 1885.	Report by the Inspector of Fisheries on an Alteration in the **Scale of Licence Duties** and on **Byelaws** regulating the **Use of Nets for Salmon,** and for **Fish other than Salmon,** in the **Towy** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 30.)
45	18 March 1886.	Report by the Inspector of fisheries on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Teign** Fishery District, regulating the use of **Nets for Fish other than Salmon** during the Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, and prescribing the Periods during which **Gratings** shall be maintained.	Reprinted in 26th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 37).
46	2 Nov. 1886.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an **Experimental Catch** of Salmon made on 30th October 1886 in the **Taw and Torridge** Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 40.)
47	13 May 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the **Severn** Fishery District **prohibiting** the use of certain **Instruments** for the capture of **Fresh-water Fish** in a part of the River Severn.	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 61).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
48	9 June 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into a Byelaw made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dovey, Mawddach,** and **Glaslyn** Fishery District altering an existing Byelaw by which the **Use** of **Nets** is **prohibited** at and near the **Mouth** of the River **Dysynni.**	Reprinted in 27th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 70).
49	31 Aug. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on the **Close Season** for Salmon applicable to the **Esk** (Yorkshire) Fishery District.	Ditto. (p. 75.)
50	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the **Witham** Fishery District, regulating and prohibiting particular **Modes** and **Instruments** of Fishing for **Freshwater** Fish within the limits of that District.	Ditto. (p. 77.)
51	24 Oct. 1887.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on certain Matters in connexion with **Freshwater** and **Estuary Fisheries.**	Ditto. (p. 80.)
52	16 June 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Coquet** Fishery District altering the **Annual Close Seasons** for **Salmon** and for **Trout,** and **Regulating** the **Use** of certain **Nets** used for the capture of **Salmon.**	Reprinted in 28th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 39).
53	20 Aug. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Avon and Stour** Fishery District, altering the **Close Season** for fishing for **Salmon** with instruments other than rod and line.	Ditto. (p. 41.)
54	13 Dec. 1888.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws, made by the Board of Conservators of the **Avon and Erme** Fishery District, altering (1) the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon,** and (2) the **Mesh** of **Nets** for taking **Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 45.)
55	22 Jan. 1889.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dee** Fishery District, (1) determining the **Length** and **Description** of **Nets** for taking **Salmon,** and (2) altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 48.)
56	3 Nov. 1890.	Report by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries on an Investigation as to the expediency of altering the commencement and termination of the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon** in the **Tyne** Fishery District.	Reprinted in 30th Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 31).
57	24 Dec. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Eden** Fishery District, determining the **Description of Nets** that may be **lawfully used** for taking **Salmon** in a part of that district.	Ditto. (p. 38.)
58	31 May 1892.	Report of Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Esk (Yorkshire)** Fishery District **prohibiting** the **Use** of **Nets** within a certain **distance** of the **Mouth** of the River **Esk.**	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 21).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
59	18 Mar. 1893.	Special Report by Mr. H. N. Malan on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board Conservators of the **Ayron** Fishery District determining the **kinds** of **Nets** to be used in fishing for **Salmon.**	Reprinted in 32nd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 24.)
60	17 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, in conjunction with Lord Monkswell, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Towy,** &c. Fishery District, altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Salmon.**	Ditto. (p. 26.)
61	26 April 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the Propriety of assenting to the Prayer of a **Petition** presented to the Board of Trade by the Board of Conservators of the **Tees** Fishery District for authority to put in force the Provisions of the **Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts** with respect to the **Purchase** of **Dinsdale Dam** and the Premises used in connexion therewith.	Reprinted in 33rd Annual Report of Inspectors (p. 17.)
62	18 Dec. 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the Board of Conservators of the **Dovey, Mawddach, and Glaslyn** Fishery District, altering the **Annual Close Season** for **Rods.**	Ditto. (p. 23.)

SEA FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS.

(For 1893.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
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MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES

— shewing —

DISTRICTS AND AREAS DEFINED UNDER THE SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888, THE SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACTS — 1861 TO 1892. — AND THE FISHERIES ACT 1891.

(to accompany the Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries for 1893.)

— Explanation. —

The lateral limits of the Sea Fisheries Districts are shewn thus -------

These Districts extend seawards as far as Her Majesty's subjects have by international law the exclusive right of fishing: but not in rivers or estuaries above certain lines defined in the Orders of the Board of Trade

Above such lines, and within their respective Districts, certain Boards of Salmon Conservators have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee.

The same powers have been conferred on the Harbour Authorities of Colchester and Southampton respectively within certain areas, the seaward limits of which are shewn thus _____

The Districts formed under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts are coloured separately. Where they extend seawards the boundary lines are shown thus:- _ _ _ _ _

The boundary between England and Scotland is shewn thus + + + + + + + + +

The Salmon Fishery Acts extend to the Inlet shewn thus + + + + + + + + +

County Boundaries are shewn thus - - - - - - - -

Certain waters in the portions of Norfolk and Suffolk shaded with coloured lines are under the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries.

The Conservators of the Thames, the Lea, and the Medway exercise certain powers for the protection of the fisheries in the waters under their respective jurisdictions

April 1894.

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

NORTHUMBERLAND SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

NORTH EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

SOUTH EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

LANCASHIRE SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

NORTH WESTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT

COQUET

TYNE

WEAR

TEES

ESK (YORKS)

ESK (CUMB.)

DERWENT

SOLWAY FIRTH

DUDDON

KENT

BELA

WINSTER, &c

LUNE

WYRE

RIBBLE

MERSEY

DEE

CONWY

CLWYD

ELWY

ALEN

DOVEY

DYSYNNI

GWYRFAI

SEIONT

DWYRYD

GLASLYN

TRENT

HUMBER

WITHAM

WELLAND

GREAT OUSE

NORTHUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND

WESTMORLAND

DURHAM

NORTH RIDING

EAST RIDING

YORK

LANCASTER

CHESTER

DERBY

NOTTINGHAM

STAFFORD

LINCOLN

THE WASH

ANGLESEY

ISLE OF MAN

Berwick upon Tweed

Holy Island

Farn Islands

N. Sunderland

Beadnel

Newton

Dunstan

Craster

Boulmer

Alnwick

2 miles North of Coquet mouth

Howick

2 miles South of Coquet mouth

Warkworth

Morpeth

Newbiggin

Bellingham

R. Wansbeck

R. Blyth

Cullercoats

Tynemouth

S. Shields

Newcastle

Souter Point

Hexham

Sunderland

Seaham

Hartlepool

W. Hartlepool

Redcar

Saltburn

Middlesbro

Staithes

Whitby

Robin Hood's Bay

Thorney Beck

Scarborough

Filey

Flamborough Hd

Bridlington Quay

Hornsea

Kingston upon Hull

Withernsea

Patrington

Spurn Pt

Grimsby

Coastor

Donna Nook

Saltfleet

Louth

Alford

Ingoldmells Point

Gibraltar

Gore Pt

Skegness

Wells

Blakeney

Sheringham

Cromer

Mundesley

Happisburgh

Gainsborough

Market Basen

Lincoln

Horncastle

Spilsby

Burgh

Wainfleet

Boston

Swineshead

Sleaford

Grantham

Newark

Retford

Doncaster

Barnsley

Wakefield

Pontefract

Goole

Trent Falls

Selby

Leeds

Bradford

Halifax

Huddersfield

Rochdale

Bolton

Wigan

Liverpool

Birkenhead

New Brighton

Southport

Preston

Blackburn

Burnley

Blackpool

Lytham

Fleetwood

Morecambe

Glasson

Lancaster

Ambleside

Kendal

Windermere

Ulverston

Barrow

Haverigg Point

Whitehaven

St Bees Nth Head

Workington

Maryport

Silloth

Carlisle

Hawkesdale Bridge

Wreay Bridge

Scotch Dyke

Solway Firth

Mull of Galloway

Belfast

Pt of Ayre

Ramsey

Peel

Laxey

Douglas

Port Erin

Calf of Man

Castletown

Port St Mary

The Skerries

Holyhead

Ferry Causeway at Garth Point

Llanfair

Menai Str

Twyn y Parc Pt

Bangor

Carnarvon

Bedgelert

Portmadoc

Criccieth

Harlech

Barmouth

Aberdovey

Towyn

Aberystwyth

Aberaeron

New Quay

Cardigan

Fishguard

St Davids Head

Strumble Head

Abermaw

Dolgelly

Bala

Corwen

Llangollen

Ruthin

Mold

Denbigh

Wrexham

Chirk

Oswestry

Ellesmere

Whitchurch

Nantwich

Crewe

Sandbach

Macclesfield

Stockport

Manchester

Ashton under Lyne

Saddleworth

Barnsley

Sheffield

Chesterfield

Buxton

Matlock

Leek

Stoke

Stone

Tamworth

Ashbourne

Derby

Nottingham

Trent

Lincoln

Newark

Retford

Worksop

Doncaster

Thirsk

Malton

Ripon

Boroughbridge

Ripley

Harrogate

Otley

Skipton

Settle

Richmond

Northallerton

Darlington

Stockton

Middlesbro

Barnard Castle

Appleby

Kirkby Stephen

Grasmere

Keswick

Derwent Water

Bassenthwaite Water

Ullswater

Penrith

Brampton

Hexham

Haltwhistle

Allendale

Consett

Durham

Bishop Auckland

Darlington

Richmond

Scotch Corner

Catterick

Ripon

Harrogate

Otley

Ilkley

Keighley

Halifax

Bradford

Leeds

Selby

Goole

Wakefield

Pontefract

Barnsley

Doncaster

Gainsborough

Lincoln

Sleaford

Grantham

Boston

Spilsby

Horncastle

Louth

Grimsby

Hull

Beverley

Driffield

Bridlington

Scarborough

Whitby

Staithes

Middlesbro

Redcar

Hartlepool

Seaham

Sunderland

Tynemouth

Cullercoats

Blyth

Newbiggin

Morpeth

Warkworth

Alnwick

Craster

Beadnel

Holy Island

Berwick upon Tweed

Wyman & Sons Lm., Lith 63, Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons 5905.4.5

REPORTS.

Mr. Berrington's Report.

Board of Trade,
4th April 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Board of Trade, my report for the year 1893 on the sea fisheries under the charge of the Fisheries Department.

In the course of the year the duties of the Department were increased by the addition of the administration of the Acts relating to the registration of fishing boats, and, with a small exception, of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts of 1883 and 1887.

Since the date of my last Report two more Sea Fisheries Districts have been created, the "Southern," which includes practically Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, and Dorset, and the "Eastern," which covers the parts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk which lie between Donna Nook and Happisburgh.

During the last session of Parliament a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to consider the expediency "of adopting measures for the preservation and improvement of "the sea fisheries in the seas around the British Islands"; and I was called upon to give evidence and to supply various statistical tables relating to the fisheries. After 20 sittings, at which numerous witnesses from different parts of the United Kingdom were examined, the Committee reported, and their report has been extensively read.

An Act has been passed for the purpose of bringing into force a protocol following on the Convention of 1887, with respect to the traffic in liquor and in other articles for the use of fishermen when in the North Sea. The general effect of the Act is to entirely prohibit the sale or purchase of spirituous liquors by persons on or belonging to the fishing boats of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, when within the North Sea, outside territorial limits, and to restrict the sale of other articles for the use of such persons to holders of a licence from the Government of the country to which they belong.*

The following Tables show the offences alleged to have been committed between British and Foreign sea fishing boats in contravention of the North Sea Convention of 1887. It will be seen,

* Since the date of this Report it has been agreed by the Signatory Powers that the arrangement shall come into force on the 23rd May 1894.

that of 21 complaints by British against Foreign fishing boats, nine were not proceeded with, three were settled by payment, six were taken into court (resulting in three convictions and three acquittals), and three are still pending. Of 10 complaints by Foreign against British fishing boats, forwarded by Foreign Governments, four were not proceeded with, two were settled by payment, three were taken into court and resulted in convictions, and one is still pending. The masters of nine French fishing boats were charged with and convicted of fishing within British waters, and in eight of these cases the fish, but not the gear, were forfeited. One British master was charged with fishing in German waters, but the case was dismissed.

COMPLAINTS received by the Board of Trade of Offences alleged to have been committed by Foreign against British Fishing Boats, during the Year 1893.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
1	Ramsgate	Belgian	1893. 4 Jan.	Collision	33*l.* 10*s.*	Bruges and Ghent.	Belgian master acquitted. Decision confirmed by Court of Appeal.
2	Lowestoft	Do.	18 Jan.	Do.	48*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*	Do.	Belgian master acquitted, but fined 50 frs. for infringing Belgian regulations. Judgment confirmed by Court of Appeal.
3	Ramsgate	Do.	—	Do.	59*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* (including 25*l.* as compensation for detention in port.)	—	Settled by payment of 24*l.* 10*s.*
4	Lowestoft	Do.	12 Feb.	Do.	55*l.* 16*s.*	Bruges and Ghent.	660·96 francs awarded as compensation. Judgment confirmed by Court of Appeal.
5	Berwick	French	27th May	Fishing lines cut.	2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*	—	Settled by payment of 2*l.* 6*s.*
6	Lowestoft	Belgian	2nd June	Nets cut	5*l.*	—	Case dropped.
7	Do.	—	15th June	Gear cut	—	—	Offender not identified.
8	Do.	—	16th June	Nets trawled into.	—	—	Do.
9	Do.	—	16th June	Do.	—	—	Do.

No.	Port from which Complaint was forwarded.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
			1893.				
10	Lowestoft	Belgian	19th June	Nets cut and skipper assaulted.	58*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	Bruges	Belgian master fined 26 frs., and 283·72 frs. awarded as compensation.
11	Do.	Do.	19th June	Do.	—	Do.	Belgian master acquitted.
12	Do.	Do.	24th June	Nets cut away	9*l.* 14*s.*	Do.	Belgian master fined 26 frs., and 243·95 frs. awarded as compensation.
13	N. Shields	—	30th June	Nets carried away.	9*l.*	—	Offender not identified.
14	Harwich	—	13th Oct.	54 nets cut away.	—	—	Do.
15	Lowestoft	Belgian	30th Oct.	70 nets cut away.	45*l.* 6*s.*	—	Still pending.
16	Ramsgate	Dutch	1st Nov.	Collision	—	—	Not a case under the Convention.
17	Yarmouth	Belgian	15th Nov.	Do.	56*l.* 16*s.*	—	Error in identification; case dropped.
18	Do.	Dutch	22nd Nov.	Gear lost and alleged to have been salved and secretly sold.	—	—	Not proceeded with.
19	Lowestoft	Do.	1st Dec.	Collision and gear fouled.	46*l.* 13*s.*	—	Still pending.
20	Do.	Do.	22nd Dec.	Warp cut and gear lost.	55*l.*	—	Do.

Case pending at date of last Report.

			1892.				
1	Lowestoft	Belgian	30th Aug.	Nets cut away	130*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	Ghent	Settled between the parties by payment of 40*l.*, but Belgian Government proceeded with the prosecution.

COMPLAINTS received by the Board of Trade of Offences alleged to have been committed by British against Foreign Fishing Boats, during the Year 1893.

No.	Nationality of Complainant.	Date of alleged Offence.	Alleged Offence.	Damages claimed.	Where tried.	Result.
		1893.				
1	French -	29th January	Alleged loss of gear through careless navigation of a sailing vessel.	1,741 francs -	—	Not a case under the Convention.
2	Belgian -	23rd February	Collision -	750 francs -	Ramsgate.	English master fined 5*l.* and 11*s.* costs. Compensation settled before trial by payment of 27*l.*
3	Do. -	26th March	Do. - -	140 francs -	—	Settled by payment of 4*l.*
4	Dutch -	7th–8th Sept.	Nets fouled -	247 florins -	—	Settled by payment of 6*l.*
5	Do. -	23rd September	Nets cut -	650 florins -	—	Case dropped, English boat having been lost with all hands.
6	Do. -	16th October	Do. - -	21*l.* - -	Yarmouth.	English master fined 10*l.* and 4*l.* 10*s.* costs; 18*l.* 6*s.* compensation awarded.
7	Do. -	24th October	Gear cut away	85 francs -	—	Offender not identified. Gear not brought to any British port.
8	Do. -	25th October	Nets cut - -	—	Yarmouth.	English master fined 5*l.* including costs, and to pay 10*l.* compensation.
9	Do. -	28th October	Do. - -	514 francs -	—	Offender not identified.
10	Belgian -	21st–22nd Dec.	Nets cut away.	180 francs -	—	Still pending.

CHARGES against Foreign Boats for Fishing within British Waters.

No.	Nationality of Accused.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
		1893.			
1	French -	30th May	Near Dungeness -	Dover - -	Fined 5*l.* Fish forfeited.
2	Do. -	6th July	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
3	Do. -	20th July	Off Southwold - -	Lowestoft -	Fined 7*l.* 2*s.* and 8*s.* costs.
4	Do. -	3rd August	Near Dungeness -	Dover - -	Fined 7*l.* 10*s.* Fish forfeited.
5	Do. -	4th August	Do. - -	Do. - -	Fined 5*l.* Fish forfeited.
6	Do. -	14th August	Do. - -	Do. - -	Fined 10*l.* Fish forfeited.
7	Do. -	20th August	Off Southwold -	Lowestoft -	Fined 10*l.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* costs. Fish forfeited.
8	Do. -	20th August	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
9	Do. -	24th August	Off Dungeness - -	Dover - -	Fined 10*l.* Fish forfeited.

CHARGE against a British Boat for Fishing within Foreign Waters.

No.	Nationality of Complainant.	Date of alleged Offence.	Place of Occurrence.	Where tried.	Result.
1	German -	4th July	Off Island of Norderney.	Aurich - -	Charge was dismissed on the 8th July and master and fishing gear released.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. D. BERRINGTON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Mr. Malan's Report.

Board of Trade,
31st March 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to the Board of Trade my Eighth Annual Report, relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1893.

During the past year two sea fisheries districts have been created; the Southern, which embraces the coasts of Hampshire, Dorset, and the Isle of Wight between the districts of Sussex and Devon, and the Eastern, which extends over the Lincolnshire and Norfolk Coasts from the Humber to Happisburgh. The first meeting of the Committee of the latter district was only held on the 21st February last.

A list of all the sea fisheries districts created, and of the boards of conservators and harbour authorities on whom powers of local fisheries committees have been conferred by Orders of the Board of Trade, will be found in the Appendix at page 43.

An abstract of the byelaws made by the committees is given on pages 60-65. It will be seen that in some of the districts, as, for instance, that of Lancashire, where the inshore and coast fisheries are very extensive, the code of byelaws is most comprehensive.

Sea Fisheries.

The annual returns made by local officers (printed in the Appendix, pages 78–151), and the reports of the local fisheries committees (pages 47–58) give a general account of the condition of the sea fisheries of England and Wales during the year 1893. It will be convenient to consider them according to their districts.

Northumberland District.

In the Northumberland District the trawling carried on from the Tyne is the most important fishery. The supply of fish and the prices were good throughout the year, and the number of vessels engaged has increased. They are all steamers. The byelaw prohibiting trawling within territorial limits is stated to have been well observed. Unfortunately the Shields fishing fleet suffered great loss of life during the November gale.

The herring fishery was very successful, but the quality of the fish was rather inferior. At North Sunderland the herrings appeared on the ground before the boats were ready, which reduced the catches for the season below the average. The cobles were not so fortunate with hook and line, nor was the fishery for crabs and lobsters good, the fish being scarce. At Hauxley all the lobster pots were wrecked in the gale.

North-Eastern District.

In the North-Eastern District the further development of steam fishing both with trawls and with lines is still the marked feature of the fishing industry. Hull and Grimsby are still adding to their steam fishing fleets and the value of their

sailing smacks is proportionately decreasing. The fine weather which was so prevalent throughout the year until November, did not interfere with the work of these steamers, and their catches were above the average, but the smacks often found themselves unable to fish for want of wind, or unable from the same cause to get their fish to market in good condition. Fewer of the East coast trawlers were engaged in the Irish and English Channels, or in the Bay of Biscay, but the important fishing ground discovered by the Humber steamers off the coast of Iceland has been found to extend all round that island, and is now fished both by British and foreign steamers with trawls and lines. The season begins with the lengthening days after the Spring equinox. Large quantities of haddock, plaice, and witches have been taken. The quantity of plaice was especially noticeable last year, but they were very large coarse fish, and together with the immense quantity of small undersized plaice which were at the time being caught off the Dutch and German coasts caused prices to go down considerably. During the month of May large quantities of soles were imported from Holland to Grimsby.

The November gale was severely felt by the Grimsby fishing vessels. One steam trawler and four smacks with their crews were not heard of again, and altogether 39 lives were lost; great damage was also done to vessels and gear. At Hull the trade also suffered much loss by the destruction of gear, rigging, and sails, but fortunately the gale did not in this case prove so disastrous to life, and no exceptional loss is reported.

The herring fishery along the Yorkshire coast was fairly productive, but the fish were not of such good quality as usual. Fewer English boats visited Whitby, but a greater number of Scotchmen worked from that port than has been the case for several years. At Scarborough there was an increase in the number of boats engaged in drifting. The break up of the weather in November brought the season to an early close at many of the stations, unfortunately in some cases with a serious loss of nets. Inshore fisheries are reported to have benefited by the prohibition of trawling in territorial waters. The fishermen at Filey and Flamborough attribute to this cause the improvement in line fishing which they experienced throughout the year, especially after the gales.

Eastern District.

The newly formed Eastern District, which extends from the Southern limit of the North-Eastern District to Happisburgh in Norfolk, includes the fishing centres of Boston and Lynn, and the fisheries of the Wash and of North Norfolk. At Boston, although the number of steam trawlers has been further increased, the quantity of fish taken was below the average. During the summer the fishing off Iceland did not prove profitable to these trawlers, and the coal strike later on interfered with their voyages to a considerable extent. The fisheries of the Wash have not been satisfactory. The shell fish beds have been over-worked, with the result that fishermen are now getting only undersized

fish. It is to be hoped that the new Local Fisheries Committee will soon be in a position to make wise regulations under which these valuable mussel and cockle fisheries may again become fully productive. The Lynn boats, which fish almost entirely in and about the Wash, report their catches of trawl fish and mussels to have been below the average in quantity. The Norfolk fishermen had good fishing seasons for crabs and lobsters, more crabs being taken than usual, they also made large catches of plaice and cod.

Norfolk and Suffolk.

The coast from Happisburgh, in Norfolk, to the mouth of the River Stour, dividing the counties of Suffolk and Essex, is not yet included in any sea fisheries district. The powers of a local fisheries committee have, however, been conferred upon the Board of Salmon Conservators of the Stour Fishery District, and they have exercised those powers by making byelaws with respect to the sea fisheries within the area of their jurisdiction. The local report from Yarmouth shows that the trawling industry last year was not as good as usual, first the calm fine weather and then the heavy autumn gales prevented the smacks from working continuously. The Lowestoft trawlers appear to have been more fortunate. The fishing industry at this port continues to increase rapidly, about 25 trawlers and 17 drifters having been added to the Lowestoft trawling fleet in 1893. The gale of the 18th November sadly interfered with the prosperity of the fishing trade and proved the most disastrous to property ever experienced at the port. Almost every vessel was out at the time, and nearly all of them suffered more or less damage. The herring fishing season at these two ports was a very bad one. The fish were below the average in every respect, and when the fishermen hoped by perseverance to make a little profit the weather broke up. Great damage was done to boats and much gear was lost during the gale. At Lowestoft this put an end to the season, and the Scotch boats at Yarmouth left early for home. Altogether, 1893 will be remembered at these ports as a most disastrous season for the herring fishery. All the fishing stations along this coast were very much affected by the autumn gales which came on during their principal seasons. At places where there is only an open beach the boats could not be launched for days together.

Kent and Essex District.

The oyster fisheries in the northern section of the Kent and Essex District were very satisfactory last year, and there is good prospect for the future. The remarkable and almost continuous spell of fine weather, with abundant sunshine from March to October, was very favourable to the growth of the native oyster in all its stages from spat to the mature oyster. The fall of spat in 1893 was the best that has been known in the River Colne for several years; it is recorded that the temperature of the river was as high as 72° on the 18th August. At Faversham last year there was also much brood of oysters on the grounds.

The sprat fisheries throughout the district were not good, although better than the year before, when it will be remembered

they were almost a failure, but at Brightlingsea the fish were small and could only be sold for manure, and the same occurred with the Leigh fish owing to the overstocking of the London markets. In Kent the factories at Deal offered low prices. As this is a winter fishery the stormy weather also checked it at times. The shrimp fisheries, especially in the Thames, were very good, and the shrimp trawling, to which I called attention in my last report, was again carried on successfully as high as between Grays and Greenhithe. Large quantities of shrimps were sent direct to London by steamer. Along the north coast of Kent they were also plentiful. During the November gale several Whitstable fishing boats were swamped at their moorings and wrecked. Trawling at Ramsgate was successfully carried on all through the year, and at Folkestone the men made some fair catches of soles and plaice during the summer, but turbot were scarce.

Sussex District.

The weather last year had a considerable influence on the two most important fisheries along the Sussex coast. For the mackerel fishery it was favourable, the season opened early and in May the fish were very abundant, but the herring fishery in the autumn proved most unfortunate for the fishermen. The bad weather not only broke up the shoals of fish but caused much loss of nets and gear. The season had to be brought to an early close, and at some places the fishery was an entire failure. The sprat season was also bad at many places, but the crab and lobster fisheries proved on the whole satisfactory.

Southern District.

The recently created Southern District covers the coast between the Sussex and Devon Districts and includes Hants, Dorset, and the Isle of Wight.

The Portsmouth fishing ground remains about the same, and the fishermen are still of opinion that the fish are driven away by the various naval and military operations carried on in these waters. They have also lately made complaint of the gas and other refuse which has been deposited at Spithead. In some respects this nuisance has been remedied, and the whole matter is under the consideration of the Local Fisheries Committee.

About Southampton Water the fishermen still show a very short-sighted policy in dredging up large quantities of small oysters, some of which are reported to be scarcely the size of a shilling. These beds were formerly very productive, but they are rapidly being entirely destroyed. At Poole the calm weather, the gales, and the sewerage, are severally held responsible for the bad trawling, herring and mackerel seasons. The seining, which is the chief fishery at some of the Dorset stations, was not good last year as the mackerel did not set inshore. Early in the summer, however, some fair catches were made, and one day in May the men made very large hauls near Abbotsbury in the West Bay.

Devon District.

The trawlers of Plymouth and Brixham, the two most important fishing centres in Devonshire, do not seem to have had a very favourable year, and the quantity of fish taken was below the average. This was in some measure due to the weather,

which at one season was too fine, and at another too rough, for sailing trawlers to work and there are no steam trawlers at these ports. At Brixham the improvement which has been noticeable in the local fishing industry during the last few years did not show so much progress in 1893. Twelve new trawlers were indeed built for the home fishery, but at the same time 15 smacks have left the port or been lost. The seine fishing for herrings and mackerel was not successful, which is attributed to the prevalence of south winds. The herring season, as in most of the other districts, suffered by the stormy weather in the autumn. Sprats appear to be deserting Torbay, only a small quantity were taken last year, but at Torquay these realised a very high price. The fishing at Clovelly, on the north coast of the county, was fairly prosperous, but there is still a lack of buyers and a difficulty in getting the fish to market.

Cornwall District.

The most noticeable feature in the Cornish fisheries for 1893 was the revival of seine fishing. For five years these nets have scarcely been used though constantly kept in readiness, but last year the summer migration of pilchards was much closer inshore than usual owing, possibly, to the calm weather in the spring, and some heavy catches were made with the seines. About 1,000 hogsheads of pilchards were secured at Cadgwith alone, and a large quantity were lost by the bursting of nets which had become rotten through disuse.

These heavy catches with the seines seem to have affected the drift net fishery, for it was not so successful and fewer fish were found on the usual grounds. At most stations the mackerel fishery was not good; the fish were scarce. The herring fishery was, however, a success on the whole, for besides those taken in drift nets a great many were taken in the seines in Mounts Bay. In November the Port Isaac men landed some heavy catches at Padstow, but in doing so lost one of their boats. Crabs and lobsters were good but scarce.

Glamorgan District.

Trawling in the Glamorgan District was fairly good in the autumn. The only boats in the district which carry on this fishing are the half dozen steam trawlers belonging to Cardiff and Swansea, and a few small sailing boats. They landed a fair quantity of cod and plaice as well as soles and turbot. Oysters appear to be increasing on the grounds off Oxwich Bay. At present they are too small for market and have to be thrown overboard again, but the fishermen hope to have a good season this year. In Swansea Bay, the oysters have been larger and of better quality. The weather has been good for dredging. A quantity of small fish continue to be taken in the stop nets, along the western side of Swansea Bay.

Milford Haven District.

The trawlers of Milford Haven still bring in plentiful supplies of fish of good quality, but last year there was a slight decrease in the number of boats which use this port, and Fleetwood with its railway facilities and neighbouring centres of population is proving a formidable rival as a trawling station. There has also been a decrease in the number of boats fishing from Tenby, and from

October only the local smacks remained at work. The catches early in the year were very small, but later on soles became plentiful. Owing to bad weather the boats were kept in harbour for three weeks in December.

The great mackerel fishery off the south coast of Ireland appears to have been considerably hindered by fine weather and calms; as a consequence the quantity of fish landed at Neyland was much below the average in every respect, although 15 steam carriers were engaged in the trade as against 12 in the year 1892. The oyster grounds in Milford Haven yielded a good supply last year. The oysters are small, but are said to be of superior quality.

A great increase has taken place in the catches of cockles and mussels near Llanelly, an especially abundant bed of the latter having been worked last year.

Western District.

The herring season off this coast did not escape the effects of the bad weather in the autumn and proved almost a complete failure. The trawling carried on from Pwllheli had an average season until the weather broke up. There is no harbour light at Pwllheli and when bad weather threatens, the boats being only small ones, have to curtail their fishing and run for port before night. The harbour also ebbs dry at low water.

Lancashire District.

The deep sea trawlers of Hoylake, Liverpool, and Fleetwood, have made good general catches throughout the year, though they have found soles and turbot scarce. The smaller trawlers also have done better than for some years past, especially with plaice, of which fish they made some large hauls. The number of steam trawlers at Fleetwood is increasing, and several steamers from Hull have now established themselves at the port. A marked improvement is reported in the line fishing close inshore for young cod. The weather interfered with this fishery in deep water, but there are signs that fish of good quality are abundant. Stake nets have also proved very successful, and the takes of plaice and flounders have been large and profitable. During the coal strike only very low prices were obtained for shrimps, otherwise this fishery was very good. Marketable mussels are getting scarce on some of the beds, but there is a large stock of young ones which promises well for next season. The close season for mussels established in this district has been of great benefit to the fishery, and the methods of gathering being now regulated by the byelaws of the local Committee, the young mussels cannot readily be raked up for manure as is still the case in some districts.

The Board of Conservators of the Dee Fishery District have also established a close time for mussels in the estuary of the Dee, and they report that the results have been so encouraging that they propose to frame further byelaws for the protection of immature sea fish within the area over which they have jurisdiction. They received in 1893 100*l.* from the Cheshire and Flintshire County Councils to enable them to exercise their powers as a Local Fisheries Committee.

The Lancashire Committee are anxious to have their powers extended so as to enable them to regulate the size of shell fish allowed to be gathered within their district, to lay out and stock shell fish beds, and to protect shell fish when laid down. These and other amendments of the law suggested by them will be found in their report which is printed on pages 52–54.

Statistics.

Statistical tables relating to the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom are published separately. The following extract gives the total quantity and value of fish returned as landed on the coasts of England and Wales during the last three years :—

	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Wet fish - -	5,966,076	4,491,018	6,485,699	4,628,705	6,578,634	4,827,300
Shell fish - -	*—	379,554	*—	354,567	*—	343,808
	—	4,870,572	—	4,983,272	—	5,171,108

* Shell fish are mostly returned by number, not by weight.

This shows a slight increase, both in the quantity and in the value of the fish landed in 1893, as compared with the previous year. From the statistical tables above referred to it appears that the increase was largely due to the quantity and value of the plaice landed during the past year. There was also a slight increase in haddock, soles, turbot, cod, and pilchards, but at the same time a decrease in herrings, mackerel, and hake.

Men and boats.

The statistics respecting the number of boats and men engaged in the fisheries are also published separately and will be found in the Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1893. The following extract from that return shows the number of boats registered under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, which belonged to ports in England and Wales on 31st December 1893 :—

First Class. (Boats of 15 tons and upwards.)	Second Class. (Boats of less than 15 tons, navigated otherwise than by Oars only.)	Total.	Number of Boats reported as employed during the Year.
3,834	4,101	7,935	6,802

Besides these boats there are a large number of third class boats, most of which, as well as some of the second class, are exempted from registration if they are open or undecked boats and if their fishing operations are restricted to our territorial waters.

The number of men and boys employed in fishing during the year have been estimated by the Collectors of Customs as follows:—

Men and boys constantly employed - -	33,651
Persons other than regular fishermen occasionally employed - - -	9,043

but this practically includes only those employed in first and second class boats.

Apprentices. On the 31st December 1893, there was an approximate total of 1,444 fishing apprentices on the registers kept at the various ports. Each year the total becomes smaller, and there are now only the three ports of Grimsby, Ramsgate, and Brixham where the apprenticeship system is practically maintained as a means of bringing up boys to the deep sea fishing trade.

There were 433 boys apprenticed last year, of which 282 were at Grimsby, 54 at Brixham, and 49 at Ramsgate. At Colchester there were 24, making an approximate total at that port of 99 apprentices, but most of these boys are bound to members of certain local oyster dredging companies, and few of them serve on board deep sea fishing vessels.

Full particulars respecting apprentices will be found in the Appendix on page 66.

Certificates. At the 23 ports where arrangements have been made for holding periodical examinations under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887, 456 fishermen were examined and passed in 1893 for certificates as skippers or second hands. Further information respecting these examinations is given on pages 67–68. A summary of that Appendix is as follows:—

—	Certificates of Competency.		Certificates of Service.	
	In 1893.	1883 to 1892.	In 1893.	1883 to 1892.
To Skippers - -	186	3,058	3	3,520
To Second Hands -	270	2,265	2	3,266
	456	5,323	5	6,786

It must be remembered that certificates are only required for the skippers and second hands of vessels of 25 tons register tonnage and upwards engaged in trawling; also that the above mentioned Acts do not apply to Scotland.

Loss of life. In my last report I was able to record that the number of lives lost at sea amongst fishermen had only once, since records had been kept, been as small as it was in 1892. Unfortunately this

statement must be reversed for 1893, for only once in the last ten years has the total been as high as it was last year, when no less than 329 lives were lost amongst fishermen at sea.

The increase has been wholly in cases accompanied with wreck or casualty to the fishing boat, and I may add is entirely due to the great November gale. This gale, which lasted from the 16th to the 20th, caused the loss of no less than 132 of our fishermen, of whom 85 formed the crews of vessels of which no tidings were received after the storm.

The following comparative summary of the loss of life tables as they appear at pages 69–70 of the Appendix, shows the figures for the last ten years:—

Lives lost.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total for Ten Years.
By wrecks or casualties -	188	130	84	201	153	200	174	174	105	223	1,632
By falling over board and other causes, when no accident happened to the vessel	104	76	85	125	141	97	115	82	86	83	994
By natural causes and suicides -	8	12	9	8	4	13	22	12	6	23	117
Total -	300	218	178	334	298	310	311	268	197	329	2,743

The November storm was more violent and destructive than any gale which has been experienced in this country of recent years. It crossed the Atlantic and occasioned very heavy loss of life, both on the open sea and on our coasts as well as a great loss of vessels. In the North Sea it blew mainly from the north-east. The only other gale of importance last year occurred about the middle of December; it was chiefly felt on the South coast and in the Channel, but fortunately did not cause much loss of life amongst fishermen.

With these exceptions the weather throughout the year was extraordinarily fine, and as an evidence of this may be taken the small number of lives which are recorded as having been lost in "fish ferrying," or the conveyance of the fish from the smacks to the carrier in small boats. The number of lives so lost last year was only five, a total that cannot be considered large in proportion to the hundreds of men in each of the fleets who are engaged in this work.

Most of the large smacks and fishing steamers are now provided with life buoys, and in the majority of the accidents reported the buoys were promptly available. I regret, however, to have

to add that in eight cases it is stated that the life buoy was below or stowed away, or even in a cupboard, when the accident occurred, and was therefore of no use. On board Scotch fishing boats life buoys do not seem to be so common as they are on English smacks.

There still appears to be a dislike amongst some fishermen to wearing life belts when fish ferrying in rough weather. In one of the five cases already referred to, it is reported that the men had refused to put on the belts supplied for their safety. Being unable to swim is again mentioned as one of the contributory causes to loss of life. It is curious that fishermen, as well as other sea-faring folk, should be content to remain ignorant of an acquirement which would seem to be essential to their calling.

With reference to the table in the Appendix showing the loss of life from boats belonging to England, Scotland, and Ireland, I must again point out that as the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883, does not apply to Scotland, it is possible that the returns as regards that country may be incomplete.

The following table gives the ages of the 106 fishermen lost by individual casualties. It will be seen that nearly half the men were between the ages of 20 and 30:—

	Ages of Fishermen who died at Sea in 1893.					
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	31 to 40.	Over 40.	Age unknown.	Total.
By individual losses—						
Fell overboard - -	6	21	6	5	—	38
Fell when drawing water	2	—	1	—	—	3
Washed overboard -	4	5	2	2	—	13
Knocked overboard or killed by sails, &c.	5	11	2	2	1	21
Drowned from small boats	1	1	1	—	—	3
Drowned when fish ferrying - -	—	4	1	—	—	5
Natural causes - -	4	5	4	4	—	17
Suicide - - -	3	1	2	—	—	6
Total - -	25	48	19	13	1	106

Rewards.

When occasion arises British fishermen are always ready to render assistance to crews in distress, and the following is a list of the rewards bestowed upon them last year for gallant services at sea.

Rewards for Gallantry and Humanity granted to British Fishermen.

Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
	Granted by the Board of Trade during 1893.		
1892. 14th Dec.	John Rees, skipper, John Williams, second hand, George Rees, Cook, of the trawler "Osprey" of Milford.	Picking up crews of smack "Thomas" and ketch "Candace" which had foundered after collision in the Bristol Channel.	2*l.* to the skipper and 1*l.* each to the others.
1893. 1st Jan.	George Green, second hand, J. S. Bartlett, third hand, of the smack "British Queen" of Hull.	Rescuing the second and third hands of the smack "Columbus" whose boat capsized when returning from the carrier.	Silver Gallantry Medal and 1*l.* to each.
14th Feb.	William Brown, skipper, William Bellamy, fisherman, Thomas Brown, fisherman, John Horne, fisherman, Robert Hannam, fisherman, William Ballie, fisherman, Alex. Richie, fisherman, of the fishing boat "Helen Brown" of Cockenzie.	Rescuing crew of the fishing boat "Lady Margaret" of Dunbar. Had to cut their fishing lines in order to do so, and their boat was damaged in making the harbour.	Bronze Gallantry Medal and 1*l.* to the skipper, and 1*l.* each to the others; 10*l.* was also paid as compensation for loss of fishing, damage to boat and gear.
17th Feb.	John Burgoyne, skipper of the smack "Catherine McKilvie" of Rothesay.	Rescuing the mate, who fell overboard while making sail fast. The skipper abandoned the smack, and went to the mate in a small boat. The smack drifted too far away to be reached after the rescue, so skipper had to pull 3½ miles to the shore.	Silver Humanity Medal.
26th June	Michael Munnelly, Martin Munnelly, John Munnelly, Patrick Keveny, fishermen of Finod, Ireland.	Rescuing crew of yawl "Water Witch" which had got amongst the breakers off Carrowinrush Point, Killala Bay.	10*s.* each.
13th Sept.	David Ross, owner, David Stewart, John McLeod, Thomas Baillie, John Ritchie (Copland), John Ritchie, William Bellany, Crew. of fishing boat "Jessies" of Cockenzie.	Rescuing crew of ketch "Despatch" which sank in Firth of Forth. The "Jessies" lost the morning market owing to delay occasioned by rescue.	5*l.* between them for loss incurred.
18th Nov.	John Mackrill, Charles Rowston, John Robinson, Richard Robinson, Joseph Grant, John Young, Arthur Appleyard, Arthur Priestley, Walter Priestley, fishermen of Cleethorpes.	Rescuing crews of the brigs "Oswy" of Whitby, and "Agricola" of Aberdeen, which were wrecked. The rescuers made five attempts before they succeeded in effecting the rescue. A heavy sea was running at the time.	Silver Gallantry Medals to the seven first named, and bronze Gallantry Medals to the two last-named, who only made one trip in the rescuing boat.

Date of Service.	Name and Ship of Recipient.	Particulars of Service.	Nature of Reward.
1893. 18th Nov.	Richard Major, William Mainprize, Richard Stephenson, fishermen of Flamborough.	Putting off in a small coble during a heavy gale, and rescuing two men and a boy who were in a dangerous position in another coble.	Silver Gallantry Medals and 1*l.* each.
19th Nov.	Christopher Brown, Fred Brown, Richard Purvis, John H. Usher, Thomas Clark, fishermen of Bridlington Quay.	Putting off in a coble and rescuing the crew of the schooner "Victoria" of Aberdeen during a heavy gale.	Silver Gallantry Medals and 1*l.* each.

Received from Foreign Governments during 1893.

1892. October	H. Glansford, skipper, T. Walker, second hand, W. Green, boatswain, of the steam trawler "Dartmouth" of Bristol.	Rescuing shipwrecked crew of brig "Triton" of Christiania.	The Norwegian Government awarded a Silver Medal of the second class to the skipper, and Silver Medals of the third class to each of the others.
Nov.	George Long, skipper, William Flowers, second hand, Ernest Ives, seaman, Arthur Day, seaman, of smack "Wilfrid Lawson" of Lowestoft.	Rendering assistance to the German schooner "Hermann."	The German Government awarded 5*l.* each to the skipper and second hand, and 3*l.* 10*s.* each to the seamen.

Formal investigations.

In 1893 there were 14 formal investigations held by order of the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Acts into casualties to fishing boats. Five were cases of collision, some of which involved loss of life, and seven were cases of stranding. Altogether, the certificate of the skipper or man in charge at the time was suspended in seven cases for periods varying from three to 12 months. In four other cases the skipper was found in default and cautioned, and in the remainder no one was blamed. A list of the cases is given in the Appendix.

In the course of an investigation held under the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, into the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the smack "Fidget," of Yarmouth, which resulted in the total loss of that vessel, the Commissioners made some remarks respecting the safety valves of such boilers to which I wish to call attention. It appears to have been admitted at the inquiry that these safety valves are habitually tampered with by smacksmen in order to obtain any pressure which they may desire to have. The usual type of safety valve is easily interfered with, even when fitted with a ferrule, and the Commissioners expressed a strong opinion that measures should be taken to prevent this and recommended that all safety valves should be of the lock-up description. Safety valves of this kind could always be fitted to the side if there were not sufficient room for them on the top of the boiler.

Fish markets.

The usual summary of the monthly returns of the Fishmongers' Company will be found in the appendices at pages 73–75.

From these returns it appears that the total weight of fish received in London, including some fish not actually sold at any of the markets, during the last five years was as follows:—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
At Billingsgate Market -	154,645	148,958	147,690	154,313	154,195
At Shadwell „ -	18,900	16,894	16,867	16,303	18,826
	173,545	165,852	164,557	170,616	173,021

The supply of fish to the metropolis in 1893 was slightly above the average of the supplies of the last five years. Most of the increase in 1893 was apparently at Shadwell Market, to which, during the latter part of the year, fish from the fleet of the Great Grimsby Ice Company was sent instead of to Billingsgate.

The quantities of the above totals seized and condemned by the officers of the Fishmongers' Company as unfit for food were:—

—	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.
Wet fish -	394	16	1	821	14	1	716	11	0	687	16	1	964	13	0
Shell fish -	312	8	2	225	10	1	298	1	1	295	13	0	325	5	2
	707	4	3	1,047	4	2	1,014	12	1	983	9	1	1,289	18	2

This shows a considerable increase in the quantity of fish seized in London during 1893 as compared with the last four years, and may probably be due to the exceptionally warm weather which was experienced during the year.

The annual per-centage of fish condemned in London—

In 1889 was ·4 of the fish delivered.
„ 1890 „ ·63 „ „
„ 1891 „ ·62 „ „
„ 1892 „ ·57 „ „
„ 1893 „ ·74 „ „

From the Billingsgate returns it appears that the bulk of the fish condemned were haddock, plaice, mussels, and periwinkles, as well as 161 tons of herrings from Norway. Very little prime fish is ever condemned. These returns are of value on account of their bearing on the per-centage of fish food supply which has to be destroyed as unfit for use at a particular centre.

An abstract of a few similar returns which have been received from some of the large towns in England will be found on page 76.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. Noel Malan,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary, Board of Trade.

Mr. Fryer's Report.

Board of Trade,
20th April 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, my annual Report for the year 1893, with respect to sea fisheries. I regret that its preparation has been somewhat delayed by my illness, and that for the same reason I am obliged to confine myself mainly to a summary of the principal matters connected with the sea fisheries which have engaged my attention in the last twelve months.

NEW ORDERS GRANTED OR PROPOSED:

Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, two new districts, the "Southern" and the "Eastern," have been created during the year. The former fills up the gap between the Sussex and the Devon districts, viz., from Hayling Island to Lyme Regis; the latter includes the coast and waters between the limit of the North-Eastern district at Donna Nook Beacon, in Lincolnshire, and the lighthouse at Happisburgh in Norfolk. The proposal to create this last-mentioned district excited a good deal of opposition on the part of some of the fishermen, and I was instructed to hold an inquiry into the objections which were raised on the publication of the draft Order. My report on the subject will be found at page 38. The recommendations which it contained were embodied in the Order of the Board of Trade constituting the district, which came into force in December last.

Southern.

Eastern.

Lancashire.

An application for an extension of the limits of the Lancashire district, so as to include that portion of the coast of North Wales which has not hitherto been comprised in any sea fisheries district, is now under the consideration of the Department. The Sea Fisheries Committee of the County Council of Cumberland have passed a resolution recommending that application should be made for a district embracing the territorial waters contiguous to that county. It will be seen from the map prefixed to this report that, if these proposals are carried into effect, practically the only part of the sea not already brought under the provisions of the Act of 1888 will be that which lies off the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, between Happisburgh and Dovercourt.

Cumberland.

LANCASHIRE BYELAWS.

After nearly three years' experience of the working of the byelaws in force in the Lancashire district, the local committee submitted an amended code for confirmation. Formal objection having been raised to some of the regulations as proposed to be made, I was directed to hold a local inquiry, my report on which is reprinted at page 34. The modifications which I suggested were substantially adopted by the Board of Trade, and agreed to by the Committee, and the altered byelaws are now in force.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS:

The Lancashire Committee have been continuing their investigations in connexion with the fisheries under their care. These have been carried on under the direction of Professor W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S., who, besides conducting observations on

Irish Sea.

the life-history and food of fishes, at the fisheries laboratory at University College, Liverpool, and at the Port Erin Biological Station, has made experimental fishings in various parts of the Irish Sea, and has also visited the more important oyster and mussel fisheries in France, with the object of ascertaining how far the methods of cultivation adopted there might be applicable to the conditions existing on the Lancashire coast. Speaking generally, the territorial waters of that county are not favourable to the growth of the oyster, but lend themselves much more readily to the development of mussels. Dr. Herdman appears to be of opinion, however, that a great deal more might be done in the cultivation of oysters under purely artificial conditions; and, with regard to mussels, he recommends that experiments should be carried out with the view of showing how far an adaptation of what is known as the Bouchot system would favour the collection and development of mussel spat in areas where the natural conditions are not suitable to the formation of beds or scalps.

North Sea, &c.

On the opposite side of the country, Mr. Holt is still engaged upon the investigation of the fisheries of the North Sea, which, as mentioned in my Report for 1891, was undertaken by the Marine Biological Association some two years ago. Two papers on the subject have already appeared in the journal of the association. Mr. Holt's researches are being extended from the North Sea proper to the fishing grounds off the south coast of Iceland, to which increasing numbers of English trawlers resort.

Western District.

Some little difficulty was encountered by the Committee for the Western Sea Fisheries District in obtaining from certain county councils their contributions towards the expenses incurred under the Order. The fear very generally prevailed that these expenses would be very heavy; but a better understanding of the case has led to an arrangement which it may be hoped will work well in the future.

Oyster and Mussel Fishery Orders:

Swansea.

The Glamorgan Committee, acting under their powers under the Swansea Fishery Order, 1892, submitted, for the approval of the Board of Trade, a byelaw, the effect of which would have been to reduce by more than one-half the close time for oysters existing in the outer portions of Swansea Bay. Grave objection existed to this proposal, and the application was ultimately withdrawn.

The return of this Committee shows that only 19 oyster-dredging licences were issued during the fishing season of 1892–3, and that these 19 boats took between them 760,000 oysters, valued at 2,280*l.*, besides 21 tons of mussels, worth 150*l.*

Falmouth.

With respect to the returns relating to other Oyster and Mussel Fishery Orders, I have to report that under the Falmouth Order 45 boats were licensed last year, against only 29 in 1891–2, the revenue therefrom amounting to 44*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with 29*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1891–2. During the past year the Corporation purchased from the dredgermen some 33,000 small oysters, and deposited them in a portion of the fishery which they declared to be closed under the provisions of the Order. I was sorry to

find, when meeting some of the members of the Corporation in the course of the summer that owing to a misapprehension of the habits and life history of the oyster, these "brood" had been scattered over a considerable area, instead of being placed on a selected site or sites where they could have been more easily protected, and where there would have been a greater probability of securing a future spat from them. It is satisfactory to be able to record that steps have been taken towards more united action between the authorities at Falmouth and those at Truro in the protection of the fisheries under their respective jurisdiction.

Truro. The returns from Truro show that licences were issued to 97 boats, the revenue from which amounted to 99*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* These boats took between them 1,940,000 oysters, of an average value of 25*s.* per thousand. Out of the funds at their disposal the Corporation expended 55*l.* in laying down fresh breeding stock, bought from the dredgermen towards the end of the season. Provided the areas selected for the deposit of such oysters are well chosen, this plan appears to me to be far preferable to that adopted at Falmouth. Both at that place and at Truro, the removal of undersized oysters from the fishery is illegal, and to expend money in buying from the dredgermen what they are not entitled to take is only to place a premium on infractions of the local regulations. In making these observations, I fully appreciate the difficulties which the Corporations of both Truro and Falmouth have to encounter, first in the defective powers with which they are invested, and next in the smallness of the funds with which their Orders have endowed them for enforcing their rules over a large area; but I have reason to believe that with the growth of interest in fishery matters more general support would be given locally to a sustained effort on practical lines to improve the oyster fishery, even if it resulted in an increased outlay.

(Truro Fisheries Exhibition.) Just at the present time, circumstances appear to be extremely favourable for such an effort being made. In common with other parts of the country, Cornwall had the advantage last year of an unusually heavy fall of spat, for whose protection special care will be necessary for some time to come. This fact alone has attracted attention to the possibility of developing the oyster fisheries of Truro and Falmouth, while public interest in the fisheries of the county generally has been stimulated by the holding of a fisheries exhibition at Truro in the course of last summer, and by the steps which are being taken to secure the permanence of the object lesson which it afforded. The exhibition itself was very fairly representative of the fishing industries of Cornwall in particular, and it also contained exhibits from other parts of the kingdom, and from colonies, and foreign States, thus enabling comparisons to be made of modes of fishing and fish culture adopted elsewhere with the methods locally in use. Many of these exhibits have been made available for the formation of a museum which it is proposed to form in connexion with a "fishing school" projected by the promoters of the exhibition. The suggestion has received the support of the Technical Instruc-

tion Committee of the County Council, who have undertaken the establishment and control of such a school as "a central institu- " tion for the study of fishery subjects, having a museum and " library in connexion therewith for the delivery of lectures " thereon, and for the dissemination of information relating to " fisheries throughout the district for the instruction of students " of original research. It is also proposed that the school shall " be a special place where the most efficient scholars may receive " a thorough education in their calling by way of scholarships, " where they may be trained for teachers in the fishery districts," and where class teaching may take place in the following among other subjects:—life saving, taking soundings, the use of the compass, signalling with lights and flags, making, repairing, and barking nets and other fishing implements, the treatment of fresh fish for market, the preservation and curing of fish, and the preservation of bait. It thus seems probable that a real stimulus will be given to the study of questions affecting the important fishing interests of Cornwall; and, among these, the problems of oyster culture deserve as much consideration as any.

Poole. The returns from Poole are again disheartening. Only eight licences to dredge in the fishery under the control of the Corporation were issued last year, the fees paid thereon being 8*l.* 10*s.* The eight boats are reported to have taken 10,182 oysters, valued at 68*l.* 12*s.* Water bailiffs' wages and expenses figure in the returns for 62*l.* 8*s.*, and the debit balance in the fishery accounts now amounts to over 430*l.* It is difficult to see what there is to show for this expenditure.

Wareham Channel. No accounts for the past year have yet been rendered by the liquidator of the Poole Oyster Fishery Company, Limited, in respect of either their fishery in the Wareham Channel or that at Emsworth. Emsworth, of which they undertook the management.

Emsworth Channel. The Dredgermen's Co-operative Society, who are the grantees of the fishery under the Emsworth Channel Order, is practically almost extinct, but some few of its members are continuing such efforts as are within their power to revive the fishery. Last year 2,437 oysters were taken from the grounds, and 13,300 brood oysters were laid down. The origin of these oysters is not stated, but they were probably foreigners. It is a pity that more thorough steps cannot be taken for the protection and multiplication of the few "natives," as they are locally called, which still remain in this fishery.

Bosham. The Co-operative Society which holds the Order in the adjacent Bosham Channel sold 404,925 oysters, worth 1,052*l.*, last year. These consisted solely of French oysters laid down and fattened in the fishery, of which, in August last, there remained about 3,359,000 on the beds. These oysters do not appear to accommodate themselves very readily to the new conditions in which they find themselves and do not "fish," *i.e.*, fatten, with any regularity, and the directors are still pursuing the wise policy of developing by every possible means the supply of indigenous oysters. The stock, however, has been reduced to so low an ebb that the process must be one calling for much

care, time, and patience. One result, however, is already to be seen in the report that last year there was "a spat in excess of "ordinary years," though it is added that it was "not a heavy "fall considering the favourable summer." It is obvious that, with a larger breeding stock, better results would have been attained. A favourable summer is of no avail unless combined with an adequate stock of mature oysters and suitable culch.

The fear is expressed by the directors that the effect of the new drainage scheme for Chichester will be to "destroy their "fishery as a breeding ground," but they will, no doubt, take every care to secure the adoption of such precautions by the Corporation as will prevent the possibility of their fears being realised.

Hamford Water. Paglesham.

The returns rendered by the holder of the Orders for the Hamford Water and Paglesham Fisheries are again very unsatisfactory. At the former place nothing seems to be doing; at the latter the only steps taken in the past year consisted in depositing there in the spring 150 bushels of shells, containing spat, taken from the grantee's layings elsewhere, and removing them in the autumn. The expenditure on this proceeding is stated to have been 95*l.*

Tollesbury and Mersea.

The Tollesbury and Mersea Company took last year from their fishery in the Blackwater 1,280,750 oysters, which realised 16,597*l.* 11*s.*; and in the same period they deposited on the beds 990,000 oysters of different sizes taken by the fishermen from the public fishery adjacent, for which they paid 3,522*l.*

(Removal of Culch.)

The complaints of injury alleged to be done to this "common ground" by the removal of culch by dredgermen from other localities have again been renewed, and the question has given rise to legal proceedings, which are now pending. I will not, therefore, now go further into the matter than to say that the immediate point submitted for the decision of the magistrates took the form of a charge of "piracy" against certain fishermen of Tollesbury and the neighbourhood, who are alleged to have attacked some boats from Burnham while engaged in dredging on this ground, to have forcibly taken possession of them, and to have thrown into the sea the oysters, &c. which were found on board. The case has been sent for trial at the next assizes.

Ramsholt.

The return relating to the Ramsholt Fishery is again of the most meagre and unsatisfactory description, and nothing appears to have been done there during the year.

le Strange.

From the le Strange (Hunstanton) Fishery, mussels to the value of 183*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* are returned as having been taken during the year. The purposes for which they were used are distinguished as follows:—For "laying," 6,000 bushels; for bait, 38 tons; for human food, 987 bags; for manure, 2,000 bushels. The spatting season last year is reported to have been "very "fairly good on the whole."

Lynn.

Under the Lynn Deeps Fishery Order the Corporation of that town last year spent 257*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum 157*l.* 5*s.* was for water bailiffs' wages, and 80*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for "transplanting" mussels,

of which 12,865 bushels were moved from different parts of the fishery to others. The receipts from licences were only 22*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, there being 49 licences for the season and 41 for a month. The balance of 235*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* was paid out of the borough fund. The quantity of mussels taken from the fishery is returned as 40,500 bushels, worth 1,518*l.* 15*s.*

Boston.

The Boston return is more unfavourable than in the previous year. Only 13 licences in all were issued, viz., six for the season, three for a month, and four for a week, the total revenue therefrom being 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Water bailiff's wages, &c. absorbed 14*l.* 11*s.*, and the debit balance in the fishery account of the Corporation for the two years now amounts to 39*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Roach River Company.

The Roach River Company's return shows that oysters from their fishery, to the value of 4,008*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, were sold last year, while 1,249 bushels of brood, half-ware, and spat were deposited on the ground.

Spatting Season of 1893.

Generally speaking, the weather, during the spatting season of 1893, was extremely favourable, and in most parts of the country the results were very encouraging, especially in those localities where there was a fair breeding stock of indigenous oysters. As an instance I may mention that, in December last, I received from Captain Anderson, of the Whitstable Company, some specimens of culch, bearing spat of last year's growth in various stages of development, and ranging from nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter to so small a size as to be barely distinguishable, except through a magnifying glass—thus showing that the spawning season had extended over an unusually long period. A similar experience is reported from the Essex grounds.

In these cases the fisheries are mainly in the hands of private owners, who have naturally maintained a sufficient stock of breeding oysters, and have provided suitable culch for the cultivation of the young spat; but similar results, though on a smaller scale, have been observed on public grounds, both those which are open without restriction and those which are subject to regulations. The general moral to be deduced from these observations is that which I have ventured to apply to the case of the Bosham Fishery.

Deposit of Dredgings.

As a result of the report by Captain Tizard, R.N., and myself, on the complaints which had been made of injury to the fisheries in certain parts of the Thames estuary by the deposit of dredgings from Sheerness and the River Medway, the Admiralty have proposed to discontinue the practice of disposing of such material on the sites hitherto used for the purpose, and have suggested that the Committee of the Kent and Essex Fisheries District should indicate for this purpose an area in the Barrow Deeps. The Committee have passed a resolution agreeing to the deposit of the material in question at a point "below the Mouse Light-"ship, as near the Mouse sand as possible," adding, however, that they do not regard this as a perfect solution of the difficulty, and suggesting the ultimate adoption of other means for disposing of the refuse; if possible, by depositing it on land. Similar

questions have arisen on the South Coast of England, where extensive works are being carried out for the very necessary purpose of deepening the harbours at Plymouth, Devonport, and Portsmouth. In the first two cases the Admiralty or their contractors had been in the habit of depositing the sludge outside territorial waters, but this practice was objected to on behalf of certain trawlers who were alleged to have lost or injured their nets by contact with the deposit. When in Devonshire I made some inquiry into the matter with the view to an arrangement being made for the selection of certain spots as "dumping grounds" which might be mutually satisfactory to the several interests concerned; and similar negotiations are in progress with respect to the disposal of the dredgings from Portsmouth.

PRODUCE OF SEA FISHERIES IN 1893.

It may be useful, as supplementing the detailed returns received from the several fishing stations round the coasts of England and Wales, and printed in the Appendix to this Report (pp.78–151), if I quote, from another published paper* prepared by the Board of Trade, the following figures showing the general result of the fishing during 1893, so far as they relate to England and Wales.

In round numbers the total quantity of fish (excluding shell fish), landed on the coasts of England and Wales last year was 329,000 tons, the "landing value" of which was placed at 4,827,300*l.* Of this total over 10,200 tons, worth nearly 950,000*l.*, came under the head of "prime fish," towards which soles contributed nearly 4,000 tons, valued at 540,000*l.*, and turbot 3,400 tons, valued at 258,300*l.* Both in numbers and in value haddock take the first place amongst individual varieties of fish, the quantity landed having been nearly 100,000 tons, and their value 1,047,000*l.* Herring come next in quantity, their total being 71,000 tons, and their value 402,500*l.*; plaice figure for 42,300 tons and 841,000*l.*; and mackerel for nearly 16,000 tons and 302,500*l.* The gross quantity of all kinds of fish is nearly 4,700 tons greater than in 1892, and the value nearly 200,000*l.* more. Of shell fish it is impossible to give the gross yield, either by weight or number, but the total value of all kinds landed was 343,800*l.*, being nearly 11,000*l.* less than in 1892. Including these, the gross value of "fish" landed on the English and Welsh coasts last year was 5,171,000*l.*, or nearly 200,000*l.* in excess of the same total in the previous year. These figures do not include salmon, it having been found impossible to obtain complete statistics with regard to the takes of this fish.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Secretary,
Board of Trade.

* Statistical tables and memorandum relating to the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom, &c. (Parliamentary Paper, 1894, H. of C., No. 12).

APPENDIX A.

(1.)

Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.

Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain Byelaws made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Devon Sea Fisheries District.

Board of Trade,
March 2, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 24th February last I held a public inquiry at Newton Abbot into the following byelaws, made by the Committee of the Devon Sea Fisheries District:—

1. The following byelaws shall, unless otherwise specified, apply to the whole area of the Devon Sea Fisheries District, except in the cases to which the provisions of the 13th section of "The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888," apply.

2. The deposit or discharge of any solid or liquid substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing is hereby prohibited, provided that nothing in this byelaw contained shall affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation hereof.

3. No person shall use any kind of trawl within those portions of the Devon Sea Fisheries District which lie to the landward side of the following lines respectively:—

(*a.*) A line drawn straight from the southernmost extremity of Rame Head to the Mewstone off the mouth of the River Yealm, and thence straight to the seaward extremity of Bolt Tail.

(*b.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Bolt Head to the seaward extremity of Prawl Point.

(*c.*) A line drawn east by ¼ south straight from the seaward extremity of Prawl Point, and keeping Prawl Point open of the Start, until it intersects a line drawn south-west by ¼ south straight from the seaward extremity of Berry Head, keeping open Downend Point and continued along such last-mentioned line until it reaches Berry Head.

(*d.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Berry Head to the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose.

(*e.*) A line drawn straight from the seaward extremity of Hope's Nose to the seaward extremity of the first headland, east of the mouth of the River Exe.

(*f.*) A line drawn straight from the last-mentioned extremity to the seaward extremity of Beer Head.

4. No person shall use any trawl net in connexion with a steam vessel.

5. No person shall use any trammel net which shall exceed 70 fathoms in length.

6. No person shall set any trammel net within a less distance than 50 fathoms from any other net.

7. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to the additional sum of ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case to forfeiture of any fishing instruments used or sea fish taken in contravention of or found in the possession of a person contravening any of the said byelaws.

The passing of these byelaws by the Local Fisheries Committee led to a large number of objections being sent into the Board of Trade. Several of the corporations and local boards within the district took exception to the restrictions which might be imposed upon their sewage schemes by the second byelaw; trawl fishermen protested against being kept out of the bays of South Devon, and sent in memorials and petitions from each place which might, however remotely, be affected; and yatchsmen and others raised objections to the prohibition of steam trawling and the restrictions which the Committee sought to impose upon the use of trammel nets. At the inquiry the case for the Committee was conducted by their Chairman, Mr. E. Windeatt, assisted by Mr. H. Ford, junior, the Clerk; Mr. P. Pearce appeared on behalf of the Borough Council of Plymouth, Alderman E. S. Anstey for the Borough Council of Devonport, and Mr. Hooper, with Mr. F. S. Hex, Clerk, for the Town Council of Torquay. Mr. R. H. M. Baker represented the Wolborough Local Board, Mr. W. R. H. Jordan the Teignmouth Local Board, and Mr. F. W. Puddicombe the Paignton Local Board. Lord Churston, Sir Thomas Freake, Sir Dudley D. King, and Mr. W. L. Calderwood, of the Marine Biological Association, were also present, as well as many members of the Local Fisheries Committee.

At the outset Mr. Windeatt disclaimed on behalf of the Local Fisheries Committee any intention to interfere with any local scheme of sewerage, and stated that the Committee were quite prepared to alter the second byelaw to meet the legitimate objections of the local authorities. After some discussion it was ultimately agreed to accept the byelaw as satisfactory, provided that it was more clearly expressed that it was not to affect the power of any sanitary or other local authority to discharge sewage under a statutory power.

A suggestion was made that the operation of the byelaw should not extend to any existing or future outfalls. This, however, would be very wide. I think the form of byelaw already approved for other districts would quite sufficiently meet the present case, and I recommend that Byelaw 2 be amended so that after the word "sewage" it should read "in pursuance of any power given by a general or local "Act of Parliament, or by a Provisional Order confirmed by "Parliament, or from any outfall in use at the date of the confirmation "hereof.

The next byelaw respecting trawling in bays was not so easily disposed of. Mr. Pearce appeared for the trawl fishermen and the shrimp fishermen of Plymouth, who had separately sent in memorials against the byelaw. Mr. Nelson represented the memorialists of Brixham and Beer, and Mr. Gronberg appeared for the Exmouth men.

The whole question of the effect of trawling in the bays of South Devon was very fully argued on both sides, and a great deal of evidence was adduced, including some valuable information on the subject from Mr. Calderwood. From what was laid before me, and from other inquiries which I made at one or two points on the coast, I am satisfied that there is a necessity for restricting in some measure the operations of trawlers close in shore. First, on account of the injury they undoubtedly do to undersized and immature fish, which are always more abundant in shallow water, and secondly, on account of the injury they cause—as a rule unintentionally—to fishermen whose methods of fishing preclude them from seeking other grounds. The bays are nurseries for most flat fish, such as dab, plaice, brill and lemon soles, and although a close time of a few months would sufficiently provide for spawning fish, it requires a continuous close time all the year round to protect the small undersized broods.

I am at the same time of opinion that a byelaw, which kept trawlers out of these bays, would not inflict upon the fishermen such an amount of hardship as is attempted to be shown in some of the petitions which have been sent in. Brixham, Plymouth, Exmouth, and Beer are the places which claim to be interested in the question. At the two last-named there are only a few undecked boats under 10 tons which engage in trawling. From a reference to the register at Exmouth I find there are no boats which are exclusively trawlers, and only four which occasionally use a trawl. Fishing at Exmouth is a very intermittent occupation with the men, and little is really done, except during the herring season. At Beer, where fishing is a more regular business, there are 13 small open trawlers; their principal fishing ground is to the eastward and seaward of their own village. It is not often that they fish in any of the bays to the westward of Beer Head, that is within the area of the byelaw, and therefore the proposed restrictions would affect them only in a small degree. The interests of the Plymouth trawlers are also not very greatly affected by the question. The large trawlers do not work in the bays, and the only ones that at times may reach into Bigbury Bay are some 12 or 14 small open boats; these boats are of about five tons, but they are not wholly dependent on their trawls.

There remain, then, the Brixham trawlers, numbering altogether over 250 large vessels, but of which only some 70 or 80 work occasionally, from September to December, in Start Bay, Torbay, and Teignmouth Bay. These vessels, locally known as Bumble Bees, are of 25 to 30 tons, and have increased in number of late years. It is well known that there has been a long standing grievance against them in Start Bay, where there has been constant friction between the trawlers and the crabbers. These latter have from time to time suffered greatly from the loss of their crabpots, and there can be little doubt that the trawlers have been the cause of a great deal of this loss. though some of it may be due to passing steamers and to bad weather, The pots are laid on the Skerries Bank, a sandbank in Start Bay, which also appears to have attractions for trawlers. This particular trouble would no doubt have been met by accepting the offer of the Brixham men to voluntarily keep out of Start Bay, if allowed to trawl freely elsewhere, but as it was shown that inshore trawling does injury, I think the Committee were rather moderate in only closing the bays, when they had power to close the whole of their district against trawlers as other committees have done.

The trawl fishermen set up a plea that if they disturbed these inshore nurseries, the ground seines which are hauled ashore did quite as much damage, and should also be stopped.

Indeed, it was very clear that if the seines had been included in the prohibition there would probably have been no opposition to the byelaw on the part of the trawlers. It is certain that these seines destroy immature fish to some extent, indeed, one seine fisherman hostile to the trawlers said he knew there were small fish in the bay, because he caught them in his seine. The number of seines is small, and as they can only work in a very limited area, the Committee were probably right in not including them in the present byelaw. They might, however, keep them under observation in case it should be deemed necessary at any future time to regulate their use.

One objection of the Brixham trawlers might be very easily met. It appears that they are in the habit, especially during bad weather, of not getting their gear until they have sailed inside Berry Head, and this would mean towing their trawl into one of the closed bays, and rendering themselves liable to prosecution. Probably no bench of

magistrates would convict under such circumstances, but in order not to interfere with the custom of the Brixham men, I recommend that the line across Torbay be drawn from the lighthouse on the breakwater at Brixham to Hope's Nose instead of from Berry Head. The distance from the latter point to the breakwater is one mile.

The shrimp trawlers at Plymouth should, in my opinion, be excepted from the byelaw. Their operations are confined to Plymouth Sound, and were not shown to be either very extensive or very hurtful to small fish. Their boats are from 15 to 18 feet long, and their nets are described as two leaves of net laced together, with a trawl beam under 8 feet. I recommend that the use of such shrimp trawls should be allowed within a line drawn from Picklecombe Fort along the Breakwater to Bovisand Pier.

There is also another exception which was asked for by Mr. Calderwood, on behalf of the Marine Biological Association, namely that trawling for scientific purposes should not be prohibited. This is an exception which should certainly be made both to this byelaw and to the next one relating to steam trawling. Such trawling, however, must only be undertaken after the sanction of the Committee has been duly obtained.

The fourth byelaw prohibits steam trawling within the whole district, and therefore applies to both the North and the South coasts of Devon. Trawling with a steam vessel does not, of course, differ from trawling with a sailing smack, except that the steamer can work during calm weather, and often is able to work on small patches close in shore where a sailing vessel could not venture with safety. The injurious effects of inshore trawling are thus intensified when steam trawlers appear and the fishing grounds are deprived of even their natural rest. The scarcity of fish in the North Sea and elsewhere is already driving steam trawlers in every direction in search of more profitable grounds, and I think the Committee have acted wisely in making this byelaw, and it should be confirmed. A similar prohibition already exists on the coast of Cornwall.

Against the byelaw objections have been made by one or two owners of small steam yachts and open launches, who occasionally during the summer engage in trawl fishing. No doubt these vessels do not do the same injury that a large steam trawler would do when regularly employed, but I do not think it would be good policy to make an exception in their favour. In these cases the restriction can hardly be considered a serious hardship.

There remain for consideration the two byelaws relating to trammel fishing; one is to restrict the length of the net to 70 fathoms, and the other to prevent one trammel being set within 50 fathoms of any other net. Trammels are generally from 30 to 50 fathoms in length, and it is not unusual in places where this method of fishing is adopted, to join three or more of these nets together. There seems to be no reason why this should not be done. Of all nets trammels are the least likely to take undersized fish, the mesh of the middle net being $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch from knot to knot. These byelaws seem to have entirely originated from Salcombe, and to be directed against a yachtsman who last year used those nets at Salcombe. But as they stand the byelaws would not wholly remedy the evil complained of, as it would still be legal to use a trammel in narrow waters, whilst the legitimate use of such a net would be unduly interfered with all along a rocky coast where other nets cannot be set.

The Committee have very properly taken cognizance of a method of fishing which may under certain circumstances prove injurious

to other fishing operations, but I think that the case would be better met if the present Byelaws 5 and 6 were withdrawn and another substituted prohibiting the use of trammels in all, or certain, estuaries and creeks.

A slight correction is needed in the wording of Byelaw 3 (*e*) and (*f.*) The name of the first headland east of the mouth of the River Exe is Straight Point, and under that name it should be referred to in the byelaw to avoid misapprehension.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Fisheries Department, Board of Trade. (Signed) H. Noel Malan, Inspector of Fisheries.

(2.)

Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.

Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to certain Byelaws made by the Local Fisheries Committee of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.

Board of Trade,

Sir, June 30th, 1893.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 22nd instant I held a public inquiry at the County Offices, Preston, with respect to certain objections made to the following byelaws which the Local Fisheries Committee of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District had submitted to the Board of Trade for confirmation :—

3. No person shall, except as herein-after provided, use in fishing for sea fish any net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one-and-three-quarter inches measured across each side of the square, or seven inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet, except from the 1st day of July until the 15th day of October, both inclusive, in any year, when it shall be lawful to use a trawl net having a mesh through which a square gauge of one-and-a-half inches measured across each side of the square, or six inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet.

14. No person shall use any seine, draft, trawl, bow, hand, hose, shank, stake, or other net in that portion of the Lancashire Sea Fisheries District which lies between a line drawn true west from the building known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on the coast near and north of the Borough of Blackpool, and a line drawn true west from the building known as the "Star Inn," on the coast within the said borough.

15. No person shall use any stake nets for fishing for sea fish, except as herein-before provided, having a mesh through which a square gauge of one-and-three-quarter inches measured across each side of the square, or seven inches measured round the four sides, will not pass without pressure when the net is wet, and except in accordance with the following regulations :—

(*a.*) The site of the net shall be marked by poles, perches, or buoys, visible above the surface at high water of spring tides, and such poles, perches, or buoys shall be maintained so long as the stakes of the net continue in position.

* * * * *

(*c.*) No portion of the net shall be nearer than 150 yards to any portion of another stake net.

18. No person shall fish for cockles except in accordance with the following regulations :—

* * * * *

(c.) From the first day of November in one year to the last day of February in the succeeding year it shall be lawful to use an instrument locally known as the Jumbo, which shall not exceed the following dimensions : Length, four feet six inches ; width, fourteen inches ; thickness, one inch : Provided that such instrument be constructed entirely of wood, and be not dragged across the cockle beds, or be artificially weighted.

* * * * *

20. No person shall use any net or other instrument sanctioned by these byelaws for taking mackerel, herring, sparling, shrimps, or prawns for the capture of any other kinds of sea fish, *and all other sea fish, so captured shall be forthwith returned to the sea if under half a pound in weight.*

Mr. J. P. Muspratt, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, conducted the case for the Committee in support of the byelaws.

Memorials objecting to Byelaws 3, 14, 15, and 20 had been received from the Town Council of Southport, who were represented at the inquiry by Mr. J. D. Williams, Town Clerk, and from the West Coast Fishermen and Labourers' Amalgamation, consisting mainly of fishermen residing at Banks and Marshside, suburbs of Southport, who were represented by Dr. Pollard. At my suggestion these two cases were practically consolidated, and it was arranged that the Town Clerk of Southport should conduct the two as one ; but Dr. Pollard reserved his right to cross-examine any of the witnesses.

Byelaw No. 3 had also been objected to by certain fishermen of Blackpool, for whom Mr. Read, solicitor, of that town, appeared ; and by Mr. R. L. Ascroft, of Lytham, a member of the Fisheries Committee, who attended personally to support his case.

Mr. Jonathan Formby, barrister, of Formby, appeared in support of an objection to Byelaws 15 and 20, which had been made by himself on behalf of certain fishermen of that place, and by the Formby, Crosby, and Birkdale Fisheries Association.

Byelaw No. 3 differs from a corresponding regulation now in force in permitting the use between the 1st July and the 15th October of a trawl net having a 6-inch mesh. This concession to the views of the fishermen was made more or less in accordance with the recommendations contained in my report, dated the 25th June 1892, on the working of the existing byelaws. The proposal was opposed from three different points of view. The fishermen of Southport and its neighbourhood urged that it did not go far enough, and asked in their petition that it should be extended to stake-nets for flukes and to the whole of the year. In effect, however, they did not press their claim with regard to stake-nets, and on this point the evidence that was brought forward only confirmed the view expressed in my previous report that the 7-inch mesh is small enough for those instruments. They urged, however, that it would be a hardship to them if they were compelled to provide two sets of trawl-nets, one of 6-inch and the other of 7-inch mesh, and asked for an unconditional allowance of the 6-inch mesh for trawls.

The fishermen of Blackpool objected to any relaxation of the existing regulation, on the ground that a 7-inch mesh was small enough for flukes and cod. These fishermen are not interested in trawling, but rely mainly on line-fishing, and they support the maintenance of the minimum size of mesh for trawl-nets other than shrimp-nets at 7 inches, as being likely eventually to have a beneficial effect on the cod fisheries

by reducing the capture of small codling. In the event of any diminution in the size of mesh being sanctioned, they asked that it should apply only to the ground frequented by soles, and should not extend to the smaller channels, where "immature" fish abound.

Mr. Ascroft's objections, though based on general grounds, were similar to those put forward from Blackpool, but he went further in alleging that the use of the 6-inch mesh was particularly to be deprecated at the very time when it was proposed to allow it, owing to the presence in territorial waters, at that period, of a greater abundance of "immature" fish than in any other part of the year.

He, however, recognised the claim of those who trawl for soles to be allowed to use the smaller mesh during the period known as the "sole season," viz., from 1st July to 15th October, provided this permission were restricted to the principal "sole grounds" in the district, which he suggested might be defined as lying to the south of a straight line projected seawards through the landmarks at Formby. This suggestion involves a consideration of Byelaw No. 4, under which it is proposed to remove, during the sole season, the existing prohibition of the use of trawls having a beam exceeding 30 feet in length. This byelaw was not immediately within the scope of my inquiry, but it indirectly involves the same question as that raised in Byelaw No. 3. It will be remembered that the prohibition of the larger class of trawls, as well as the limitation of the mesh to a minimum of 7 inches, was originally opposed by the fishermen of Hoylake. Their boats usually fish outside the district, but during the sole season they have been in the habit of frequenting grounds lying partly within and without its limits. On the occasion of the previous inquiry I reported that no sufficient reason existed for relaxing the byelaw which kept them outside the district. It is, however, now represented that, as these particular grounds are limited in extent, they have a grievance in not being able to avail themselves of a whole tide for making a haul without infringing the present byelaw. There is the further consideration that these boats, so long as they keep outside the district, can fish without restriction as to the size of mesh, but that, having once adopted the 6-inch mesh as a necessary condition of fishing within the district, they would probably continue to use it when they got beyond the boundary. They profess themselves quite satisfied to use nets of this mesh, and it is possible that, having got accustomed to them during 3½ months, they might use them during a part at any rate of the rest of the year.

The Committee proposed that, instead of absolutely restricting the use of the 6-inch mesh to the south of Formby landmarks, that limit should be placed on the use of the large trawl, and the representatives of the Hoylake fishermen, who were present at the inquiry, assented to this course on behalf of the general body of the trawlers of that place, though they naturally expressed a wish that the whole of the "sole ground," *i.e.*, as far north as Nelson buoy, might be opened to them.

I recommend, therefore, that the fourth byelaw be modified in accordance with the above arrangement.

On the objection that Byelaw No. 3 would necessitate the use of two sets of nets, a compromise, suggested by Mr. Williams, to the effect that the 6-inch mesh might be permitted in the "back" and "wings" of the trawls all through the year was accepted on behalf of the Committee subject to the proviso that, during the period when the 7-inch mesh is required in the other parts of the net, the traps or pockets should not extend into any part of the net where the mesh is smaller than 7 inches. By the "back" and "wings" of a trawl are commonly

understood those upper parts which immediately adjoin the beam and extend to the line of the bight of the ground rope. They are sometimes referred to as the "non-catching" parts of the net, as distinguished from the "belly," "cod end" or "purse," and "traps" or "pockets" The object of the proposal is to save the fishermen expense, by enabling them to attach the "catching parts" of the two different sizes of mesh alternately to a "back and wings" common to both.

Mr. Ascroft suggested that the 6-inch mesh should in no case extend to the back and wings, but the objection to this is that the efficiency of the net, as an instrument for catching soles, would be impaired, since many of these fish which would otherwise be caught would be able to escape through the fully distended 7-inch mesh of the back.

I do not myself think the fishermen would in practice find it to their advantage to use trawls having a back of smaller mesh than the other parts; but they are satisfied to have it left optional for them to try it. This compromise would, if approved by the Board of Trade, necessitate a recasting not only of Byelaw No. 3, but of the latter part of Byelaw No. 2, relating to the mesh of traps or pockets, which, as it stands, is not in any case very clear.

Byelaw No. 14 differs from an existing byelaw by including seine, draft, bow, hand, hose, and stake nets. The objection to it was not directed to this alteration—which, indeed, is more nominal than real, except as to hand nets—but to the general principle of closing the area mentioned at all. No attempt was made to show that the prohibition of the nets above specified was objected to, and, as a matter of fact, the fishermen of Blackpool itself, who are most directly affected, are in favour of the byelaw. The opposition comes almost solely from Southport. The memorials from that place and from Banks and Marshside are limited on this point to saying that "it is worthy of consideration "whether the said ground having been closed for one year and a half, "it ought not to be opened, at all events, for a portion of each year; "your petitioners will, however, respectfully bow to the wishes of your "honourable Board, but they beg most earnestly to entreat you to "maintain in your hands the power of closing our coast." A very prevalent fear exists among the fishermen in various parts of the district lest power should be given to the Committee to close parts of the coast to fishing without the consent of the Board of Trade.

The byelaw, however, was made the subject of an inquiry before it was confirmed in its original shape, and I did not, under the above circumstances, feel justified in going into the question as fully as if first principles had been involved, but offered to receive evidence of prejudice suffered from its operation in its present form, or anticipated from it as proposed to be amended. On the latter point no opposition was forthcoming. As regards the former, the only evidence offered was to the effect that the byelaw was objectionable, because by its means the Blackpool fishermen, being mostly interested in line-fishing, were able to keep their "own grounds" to themselves, and because, in consequence of it, the trawlers of St. Anne's and Lytham, who formerly fished the closed area, now came to the grounds frequented by the fishermen of Southport, who suffered by their competition. An attempt was made to minimise the logical inconsistency of these arguments by the claim that all parts of the sea and coast ought to be equally open to all men. I need hardly say that in these contentions I find no sufficient reason for recommending the Board of Trade to withhold their approval of the byelaw in question

The opposition to Byelaw No. 15 came mainly from Crosby and Formby, and was limited to subsections (*a*) and (*c*). The objection to (*c*)

was met by the Committee consenting to its being altered so as not to apply to hose-nets. With respect to (*a*), the object of the Committee in framing this regulation was twofold: first, to reduce the danger of boats striking against the stakes of the nets, and, secondly, to prevent the risk of trawls getting foul of the stake-nets. It was contended, on behalf of the Formby and Crosby fishermen, that the depth of water off those places is too great to permit of the use of perches as marks; that the cost of providing and maintaining buoys is far in excess of any possible advantage that could be derived from the help they would afford in warning off trawlers; that, except by trawlers, there is practically no navigation on that part of the coast; and that as a matter of fact the buoys serve as a guide to certain trawlers who are enabled to sail close to the nets without injury to themselves, and sweep up the fish properly belonging to the stake-nets. These statements were not seriously contested on behalf of the Committee, and, under all the circumstances of the case, I think the nets between Formby Point and the outer end of the North Dock Wall at Liverpool might be excepted from the operation of this regulation. Any disadvantage which might result from this course would fall mainly on the owners of the nets.

The only objection to Byelaw No. 18 was contained in a written representation from Bolton-le-Sands, in which it was asked that the use of the Jumbo might be permitted two months earlier than the date fixed. No evidence was offered at the inquiry in support of this proposal, and I see no reason for complying with it.

As regards Byelaw No. 20, all opposition would be met by the omission of the words in italics, which are *ultrâ vires*. The regulation, however, is not in other respects one which, in its present shape, I could recommend for the sanction of the Board of Trade. In connexion with this byelaw the Banks fishermen asked for a provision by which they might take bait for eel baskets, but there appears to be no necessity for this.

I have only to add that if the new code of regulations is confirmed there should be added a byelaw repealing all those now in force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

(3.)

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACTS, 1888 AND 1891.

REPORT by Mr. C. E. FRYER, Inspector of Fisheries on an INQUIRY into OBJECTIONS to the DRAFT ORDER for the Creation of the EASTERN SEA FISHERIES DISTRICT.

Board of Trade,
October 28, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Board of Trade, that on the 9th instant at Sheringham, on the 17th at Blakeney and at Wells, on the 18th at King's Lynn, on the 19th at Brancaster Staithe, and on the 20th at Boston, I held a local inquiry with respect to certain objections which had been made to the draft of the Order for the creation of the Eastern Sea Fisheries District. I also

conferred with the Fishery Committee of the Town Council of King's Lynn, and at Norwich with the Sea Fisheries Committee of the County Council of Norfolk, who, while not formally objecting to the draft Order, had wished to make certain representations on the subject.

At Sheringham, Mr. R. H. Grice, fisherman, represented the objectors.

At Blakeney, Mr. F. T. S. Rippingall; at Wells, Mr. E. B. Loynes; at King's Lynn, the Rev. J. Young; and at Brancaster, Mr. H. V. Sheringham, county councillors, respectively presented the case of the fishermen. Mr. C. J. Temple Lynes, Clerk to the Blakeney Harbour Company, also attended at Blakeney, and Mr. Barnard appeared at Lynn on his own behalf, as a member of the Fishery Committee of the Town Council.

At Boston, Mr. Staniland, town clerk (who is also a county alderman and chairman of the County Council of the Parts of Holland), represented the Corporation; a deputation of four members of the Holland County Council attended to support the objections which had been made by that body, and Mr. W. Stringer, junior, presented the case of the fishermen; Mr. Winfrey also attended in his capacity of county alderman.

The various objections taken by the several bodies and individuals above-mentioned were in some cases based on similar grounds, in others they were mutually destructive. It will be convenient if I endeavour to group them as far as possible.

At Sheringham some of the fishermen who had previously been strongly in favour of a district as the first step towards securing protection for their crab and lobster fisheries, and who had, conjointly with the fishermen of Cromer, signed a formal application to the Norfolk County Council asking for the necessary steps to be taken for the creation of a district almost exactly co-terminous with that proposed in the draft Order, now appeared in opposition to the proposal. It transpired that they had been induced to take this course by "delegations" and "deputations" from other places, who had misled them as to the purport and intention of the proposed Order and its probable results. I may here say that, in all the localities from which objections have emanated, the most astonishingly mistaken notions prevailed as to the effect which the Order would have upon the fishing interests. Many persons imagined that it absolutely prohibited all kinds of fishing within three miles from the shore; others, that it prohibited the taking and sale of "fish" under a certain size, or that, at least, the Committee would have power to do so; others, again, that it would deprive them of their right to cultivate mussels or oysters in "lays" or beds, or that at any rate the Committee would be empowered to inquire into their title to such "lays." It became necessary for me to explain that the Order would neither do these things nor confer power on the Committee to do them. Indeed, speaking generally, my inquiry took rather the form of an explanation of the provisions of the draft Order, of the manner in which the interests of the fishermen would be represented on the Local Fisheries Committee, and of the powers of that body and the manner in which they could be exercised.

These misconceptions apart, the objections of the fishermen throughout the proposed district may almost be summed up in the expression that they "want no interference." If a district is to be formed at all, the fishermen of each locality ask that it shall not include the particular part of the coast and adjacent sea in which they are principally interested, or that such area may be formed into a district of itself. They point to the fact that the proposed limits include several areas,

each with its more or less distinctive features and fishing interests, *e.g.*, the stretch of rocks opposite Cromer and Sheringham, noted for crabs and lobsters; the creeks and sandbanks between Blakeney and Brancaster, where the gathering of cockles, winkles and whelks, and the cultivation of mussels and oysters, are the principal industry; the Wash, where the fishermen rely mainly on shrimps, flat-fish, and mussels; and the coast of Lincolnshire, north of the Wash, where there is little beyond a limited amount of shrimping.

Except as regards the crabs and lobsters off Cromer the fishermen interested in each group of fisheries allege that for that group at any rate no regulation is necessary, or that regulations intended to benefit one branch could only be enforced to the serious injury of another. To take the favourite illustration, it is argued on behalf of the shrimp-fishers, that any enlargement of the mesh of their nets sufficient to prevent the capture of small flat-fish would, of necessity, also prevent the taking of shrimps. This, no doubt, would be a valid objection to any such bye-law, if ever it should come up for consideration; but the bare possibility of unreasonable regulations being eventually brought before, or even made by, a local authority, is no sufficient ground for refusing to constitute that authority.

This brings me to a further objection which was brought before me, that the demand for a district as the means whereby protection may be afforded to the crab and lobster fisheries in what I may call the "Cromer area" is no justification for including in that district other areas where no such demand exists. This objection involves two points, 1st, whether such last-mentioned areas should be included in any district at all, and 2nd, whether, if so, they should not be formed into a separate district or districts by themselves.

In support of the proposition to exclude them altogether it was urged by some of the objectors that they needed no protection, and that it was consequently a waste of energy to place them in a district. But even if it could be shown that there would be nothing for a Committee to do in any particular area, the exclusion of that area from the district would lead to an unnecessary multiplication of imaginary lines across the sea, with the result that while on one side of such a line a fisherman might infringe a particular regulation he would in many cases only have to get across it to evade the consequences of his act. This difficulty would become a very serious one in the event of such an area as the Wash being excluded from a district, seeing that the two largest fishing towns in the neighbourhood are situated on that estuary. The suggestion, however, that the fisheries of the Wash, for example, are not susceptible of improvement by any possible regulation is at variance with that put forward by other objectors, notably at Boston, where it was contended on behalf of the Corporation that that body already had certain authority over its fisheries by virtue of a Charter of Queen Elizabeth, and of the Boston Deeps Fishery Order, 1870, and that the powers which would be possessed by a local fisheries committee could be equally well if not better exercised by the Town Council, on whom, as a harbour authority, they might be conferred in accordance with the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888. It was admitted by the objectors who advocated this course that there were several directions in which it was *primâ facie* probable that those powers might be beneficially applied, and it was pointed out that the Corporations of both Boston and King's Lynn had made efforts in that direction. To obviate the disadvantages which would probably attend divided authority over the Wash, it was suggested on behalf of the Boston Town Council

that the control of the fisheries in those waters should be vested jointly in the two Corporations as harbour authorities. This proposal is met at the outset with the difficulty that the Act does not give power to the Board of Trade to confer the powers of a local fisheries committee on two harbour authorities jointly; that, even if it did, there would be no provision for the payment of the neccessary expenses; and that, in any case, the jurisdiction of those two bodies does not extend over the whole of the Wash, and the waters immediately connected with it, in which there is reason to believe that the powers of the Act might be most usefully exercised.

There is the further consideration that the Town Council of King's Lynn are in favour of the area within which they exercise jurisdiction being included in the district as proposed by the draft Order.

The second alternative referred to above, viz., the creation of separate districts for small areas, is partly involved in what has gone before. This proposal also would necessitate a multiplicity of lines for delimiting the area of jurisdiction of each committee, and it would lead either (1) to the enactment of conflicting regulations in different areas, or (2) to the adoption in one district of regulations which would be objectionable to fishermen living in another district, who would have had no voice in the framing of them, or (3) to frequent consultations between the authorities of different districts. In any case this system would involve increased expense. All these inconveniences would be avoided by the creation of a single district of reasonable size. On this point it was objected that the area proposed was too large, and that it would necessitate a considerable amount of travelling on the part of the members of the Committee. This objection would, however, be largely, if not entirely, met by the provision in the Order that sub-committees may be appointed. Without in any way presuming to interfere with the discretion of the Committee in the event of its being constituted, I may remark that it appears to me that the division of the district into three sections—one extending from Donna Nook to Gore Point, another thence to about Weybourne, and another thence to Happisburgh, and the appointment of sub-committees consisting of the members residing in or representing those sub-districts respectively—would probably satisfy all local requirements, without the risk of any of the patent disadvantages which would follow the creation of a series of distinct districts. The suggestion was made that each sub-committee should be empowered by the Order to make byelaws without reference to the Committee as a whole; but this would, in my opinion, be *ultra vires* and otherwise objectionable.

At Boston it was urged that the Order should require only two half-yearly meetings of the Committee instead of four quarterly meetings, and a recommendation to the same effect was made by the Committee of the Norfolk County Council. I submit that the draft Order might be altered as suggested.

As regards the constitution of the Committee much misconception prevailed, and the objections which had been entertained were largely removed by my explanation that the fishery members proposed to be appointed by the Board of Trade must, of necessity, be chosen from among the fishing interests or their representatives, and would not in any case be, as had been imagined, "Board of Trade officials."

Exception was taken very generally to the allotment of five members to the five Boards of Conservators mentioned in the Order. It would be impossible, in view of the provisions of the Act, to avoid giving distinct representation to these bodies, but, having regard to the strong

feeling that these particular boards have little or no interest in the proposed district, and that, whether or not their representatives were to take any very active part in the deliberations of the Committee, the other "fishing interests" would be deprived of a proportionate share in the allotment of members, I recommend that the number of members to be appointed by the Board of Trade should be increased to 13. The Fishery Committee of the Lynn Corporation sought to have a member allotted to the Town Council by name in the the Order. While explaining that this would be impossible, I pointed out that, in the event of the Order being made, both they and the Boston Corporation would, in the usual course, be asked, among other fishing interests, to submit the name of one of their number for appointment by the Board of Trade as a member of the Committee. At Boston the fishermen said they would be content to leave their interests in the hands of the Corporation, but the Board of Trade would probably further follow the ordinary course of seeking to appoint a member or members from among the fishermen themselves.

It appears that a reduction in the representation of the Parts of Lindsey from five members to four, with a proportionate diminution of the share of expenses, would be acceptable in that locality. The County Council of the Parts of Holland, on the other hand, are desirous of participating more largely than is proposed by the draft Order in the constitution of the Committee, and are willing that their contribution to the expenses should be proportionately increased. I submit, therefore, that four members each should be allotted to these two councils, and the provision as to expenses altered accordingly.

A further slight modification of the draft Order to the effect that the line across the River Ouse should be specifically drawn at Denver Sluice, with a continuation across the New Bedford River, emanated from the Fishery Committee of the Lynn Town Council, and was endorsed by the committee of the Norfolk County Council. I recommend that it should be accepted by the Board of Trade.

To sum up, I have to submit the following conclusions :—

(1.) That the objections which have been raised to the principle of the draft Order would be more properly directed against possible byelaws of the Committee which would be constituted under it, and cannot be taken as objections to the creation of a district.

(2.) That no sufficient reason has been shown for excluding from the proposed district any part of the area described in the draft Order.

(3.) That it would be extremely inconvenient if the area were divided into separate districts.

(4.) That, subject to the modifications in the draft which I have recommended above, the Order should now be made.

I submit a copy of the draft Order embodying these modifications with the consequential alterations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES E. FRYER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The Assistant Secretary,
Fisheries Department,
Board of Trade.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE.

Name and Limits of District.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Place and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Northumberland (*the boundary between England and Scotland to the River Tyne*).	- - -	Rev. D. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall, Haltwhistle.	Geo. Wilkinson, 27, Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Newcastle. Third Thursday in January, April, July, and October.
	Coquet -	W. A. W. Armstrong, Cragside, Rothbury.	C. Percy, Alnwick.	—
	Tyne - -	J. M. Ridley, Walwick Hall, Humshaugh.	R. Gibson, Beaumont Street, Hexham.	—
North-Eastern (*River Tyne to Donna Nook Beacon*).	- - -	W. H. St. Quintin, Scampston Hall, Rillington, York.	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.	York. Second Wednesday in January, April, July, and October.
	Wear - -	Col. McKenzie, The Cedars, Sunderland.	Wm. Halcro, 52, John Street, Sunderland.	—
	Tees - -	Right Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., Wilton Castle, Redcar.	M. B. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees.	—
	Esk (Yorkshire).	Lt.-Col. J. W. Richardson, The Hall, Sneaton, Whitby.	W. Brown, The Saw Mills, Whitby.	—
	Yorkshire -	Capt. the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, Nawton Grange, York.	J. H. Phillips, 22, Albemarle Crescent, Scarborough.	—
	Trent - -	Sir Chas. Wolseley, Bart., Wolseley Hall, Stafford.	C. K. Eddowes, 13, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.	—

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE—*continued.*

Name and Limits of District.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Place and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Eastern (*Donna Nook Beacon to Happisburgh*).	- - -	Col. C. T. J. Moore, C.B., Frampton Hall, Boston.	W. D. Ward, King's Lynn	——
	Stour (Suffolk and Essex).	Capt. E. G. Pretyman, Orwell Park, Ipswich.	A. T. Cobbold, 32, Museum Street, Ipswich.	——
Kent and Essex (*Dovercourt to Dungeness*).	- - -	A. R. Rayden, Birchington, Kent.	H. W. Gibson, Ongar, Essex	London. Second Monday in March, June, September, and December.
	Stour (Kent)	- - - - -	M. Kingsford, Canterbury.	——
	Town Council of Colchester.	Henry Goody, J.P., Mayor, Colchester.	H. C. Wanklyn, Town Clerk	Colchester. 7th February, 2nd May, 1st August, and 9th November 1894.
Sussex (*Dungeness to Hayling Island*).	- - -	Admiral Sir G. T. P. Hornby, G.C.B., Lordington, Emsworth.	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	Such place as the Committee may fix. Second Thursday in February, May, August, and November.
Southern (*Hayling Island to Western boundary of Dorset*).	- - -	The Earl of Malmesbury, Heron Court, Christchurch.	H. St. Barbe, Lymington - -	Southampton. Second Saturday in March, June, September, and December.
	Avon and Stour.	Hon. E. B. Portman, 46, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch, Hants.	——
	Frome -	W. M. Calcraft, Rempstone Hall, Wareham.	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham -	——
	Axe - -	W. H. B. Knight, Terrace Lodge, Axminster.	W. Forward, Axminster -	——
	Southampton Harbour Board.	James Lemon, J.P., Southampton.	A. H. Skelton, Harbour Board Offices, Southampton.	Southampton. 16th January, 17th April, 17th July, and 16th October 1894.

Devon (Northern Section: *Eastern boundary to Western boundary of Devon;* Southern Section: *Rame Head to Eastern boundary of Devon*).	- - -	E. Windeatt, Rhine Villas, Totnes.	H. Ford, jun., 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	Newton Abbot. Third Monday in February, May, August, and November.
	Otter -	——	——	
	Exe - -	J. E. C. Walkey, Ide, near Exeter.	H. Ford, jun., 25, Southernhay, Exeter.	——
	Teign -	Lord Clifford, Ugbrook Park, Chudleigh.	Messrs. Hacker and Michelmore, Solicitors, Newton Abbot.	——
	Dart - -	Hon. R. Dawson, Holne Park, Ashburton.	A. Pike, Clifton Villa, Bridgetown, Totnes.	——
	Avon (Devon)	F. J. Cornish-Bowden, Black Hall, Ivybridge.	W. Beer, Kingsbridge, Devon.	——
	Tamar and Plym.	Capt. R. C. Coode, Polapit Tamar, Launceston.	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.	——
	Taw and Torridge.	Sir W. R. Williams, Bart., Upcott House, Barnstaple.	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.	——
Cornwall (*Northern boundary of Cornwall to Rame Head*).	- - -	J. C. Williams, M.P., Caerhays Castle, St. Austell.	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.	Truro. Last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.
	Fowey -	R. Foster, Lanwithan, Lostwithiel.	W. Pease, jun., Lostwithiel.	——
	Camel -	J. J. E. Venning, Ker Street, Devonport.	A. Jago, 66, Fore Street, Bodmin.	——
Glamorgan (*Worms Head to Nash Point*).	- - -	Morgan Tutton, Bryncerrig, Swansea.	John Thomas, Guildhall, Swansea.	Swansea. 19th January, 30th March, 29th June, and 28th September 1894.
	Ogmore -	C. P. Davies, Cae Court, Bridgend.	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.	——
Milford Haven (*Cemmaes Head to Worms Head*).	- - -	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart., Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.	W. Davies George, Clerk of the Peace Office, Haverfordwest.	——
	Towy - -	T. Jenkins, The Friary, Carmarthen.	W. M. Griffiths, St. Mary Street, Carmarthen.	——
	Cleddy -	R. Carrow, Johnston Hall, Haverfordwest.	R. T. P. Williams, High Street, Haverfordwest.	——
	Teify -	T. Harris, Llechryd, R.S.O., Cardiganshire.	H. W. Howell, 13, Alban Square, Aberayron, R.S.O.	——

LIST of SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS created, and of BOARDS of CONSERVATORS and HARBOUR AUTHORITIES on whom POWERS of LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES have been conferred, by ORDERS of the BOARD OF TRADE—*continued.*

Name and Limits of District.	Boards of Conservators and Harbour Authorities.	Chairmen.	Clerks.	Place and Dates of Quarterly Meetings.
Western (*the boundary between Carnarvon and Denbigh to Cemmaes Head*).	- - -	J. Hughes Jones, Aberdovey.	Randal Casson, Portmadoc.	Third Tuesday in March and September at Portmadoc, and in June and December at Barmouth.
	Ayron -	Jenkin Jenkins, Blaenplwyf, Talsarn, R.S.O., Cardigan.	E. Lima Jones, 5, Bridge Street, Aberayron, R.S.O.	—
	Dovey - -	C. R. Williams, Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelly.	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.	—
	Dwyfach -	—	—	—
	Seiont - -	Capt. N. P. Stewart, Bryntirion, Bangor.	J. T. Roberts, Marino, Carnarvon.	—
	Conway -	J. Blackwall, Hendre, Llanrwst.	C. T. Allard, Bodgwynedd, Llanrwst.	—
Lancashire (*Haverigg Point to Helbre Point*).	- - -	John Fell, Flan How, Ulverston.	F. C. Hulton, County Offices, Preston.	Preston. Fourth Monday in February, May, August, and November.
	Dee - -	The Duke of Westminster, K.G., Eaton Hall, Chester.	Henry Jolliffe, 13, St. John Street, Chester.	—
	Ribble -	R. J. Aspinall, Standen Hall, Clitheroe.	Ralph Bell, 27, Victoria Street, Blackburn.	—
	Lune - -	T. F. Fenwick, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.	W. T. Sharp, 30, Cable Street, Lancaster.	—
	Kent - -	J. Fell, Flan How, Ulverston	S. H. Jackson, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.	—

APPENDIX C.

Table I.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES.

1.—What is your report for the year 1893 on the fisheries of your district as regards: (*a.*) Trawling. (*b.*) Drift net fishing. (*c.*) Line fishing. (*d.*) Seine or draft net fishing. (*e.*) Fishing by fixed engines. (*f.*) Other methods of fishing; and as regards the following descriptions of fish: (*g.*) Cod. (*h.*) Haddock. (*i.*) Herrings. (*j.*) Ling. (*k.*) Mackerel. (*l.*) Pilchards. (*m.*) Sprats. (*n.*) Other round fish. (*o.*) Brill. (*p.*) Halibut. (*q.*) Plaice. (*r.*) Soles. (*s.*) Turbot. (*t.*) Other flat fish. (*u.*) Shrimps and prawns. (*v.*) Crabs. (*w.*) Lobsters. (*x.*) Oysters. (*y.*) Mussels. (*z.*) Other shell fish?

2.—Make a return of all prosecutions instituted by your Committee in 1893, under Acts relating to sea fisheries.

3.—Is there any matter to which you wish to draw the attention of the Board of Trade?

4.—What are the place and dates of the quarterly meetings of your Committee?

5.—What are the names and addresses of the chairman and clerk of your Committee?

6.—State the number of fishery officers employed by your Committee in 1893.

7.—Has your Committee adopted any system of appointing sub-committees for particular portions of the District?

8.—Be good enough to send two copies of the last annual report of your Committee, if any.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS RETURNED BY THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following returns.

The answers to questions 4 and 5 are tabulated in Appendix B., page 43 *et seq.*

The districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) There has been an increase in the number of boats engaged in trawling and an increase in the weight of fish caught. The bye-law prohibiting trawling has been well observed, only one complaint of a breach of it having been made to the Committee. (*b.*) Drift net fishing for herrings has been very successful. (*c.*) Line fishing with cobles has been very poor. (*e.*) Fishing with crab and lobster creels, which are the only fixed engines used in the district, has been very poor. (*g.*) In the northern part of the district cod fishing has been very unsuccessful, but south of the Coquet it has been fairly good. (*h.*) Haddock fishing has been generally poor, although there has been a large shoal of immature haddocks on the inshore fishing grounds. (*i.*) The aggregate catch of herrings has been successful. (*j.*) Very little caught in this district. This class of fish has greatly fallen off. (*k.*) There is no mackerel fishing in this district, but mackerel in small quantities are caught in herring nets. (*n.*) The conger eel more plentiful in the northern part of the district. (*o.*) Rarely caught in this district. (*p.*) Very scarce. (*q.*) and (*r.*) The catch has improved. (*s.*) Slight improvement in the catch of turbot at several stations in the northern part of the district. (*v.*) In the northern part of the district crab fishing has been very successful, but in the southern poor. (*w.*) Lobster fishing poor. (*y.*) During the year mussel culture has been commenced at Budle Bay, Holy Island, and Blyth. (*z.*) The supply of limpets and whelks for bait has been very good.

2:—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Having in his possession edible crabs contrary to the provisions of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.	Tynemouth	1	1 0 0	0 14 0	—	—
Selling berried crabs contrary to provisions of the above Act.	Do.	1	0 5 0	0 10 0	—	—
Exposing for sale undersized crabs contrary to the provisions of the above Act.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1	0 5 0	0 8 0	—	—
Trawling contrary to the bye-law under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.	East Castle Ward.	1	5 0 0	1 11 0	—	—

3.—The Committee again urge upon the Board of Trade the desirability of further statutory powers being obtained for the following purposes:—

1. To prohibit the taking of the berried hen lobster.
2. To increase the minimum size of crabs allowed to be caught or sold from 4¼ to 5 inches.
3. To empower Local Fisheries Committees to expend money in laying down mussel beds and providing a bait supply in their respective districts.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

4. To authorise Local Fisheries Committees to pay the out-of-pocket expenses of any practical fisherman, whether a member of the Committee or not, who may be required to attend the meetings of the General Committee or of the Sub-Committees;

And also submit the following further representations :—

5. That the Local Fisheries Committee be empowered to subscribe to and become members of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association or any similar association connected with the fishing industry.

6. That the limit of the territorial waters be extended for fishing purposes.

6.—Two at a salary, and the police constables stationed along the coast without remuneration.

8.—Copies of report sent herewith.

(Signed) GEORGE WILKINSON,
20th January 1894.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) Is prohibited within the district, except for prawns and shrimps. (*b.*) For herrings has not been so successful, fish being scarce in parts, and ruling small throughout the season. (*c.*) Fairly good, and improving all along the coast. (*d.*) Very little, but that much doing an immense amount of harm wherever prosecuted. (*e.*) Potting for whelks, crabs, and lobsters good during the season. (*g.*) Have been plentiful. (*h.*) Fairly good fishing. (*i.*) Not up to former years, and smaller. (*j.*) Rather scarce, except in herring season. (*k.*) Scarce. (*m.*) Scarce. (*n.*) Coal-fish, whiting, pollack, and gurnards plentiful. (*q.*) Small plaice abundant in parts. (*r.*) Are evidently becoming more plentiful, liners catching numbers by hook. (*t.*) Skate, ray, and dabs plentiful. (*u.*) Good fishing, especially prawns. (*v.*) Plentiful. (*w.*) Rather scarcer. (*y.*) Scarce.

2 :—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		
Trawling in the Humber contrary to the byelaw under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.	Grimsby Borough.	1	1 10 0	2 0 0	—	—

6.—One; since August last at a salary. Two without remuneration (officers of the Tees Salmon Fishery Board).

8.—Two copies of proceedings sent herewith.

(Signed) R. HILL DAWE,
10th January 1894.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

KENT AND ESSEX DISTRICT.

1.—(*g.*) Up to the average. (*i.*) Scarce. (*m.*) Very scarce as a whole, especially in the Thames estuary. (*n.*) Fair supply. (*q.*) Average. (*r.*) Scarce, as a whole. (*s.*) Average. (*t.*) Good supply. (*u.*) Very good, especially in Thames estuary. (*v.*) Average. (*w.*) Good. (*x.*) Very scarce indeed, except in the northern parts of the district, but prospects better for the future. (*y.*) and (*z.*) Average supply.

2:—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
Depositing refuse in the River Thames contrary to the byelaw under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.	Southend	1	£ s. d. 10 0 0 and costs.	—	—	—

N.B.—A second case was withdrawn on the defendant apologising and paying 3*l.* 3*s.* costs.

3.—No, except that the Committee are anxious to have immediate statutory powers to enable them to deal with the culch question.

6.—Thirty.

(Signed) HERBERT W. GIBSON,
2nd January 1894.

COLCHESTER HARBOUR.

1.—(*s.*) *Oysters.*—1st. *Growth*:—The remarkable and almost continuous spell of fine weather with abundant sunshine from March to October was very favourable to the growth of the native oyster in all its stages from spat to the mature oyster. 2nd. *Fall of spat*, 1893:—The fall was very good, the best known for several years. The temperature of the river was as high as 72° on the 18th August. 3rd. *Mature oysters*:—Our mature oysters, especially those known as "Pyefleet" Natives, are remarkably well fished this season, and are quite white in the fin.

3.—The decisions given in the several arbitrations have considerably strengthened the Corporation in their attempts to cultivate and extend the fishery; the result being that the fishery in general is in a better condition at the present than it has been for years past.

6.—Officers have not yet been substantively appointed, but the eight police stationed on the river have acted and where necessary reported.

8.—The Committee did not make any annual report.

(Signed) H. C. WANKLYN,
15th December 1893.

SUSSEX DISTRICT.

1.—There is no report to make at present.

3.—The Committee has only recently been constituted, and no byelaws have yet been made.

(Signed) F. MERRIFELD,
9th December 1893.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

7.—Four sub-districts are made, and the Committee is divided into four corresponding sub-committees according to residence.

(Signed) Hy. St. Barbe,
31st January 1894.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

1.—(*a.*) Trawling has been carried on all the year for flat fish and shrimps. (*b.*) Herrings in small quantities are taken in the autumn. (*c.*) Whiting and eels are fished for with lines. (*d.*) Eels, mullet, bass, and flat fish are taken with seines. (*e.*) Flounders and other flat fish are taken with these engines. (*f.*) Dredging for oysters and whelks; trotting for whelks; spearing and combing for eels; dip-nets for whitebait. (*i.*) Small number taken. (*m.*) Very good in January, but bad in December; not average. (*n.*) Average. (*q.*) Average. (*r.*) Below average. (*t.*) Fair quantity of flounders, but below average. (*u.*) Average. (*v.*) Nil (except for bait). (*x.*) Above average. (*z.*) Whelks have been taken in average quantities.

3.—A larger quantity of oyster brood have been taken than usual, small oysters the size of a shilling having been caught and sold out of the district. Owing to inability to prevent this destruction, the beds, which were formerly very productive, are being ravaged and destroyed again. Legislation for preventing sale of small brood is therefore imperative.

(Signed) A. H. Skelton,
13th January 1894.

DEVON DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) to (*z.*) Fishery officers not having been yet appointed there are no statistics from which reliable answers to these queries can be framed.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Trawling contrary to byelaw under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.	Kingsbridge	1	0 1 0	0 7 6	5	—

3.—My Committee have again to impress upon the Board of Trade the necessity of the out-of-pocket expenses of practical fishermen, members of the Committee, who may have to attend meetings of the Committee and Sub-Committees, being paid them.

(Signed) H. Ford, Jun.,
19th December 1893.

CORNWALL DISTRICT.

Nil.

(Signed) H. S. Stokes,
21st November 1893.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

GLAMORGAN DISTRICT.

1.—(*a.*) In the autumn fairly good. (*c.*) Very little. (*d.*) Occasionally good. (*e.*) The fishing for herrings with fixed engines was a failure. (*f.*) No other methods adopted except by hand. (*g.*) 1,110 cwts. (*i.*) 1,305 cwts. (*j.*) 145 cwts. (*k.*) 733 cwts. (*m.*) 20 cwts. (*n.*) Pollack, 242 cwts.; conger, 720 cwts.; gurnard, 115 cwts. (*o.*) 100 cwts. (*q.*) 1,750 cwts. (*r.*) 760 cwts. (*s.*) 210 cwts. (*t.*) John Dory, 80 cwts.; skate, 1,230 cwts. (*u.*) 93 cwts. (*v.*) 340 cwts. (*w.*) 240 cwts. (*x.*) 800,000. (*y.*) 600 cwts. (*z.*) 200 cwts.

6.—One Inspector.

(Signed) Jno. Thomas,
23rd January 1894.

MILFORD HAVEN DISTRICT.

Nil.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1.—No fishery officers having yet been appointed, the Committee are without information as to the matters covered by this query.

(Signed) Randal Casson,
14th January 1894.

LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.

1. Owing to the restriction on length of trawl beam (Lancashire Fishery Bye-Laws) the first-class trawlers can only trawl within a portion of the district, and that only from July 1st to October 15th in any year. (*a.*) First-class deep-sea trawlers have taken larger quantities of plaice, haddock, and rough fish, but their takes of soles and turbot have not been so good. Second-class trawlers have done better than for some years past (except with soles), very large hauls of plaice having been made. Steam trawlers, which seldom fish within our district, have brought in large quantities of fish, principally hake, haddock, plaice, ray, and rough fish. (*c.*) There has been a marked improvement in line fishing as regards young cod in the estuaries, channels, bays, and on the shores. The weather has, however, interfered with deep-sea long-line fishing for cod and skate, but there are signs that these fish will be taken in large quantities in workable weather. When the men could fish, both quantity and quality of the fish were good. (*d.*) Large takes of plaice and codling have been made in our Northern Division with draft-nets. (*e.*) Fishing with stake nets has improved all over the district; in some portions the men have done better than for several years, and very large takes of plaice and flounders have been made. (*f.*) Fishing for prawns has not been so successful as in former years, but shrimping has been very successful in all its branches as regards the takes, but during the coal strike, prices were very low. Shell-fish gathering has varied very much, but on the whole it has been up to the average. The large mussels on some of the beds have, however, been nearly all taken, but great quantities of young ones are growing, and the method of gathering them, as regulated by our bye-laws, practically prevents them from being taken as manure, as they were formerly. (*g.*) Half-grown cod and codling abundant, large cod plentiful. (*h.*) Plentiful, more taken within district than for many years. (*i.*) A few good takes made. Under average, bad weather prevailed during season, which is short here. (*j.*) Up to average, but not many taken in this district. (*k.*) Scarce. (*m.*) No regular sprat fishing, a few are taken in shrimp nets. (*n.*) Quite up to average. (*o.*) Rather under average. (*p.*) Scarce. Not many ever taken. (*q.*) Both good and undersized plaice very plentiful. (*r.*) Scarce.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

The quantity appears to be gradually diminishing year by year. (*s.*) Scarce. Quality good. (*t.*) Flounders and dabs plentiful, a good increase. (*u.*) Prawns scarcer. Shrimps most abundant. Market often over-stocked. (*v.*) Very few taken off this coast. (*w.*) No regular lobster fishing. (*x.*) Average quantities of deep-sea oysters taken in fish trawls. Other beds only used for storing Americans. (*y.*) Large quantities have been taken, but the large ones are now becoming scarcer owing to over fishing. Small mussels are, however, most abundant. (*z.*) Cockles plentiful on some beds, on others, though not so many, fish of larger size. A fair show of young ones, which, unless destroyed by severe frost, will help to replenish the beds. Other shell fish up to average.

2.—

Nature of Offence and Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Name of Bench before which Case was tried.	No. of Defendants convicted.	Penalty on each Offender.	Amount of Costs ordered to be paid by each Defendant.	No. of Defendants the Charge against whom was withdrawn.	No. of Defendants acquitted.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Fishing illegally for cockles.	Southport Borough.	—	—	—	—	1
Using threatening language to a bailiff.	„	—	—	—	—	1*
Raking illegally for mussels.	Ulverston County.	—	—	—	—	2
Trawling with illegal net.	Southport County.	2	0 5 0	0 11 0	—	—
Obstructing an officer in prosecution of his duty.	Liverpool County.	2	0 10 0	0 13 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1†	5 0 0	1 14 0	—	—
Aiding and abetting in an infringment of Byelaw 7.	„	1	0 5 0	0 13 0	—	—
Trawling with illegal net.	„	2	1 0 0	0 13 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 10 0	0 13 0	—	—
Trawling with illegal beam.	„	1	0 10 0	0 13 0	—	—
Using illegal shrimp net.	„	—	—	—	—	1‡
Fishing with illegal trawl net.	Liverpool Stipendiary.	1	5 0 0	0 15 0	—	—
Fishing illegally for mussels.	Cheshire County.	1	0 2 6	0 5 0	—	—
Fishing with illegal shrimp net.	„	1	0 2 6	—	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 8 6	—	—
Ditto - -	„	1	0 3 6	—	—	—
Ditto - -	Blackpool County.	1	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	3	0 10 0	0 13 6	—	—
Fishing illegally for mussels.	„	2	0 10 0	1 1 6	—	—
Obstructing an officer in prosecution of his duty.	„	1	0 10 0	1 0 6	—	—
Using illegal draw net	Lancaster County.	—	—	—	—	6
Using illegal stake net	Barrow Borough.	1	0 10 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	1	0 5 0	0 9 0	—	—
Fishing illegally with stake nets.	„	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto - - -	„	1†	0 10 0	0 9 0	—	—
Ditto - - -	„	—	—	0 9 0	—	1

The case of aiding and abetting was taken under Common Law; the informations in the remaining cases were laid under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888–1891.

* Three previous convictions recorded against this defendant.
† One previous conviction.
‡ Defendant was acting in capacity of servant.

Returns of Local Fisheries Committees.

3.—The amendment of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891, by conferring on Fishery Committees the following powers:—

To seize illegal nets or instruments which are only used in territorial limits, whether such nets or instruments are actually in use or not at the time of the seizure, and to prosecute the persons in whose possession they are found.

To regulate the size of shell fish allowed to be gathered within their district, to protect stored shell fish, and to lay out and stock shell fish beds.

To prohibit the landing and sale of undersized sea fish.

To obtain the assistance of the coastguard for police work in cases of emergency.

When large quantities of under-sized sea fish are upon certain parts of the district to close at short notice those parts against trawling for shrimps or prawns.

6.—Superintendent, six bailiffs, and crew of six on the steamer, who also act as bailiffs at sea.

7.—Not this year, but in the event of any matter arising especially affecting a portion of the district a Special Sub-committee is appointed to consider and report.

(Signed) FRED. C. HULTON,
12th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

TABLE II.

QUESTIONS FORWARDED TO THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS UPON WHOM THE POWERS OF LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

1.—What is your report for the year 1893 on the sea fisheries within the area in which your Board have the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee?

2.—What steps have been taken by your Board in 1893 for the protection of such fisheries?

3.—Have your Board received any funds from county or borough councils under the provisions of Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1891, and if so, to what amount? Or has any application been made by them for any such contribution?

4.—Be good enough to enclose an abstract of the accounts (if any) of your Board for the year 1893 in relation to the exercise of their powers under the above-mentioned Acts.

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS RETURNED BY THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS UPON WHOM THE POWERS OF LOCAL FISHERIES COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN CONFERRED.

N.B.—Answers consisting of a simple negative have been omitted from the following return.

The districts are taken in geographical order, beginning at the north-east.

TYNE DISTRICT.

1.—So far, we as Salmon Conservancy Board, have not exercised any of the powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts.

2.—We have taken no steps beyond acting in cordial relations with the Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) RICHD. GIBSON,
15th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

WEAR DISTRICT.

2.—The Wear Fishery Board have not taken any steps beyond appointing a member of their Board on the North-eastern Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) W. Halcro,
8th January 1894.

TEES DISTRICT.

2.—One of the water bailiffs of the Tees Fishery Board is usually employed in protecting the sea fisheries within its jurisdiction.

(Signed) Mat. B. Dodds,
5th January 1894.

STOUR (SUFFOLK AND ESSEX) DISTRICT.

1.—This is the first year in which the Board have had the powers of a Local Fisheries Committee, and they are unable to present any report for the short period during which they have had such powers.

2.—Bye-laws have been passed.

3.—No application has been made.

4.—*Receipts.*—Sale of bye-laws, 1*d.* *Expenditure.*—Advertising, 4*l.* 9*s.* Balance due to clerk, 4*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

(Signed) A. Townshend Cobbold,
15th January 1894.

EXE DISTRICT.

1.—The Board appointed a watcher late in the Autumn, and there is no data up to the present upon which a report can be framed.

2.—The Board have passed bye-laws and have appointed a watcher to see that the Acts relating to sea fisheries and the bye-laws are carried out.

3.—Not yet. Application has been made to the County Council of Devon, but with what success is not yet known. The Town Council of Exeter have promised to contribute if other appointing bodies do.

(Signed) H. Ford, jun.,
23rd January 1894.

TEIGN DISTRICT.

1.—*Bass.*—Not nearly so plentiful as in former years.
Mullet.—Considerably more plentiful than usual; those caught have been of good size and quality.
Pollack.—About the same number caught as usual.
Plaice and other flat fish.—Numbers about as usual, but size inferior.

2.—Two bye-laws have been made under the above Acts, one regulating the mesh of small mesh seines, the other prohibiting the discharge of solid or liquid substances detrimental to sea fish. A water bailiff is permanently stationed at Teignmouth, and during the autumn and winter months a temporary water bailiff has been appointed to assist him.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

3.—Application has been made to the Devon County Council and refused.

4.—There are no funds available.

(Signed) HACKER AND MICHELMORE,
23rd January 1894.

DART DISTRICT.

1, 2, 3, 4.—This Board has done nothing yet in these matters, having no funds in hand to defray any expenses. The Sea Fisheries Regulation Act empowers the County Council to advance money for these purposes, but in the case of the Teign Board of Conservators the clerk informed me they had refused. Probably they may desire to have a statement of the expense first in order to exercise their discretion as to whether they will allow it or not. In the event of refusal it cannot be expected that any person should be required to run the risk of having to pay, and hence the cause of inaction by this Board. I may add that no application on the subject has been received from the Sea Fisheries Committee.

(Signed) ANTHONY PIKE,
9th February 1894.

AVON AND ERME DISTRICT.

1.—We have no report to make.

3.—No funds have been received from the County Council. Application was made by my Board for a contribution some time since.

(Signed) WM. BEER,
29th January 1894.

TAMAR AND PLYM DISTRICT.

1.—The sea fish have frequented the estuaries of the Tamar and Plym less than usual.

2.—A water bailiff has been employed in the tidal waters.

(Signed) W. W. MATHEWS,
29th January 1894.

TEIFY DISTRICT.

1.—In the opinion of the Head Water Bailiff of the Teify Board of Conservators it has been a successful fishing season.

3.—No, nor has any application been made for a contribution.

4.—No money has been received or expended under these powers, and as a consequence there is no abstract of accounts to be rendered.

(Signed) HUGH WM. HOWELL,
3rd January 1894.

AYRON DISTRICT.

1.—The sea fishing in this district during the last year was considerably below average. To the stormy weather during months of October and November this may be partly attributed.

(Signed) E. LIMA JONES,
27th January 1894.

Returns of Boards of Conservators.

CONWAY DISTRICT.

1.—The powers conferred upon the Board under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts have not yet been put into operation.

3.—No money has been received nor expended under these Acts.

(Signed) CHAS. T. ALLARD,
14th January 1894.

DEE DISTRICT.

1.—The only sea fish for the protection of which byelaws have at present been made by this Board are mussels, and the result is very encouraging, and other byelaws are being framed for the protection of immature sea fish in the estuary of the river.

2.—One bailiff has been appointed.

3 and 4.—

SEA FISHERIES ACCOUNT.

1893.	£	s.	d.	1893.	£	s.	d.
Mar. 2. — To Cheshire County Council	75	0	0	Nov. 28.—By Water Bailiffs' Wages	75	19	0
„ 28. — To Flintshire County Council	25	0	0	By Water Bailiffs' Travelling Expenses	4	3	6
				By Water Bailiffs' Incidentals	1	10	0
				By Services rendered by the Secretary and Solicitor	15	0	0
				By balance forward	3	7	6
	£100	0	0		£100	0	0
To balance brought forward	£3	7	6				

(Signed) HENRY JOLLIFFE,
1st March 1894.

LUNE DISTRICT.

1.—No report to make.

2.—No special steps except that the ordinary water bailiffs act in conjunction with the sea fishery bailiffs.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. SHARP,
24th January 1894.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Accounts of the several Local Fisheries Committees to March 31st, 1893.

District.	To Revenue from Contributions of Councils charged with Expenses. 1.	To Miscellaneous Receipts. 2.	Total Receipts. 3.	By Salaries. Clerk, &c. 4.	By Salaries. Fishery Officers. 5.	By Travelling Expenses of Fishery Officers. 6.	By Purchase, Maintenance, or Hire of Vessels or Boats. 7.	By Cost of Prosecutions, and Law Expenses generally. 8.	By Stationery, Printing, Postage, and Advertisements. 9.	By Miscellaneous Expenditure. 10.	Total Expenditure. 11.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northumberland	345 8 2	—	345 8 2	100 0 0	111 3 2	33 11 1	—	13 4 4	46 10 1	40 19 6	345 8 2
North-Eastern	300 0 0	9 2 0	309 2 0	—	—	—	24 11 5	4 3 2	67 9 5	*144 19 8	241 3 8
Kent and Essex	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	82 3 9	31 10 0	†	—	126 6 2	18 11 2	2 7 6	260 18 7
Devon	135 0 0	—	135 0 0	‡25 0 0	—	—	—	—	40 2 7	14 5 6	79 8 1
Glamorgan	51 1 2	—	51 1 2	—	34 15 9	—	—	—	4 10 1	—	39 5 10
Western	73 16 5	0 17 3	74 13 8	§32 2 0	—	—	—	—	35 16 10	7 0 6	74 19 4
Lancashire	2,555 14 3	1,414 17 2	3,970 11 5	‖100 0 0	1,145 11 0	234 18 10	4,466 16 5	65 13 8	69 19 2	¶552 12 10	6,635 11 11

* Including 129*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for fees for reports, &c.
† Included in cost of prosecutions.
‡ For half-year.

§ Clerk, 30*l.*; Treasurer, 2*l.* 2*s.*
‖ Clerk, 50*l.*; Treasurer, 35*l.*; Auditor, 15*l.*
¶ Including inquiries, 237*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

APPENDIX E.

ABSTRACT of the BYELAWS under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891, in force on the 31st March 1894.

(*Areas under the jurisdiction of Salmon Conservators and of Harbour Authorities are marked with an asterisk.*)

(*All dates inclusive.*)

Northumberland District. North-Eastern District.	No person shall use any trawl net, except, under restrictions, for scientific purposes. No person shall use— Any trawl net except, under certain restrictions (*a*) for scientific purposes; (*b*) for shrimps or prawns in the Humber below New Holland between the 1st March and the 31st October; and (*c*) between the South Landing near Flamborough Head and Bridlington Quay from the 1st February to the 30th September: No person shall use, between Skinningrove Beck on the south and Castle Eden Dene on the north— Any haffle or offal net. Any net for taking sparling (*a*) between the 21st March and the 21st July, and (*b*) except of certain prescribed twine, and with a mesh of not less than $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch. No person shall have or sell for bait any undersized crab, seed crab, soft crab, &c.
*Tees Fishery District (above Ichaboe Point).	No person shall use— Any trawl net, except, under restrictions, for scientific purposes; Any haffle or offal net; Any net for taking sparling (*a*) between the 21st March and the 21st June, and (*b*) except of certain prescribed twine, and with a mesh of not less than $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch.
*Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District.	No person shall use— Any trawl, push net, or scoop net, in the Stour above Stutton Ness, or in the Orwell above Hall Point Buoy; Any net for taking eels, shrimps, or prawns, having more than 16 meshes or 32 knots to the foot; Any net for taking smelts or sprats having more than 12 meshes or 24 knots to the foot; Any other net having more than six meshes or 12 knots to the foot. No person shall fish for cockles, mussels, whelks, or winkles, except (*a*) by hand; (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width, and used only when the bed is covered with water; or (*c*) with pots, hoop nets, or lines.

*Stour (Suffolk and Essex) Fishery District —*continued.*	No person shall fish, otherwise than by hand, for cockles, mussels, whelks, or winkles, between the 15th May and the 15th August; except, under restrictions, for breeding purposes. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing, with certain exceptions.
Kent and Essex District.	No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.
*Colchester Harbour.	Ditto ditto ditto.
*Port of Southampton.	No person shall use— Any trawl net (except shrimp trawls or sprat nets) with a mesh less than 1 inch; Any shrimp trawl with a beam exceeding 14 feet; Any sprat net between the 1st March and the 1st October; Any trammel net with a mesh less than 1¼ inches; Any splash or stop net with a mesh less than 1½ inches; Any eel seine with more than 72 rows of knots to the yard; Any drift net with more than 36 rows of knots to the yard; Any kip or whitebait net exceeding 4 feet in diameter; Any oyster dredge with rings less than 1½ inches in internal diameter; Any net with inside funnel or other device, except ordinary side pockets; Any spade, bucket, or like instrument, for taking eels; Any instrument for taking oysters between the 30th April and the 1st September; Any drift net for herrings or pilchards between sunrise and sunset; Any fixed stop net or trammel between the 1st June and 1st October for more than one hour without clearing it, or shall leave it unattended. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.
Devon District.	No person shall use any trawl net within the bays enclosed by lines drawn from—. (*a.*) Rame Head to the Mewstone and thence to Bolt Tail; except, under certain restrictions, a shrimp trawl used inside a line drawn through Plymouth Breakwater; (*b.*) Bolt Head to Prawl Point; (*c.*) Prawl Point E. by ¼ S. till it meets a line drawn from Berry Head S.W. by ¼ S.;

Devon District—*continued.*	(*d.*) Brixham Breakwater to Hope's Nose; (*e.*) Hope's Nose to Straight Point; (*f.*) Straight Point to Beer Head. No person shall use any trawl net in connexion with a steam vessel; No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing, with certain exceptions. Exceptions, under restrictions, are made for scientific purposes.
*Exe Fishery District. (above Exmouth.)	No person shall use— Any trawl net; Any net above a line from Turf to Woodbury Road Station between the 1st September and the 1st March; Any net above a line from Starcross Pier to Courtlands Beach Gate between noon on Saturday and 6 a.m. on the following Monday. Exceptions, under restrictions, are made for scientific purposes.
*Teign Fishery District. (above Teignmouth.)	No person shall use any net with a mesh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.
Cornwall District.	No person shall use any trawl net in connexion with a steam vessel.
Glamorgan District.	No person shall use— Any net for taking shrimps or prawns with a mesh less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; Any stop net for taking sprats with a mesh less than $\frac{9}{16}$ inch; Any trawl net, except for shrimps or prawns, with a mesh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; Any other net with a mesh less than 1 inch; Any trawl beam over 40 feet in length; Any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net, having a less circumference than 100 meshes; Any shrimp trawl having a less circumference than 160 meshes; Any stop net for taking sprats between the 1st December and the 31st August; Any stake or stop net unless in accordance with regulations (*a*) the site is marked; (*b*) the net is not nearer than 10 yards to any other similar net or weir; and (*c*) a pool is maintained; Any weir with apertures in the butt less than 1 inch across.

Glamorgan District—*continued.*	No person shall fish for— Cockles, except (*a*) by hand; or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width and with teeth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; Mussels, except (*a*) with a dredge; (*b*) by hand; or (*c*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and with teeth 1 inch apart; Mussels during May, June, and July, except, under restrictions, for breeding purposes. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing.
Western District.	No person shall use— Any seine, draft, drift, or stake net for taking mackerel or herring, with a mesh less than 1 inch; or any seine, draft, or drift net for taking sparling with a mesh less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; Any drift net with a depth of more than 200 meshes; Any net for taking shrimps or prawns with a mesh less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; Any other net with a mesh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; Any net for taking sparling between the 1st May and the 31st October; Any trawl, shank, bow, hand, or hose net having a less circumference than 100 meshes; Any shrimp trawl having a less circumference than 160 meshes; Any stake net, unless in accordance with regulations (*a*) the site is marked; (*b*) the net is not nearer the centre of any stream or channel than a certain low-water mark; or (*c*) not nearer than 50 yards to any other stake net. No person shall fish for— Cockles, except (*a*) by hand; or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width and with teeth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; Mussels, except (*a*) by hand; or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and used only when the bed is covered with water. No person shall use a rake from March to October between Llanaber and Cynfelin, and from May to August in the remainder of the district; except, under restrictions, for breeding purposes; Oysters before the 1st January 1896. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing, with certain exceptions.
Lancashire District.	No person shall use— Any net with trap or pocket, unless such net is in accordance with the following byelaw; Any net, other than a net for taking shrimps, prawns, mackerel, herring, or sparling, with a mesh less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or from the 1st July to the 15th October, with a mesh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch;

Lancashire District—*continued.*

Any trawl beam over 30 feet in length except (from the 1st July to the 15th October) to the south of Formby Point;

Any trawl net, except for shrimps or prawns, unless the circumference is (*a*) not less than 50 meshes when the beam does not exceed 18 feet; (*b*) not less than 60 meshes when the beam is from 18 to 25 feet; or (*c*) not less than 80 meshes when the beam exceeds 25 feet;

Any net for taking shrimps or prawns with a mesh less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch;

Any trawl for shrimps or prawns, unless the circumference is (*a*) not less than 120 meshes when the beam does not exceed 20 feet; (*b*) not less than 140 meshes when the beam exceeds 20 feet. The beam must not exceed 25 feet;

Any shank or bow net for taking shrimps or prawns having a less circumference than 80 meshes;

Any hand or hose net for taking shrimps or prawns having a less circumference than 70 meshes;

Any seine, draft, drift, or stake net for taking mackerel or herring with a mesh less than 1 inch; or any such stake net except in accordance with common custom;

Any instrument for taking sparling between the 1st April and the 31st October;

Any instrument for taking sparling other than a seine or draft net having a mesh not less than 1 inch and used only in accordance with common custom;

Any seine, draft, trawl, bow, hand, hose, shank, stake, or otter net, within a certain area off Blackpool;

Any stake net, unless (*a*) the site is marked or buoyed (except between Formby Point and Liverpool); (*b*) the net is not nearer the centre of any stream or channel than a certain low-water mark, or (*c*) not nearer than 150 yards to any other stake net, not being a hose net.

No person shall fish for—

Mussels, except (*a*) by hand; (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and used only from a boat and when the bed is covered with at least 4 feet of water;

Mussels during May, June, July, and August;

Cockles, except (*a*) by hand; (*b*) with a craam having not more than three teeth; (*c*) from the 1st November to the end of February with a "jumbo" of a specified kind; but a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width may be used to the south of Rossall landmark, and a spade between Formby Point and the Ribble.

No person shall fish, except (*a*) by a method or instrument specified in the byelaws; (*b*) with a hook and line; (*c*) with a pot or basket for eels, prawns,

Lancashire District—*continued.*	shrimps, lobsters, crabs, or whelks; (*d*) with a hedge baulk under certain restrictions. No person shall use any instrument above specified as an instrument for taking mackerel, herring, sparling, shrimps, or prawns, except when it may be reasonably calculated to take such fish respectively. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing, with certain exceptions. Exceptions, under restrictions, are made for scientific purposes.
*Dee Fishery District. (above Point of Air.)	No person shall fish for mussels with any instrument during May, June, July, and August.
*Kent, &c. Fishery District. (above the Furness Railway.)	No person shall use— Any net for taking shrimps or prawns with a mesh less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; Any seine, draft, or drift net for taking sparling mackerel or herring, or any stake net for taking mackerel, or herring with a mesh less than 1 inch; or any such stake net except in accordance with common custom; Any other net with a mesh less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; Any net for taking sparling between the 1st April and the 31st October; Any stake net, unless (*a*) the site is marked or buoyed; (*b*) the net is not nearer the centre of any stream or channel than a certain low-water mark; and (*c*) not nearer than 150 yards to any other stake net; Any trawl, shank, or otter net; No person shall fish for— Cockles, except (*a*) by hand; or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 12 inches in width and with teeth not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; Mussels, except (*a*) by hand; or (*b*) with a rake not exceeding 3 feet in width and used only when the bed is covered with water. No person shall use a rake during May, June, and July, except, under restrictions, for breeding purposes. No person shall deposit or discharge any substance detrimental to sea fish or sea fishing, with certain exceptions.

APPENDIX F.

Table No. I.

Particulars respecting Apprentices to the Sea Fishing Services for the last Five Years.

Port.	Number of Fishing Apprenticeships registered during last Five Years.					Approximate No. of Apprentices on 31st December 1893.	Number of Apprentices sent to Gaol.									
							For Offences under Indentures (Wilful Disobedience, Damage, &c.).					For other Offences (Thefts, Assaults, &c.).				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Brixham	46	56	45	39	54	200	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colchester	20	31	17	29	24	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grimsby	348	298	215	277	282	882	119	123	108	113	73	20	12	11	9	18
Harwich	10	6	3	5	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	27	22	32	13	14	62	18	15	15	15	17	2	4	3	2	2
Lowestoft	10	11	8	5	7	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neyland	3	4	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	4	2	1	2	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramsgate	44	21	41	39	49	140	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	9	5	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	521	459	365	409	433	1,444										

Table No. II.

Return of Grimsby Sea Fishing Apprentices convicted of Various Offences against their Indentures of Apprenticeship during the last Nine Years.

Years.	Wilful Disobedience.	Destruction of Property.	Total convicted and sent to Gaol.
1885	112	2	114
1886	114	9	123
1887	126	4	130
1888	134	4	138
1889	115	4	119
1890	121	2	123
1891	102	6	108
1892	109	4	113
1893	71	2	73

APPENDIX G.

NUMBER of APPLICANTS examined AND CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY and of SERVICE issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887.

Ports.	Candidates examined for ordinary Certificates.								Candidates examined and passed for Special Certificates.				Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1893.				Previous to 1893.				In 1893.		Previous to 1893.		In 1893.		Previous to 1893.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.									
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.
Shields { North / South	—	1	—	—	21	9	—	—	*†1 / †3 / *1	†4	†14 / *1	†10	2	1	182	145
Sunderland	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	†3	†17 / *1	†7	—	—	—	3
Hartlepool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†1	†1	—	—	1	—
Scarborough	3	4	—	2	71	96	5	3	—	—	†10 / *1	†2	—	—	124	78
Hull	3	11	21	24	402	344	129	99	*9 / ‡5	‡16	‡6	‡13	—	1	644	541
Grimsby	47	36	34	23	1,248	468	159	188	‡9 / †1	†2	‡9 / †2 / *2	‡3	—	—	207	616
Yarmouth	14	17	—	1	339	300	15	8	‡10	‡19	*13 / ‡7	*4 / ‡16	—	—	774	666
Lowestoft	32	51	—	—	248	275	4	7	*1	‡5	*10 / ‡12	*3 / ‡46	—	—	326	56
Colchester	—	—	—	—	8	3	10	1	—	—	*2	—	—	—	11	2
London	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ramsgate	12	23	—	1	142	199	2	8	—	—	*2	—	—	—	224	114

* Extra Certificates. † Steam trawlers only. ‡ Limited examination.

NUMBER of APPLICANTS examined and CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY and of SERVICE issued under the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887—*continued*.

Ports.	Candidates examined for ordinary Certificates.								Candidates examined and passed for Special Certificates.				Certificates of Service issued.			
	In 1893.				Previous to 1893.				In 1893.		Previous to 1893.		In 1893.		Previous to 1893.	
	Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.									
	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.	Skippers.	Second Hands.
Dover	—	3	—	—	3	8	—	1	—	*1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Brixham	19	38	—	1	249	278	13	7	—	—	‡1	—	—	—	250	178
Plymouth	3	6	2	2	61	48	7	7	‡1	—	‡4	‡6	—	—	121	115
Newport	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiff	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	†1	—	—	—	7	10
Swansea	—	—	—	—	7	10	2	—	—	—	‡1	‡1	—	—	13	4
Milford	3	8	—	—	18	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	4	9	2	1	17	33	—	3	—	—	*1 ‡1	— —	—	—	76	46
Fleetwood	1	7	1	—	36	18	—	1	—	—	‡3	‡2	—	—	108	95
Dublin	2	1	—	—	21	8	2	2	‡2	‡3	‡23	‡6	—	—	134	125
Waterford (Dunmore)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡13	‡18	—	—	31	8
Cork (Baltimore)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	143	217	60	55	2,900	2,127	350	338	43	53	158	138	3	2	3,235	2,804

In addition to the above, Certificates of Service have been issued at other ports, making the total number of such Certificates issued to Skippers 3,523, and to Second Hands 3,268; total, 6,791.

* Extra Certificates.

† For steam trawlers only.

‡ Limited examination.

APPENDIX H.

TABLE No. I.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF FISHERMEN WHO DIED AT SEA when serving on board FISHING BOATS belonging to ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND respectively during the Year 1893.

Causes of Death.	English Boats.	Scotch Boats.	Irish Boats.	Total.
By wrecks or casualties:				
Founderings - -	5	28	—	33
Strandings - - -	8	4	1	13
Collisions - - -	20	1	—	21
Other causes - -	48	†6	—	†54
Missing boats - -	†59	43	—	†102
Total by wrecks or casualties	†140	†82	1	*223
By individual losses:				
Fell overboard - -	†25	13	—	†38
Fell overboard when drawing water - -	2	—	1	3
Washed overboard - -	11	2	—	13
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c. -	16	4	1	21
Drowned from small boat -	3	—	—	3
Drowned when fish ferrying	5	—	—	5
Total by individual losses -	†62	19	2	†83
Natural causes - -	14	3	—	17
Suicide - - - -	5	—	1	6
Total number of fishermen who died at sea - -	*221	†104	4	‡329

* Including two passengers.
† Including one passenger.
‡ Including three passengers.

Table No. II.

Statement showing the Number of Fishermen who died at Sea when serving on board Fishing Boats belonging to the United Kingdom during the Ten Years 1884 to 1893.

Causes of Death.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
By wrecks or casualties:										
Founderings	23	31	20	36	25	22	26	25	20	33
Strandings	4	11	5	9	5	4	18	39	5	13
Collisions	28	13	4	27	29	6	35	14	14	21
Other casualties	47	33	37	78	53	52	59	48	32	†54
Missing boats	86	42	18	51	41	116	36	48	34	†102
Total by wrecks or casualties	188	130	84	201	*153	*200	‡174	174	105	*223
By individual losses:										
Fell overboard	37	38	31	46	54	37	39	44	30	†38
Fell overboard when drawing water	5	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	7	3
Washed overboard	25	15	22	28	24	19	28	12	10	13
Knocked or pulled overboard or otherwise killed by sails, tackle, &c.	17	11	11	18	31	25	27	18	21	21
Drowned from small boat	16	2	2	7	11	6	6	5	7	3
Drowned when fish ferrying	4	7	17	24	18	7	11	2	11	5
Total by individual losses	104	76	85	125	141	97	115	82	86	†83
Natural causes	6	10	8	8	3	9	16	9	4	17
Suicide	2	2	1	—	1	4	6	3	2	6
Total number of fishermen who died at sea	300	218	178	334	298	310	311	268	197	‡329

* Including two passengers.
† Including one passenger.
‡ Including three passengers.

APPENDIX I.

FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS held under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1887, into CASUALTIES to FISHING BOATS during the Year 1893.

Date of Casualty.	Place and Date of Investigation.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
1893. 7th January	1893. Lowestoft. 31st January.	Stranding and loss of trawler "Caroline," of Lowestoft, at Sizewell, Suffolk.	Due to negligent navigation in hazy weather. Skipper's certificate suspended for three months.
28th January	Hull. 14th and 15th February.	Stranding of steam trawler "Rex," of Grimsby, near Tunstall, Yorkshire.	Due to neglect of lead; skipper's certificate suspended for three months.
7th February	Hull. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March.	Loss of smack "Garnett Brothers," of Hull, through collision with steam trawler "Scorpion," of Hull.	"Scorpion" failed to comply with regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Certificate as skipper of second-hand suspended for 12 months and certificate as skipper of deck-hand cancelled.
11th April	Brixham. 30th May.	Founding of smack "Mystery," of Brixham, off Torbay.	Vessel sprang a leak through jerk on the trawl in a choppy sea.
12th April	Brixham. 2nd June.	Stranding of smack "Star of Hope," of Brixham, in Torbay.	Due to neglect and default of second-hand, and his certificate as skipper suspended for 12 months. Skipper's certificate suspended for three months for default subsequent to stranding.
8th March	Westminster. 5th and 6th June.	Sinking of barge "Cleopatra," with loss of two lives, in the River Thames, through collision with steam fish carrier "Africa," of Hull.	Due to anchor light of barge not being visible to steamer coming up astern.
14th May	Milford Haven. 13th, 15th, and 16th June.	Stranding and loss of smack "Young Alfred," of Hull, near the Smalls.	Due to error of judgment, skipper cautioned.
12th May	Milford Haven. 14th, 15th, and 16th June.	Foundering of smack "Conservative," of Hull, near the Smalls.	Due to improper and unseamanlike navigation; both skipper and second hand found in default.

Date of Casualty.	Place and Date of Investigation.	Nature of Casualty.	Finding of Court.
1893.	1893.		
29th August	Lowestoft. 12th and 13th September.	Stranding and loss of smack "W. F. T." of Lowestoft, on the Ower Sands, off Norfolk.	Due to error of judgment, skipper reprimanded and cautioned.
20th August	Hull. 12th, 13th, and 14th September.	Stranding of smack "Mystery," of Grimsby, off Bridlington Pier.	Due to default of skipper, his certificate suspended for three months.
11th August	Great Yarmouth. 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st September.	Sinking of herring boat "Mary Ann," of Yarmouth, with loss of one life, through collision with SS. "Luneberg," of West Hartlepool.	Due to fog.
2nd October	Hull. 20th October.	Loss of smack "Bellona," of Hull, through collision with steam trawler "Irrawaddy," of Hull.	Due to no look-out being kept on board steamer by second hand; his certificate as skipper suspended for nine months.
15th November.	Lowestoft. 5th and 6th December.	Sinking of fishing boat "Susannah," of Southwold, and loss of three lives, through collision with herring boat "Helios," of Lowestoft.	Due to default of skipper of the "Helios" in using the mizzen halyard as a tiller rope.
5th November.	Great Yarmouth. 12th and 13th December.	Stranding and loss of smack "Petrel," of Yarmouth, on the Hammond Knoll.	Due to negligent navigation of skipper, his certificate suspended for 12 months.

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APPENDIX J.

TABLE No. I.

ACCOUNT of FISH DELIVERED and of FISH SEIZED and CONDEMNED at and near BILLINGSGATE MARKET during the Year 1893.
[From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Months.	Fish delivered.		Wet Fish seized.		Shell Fish seized.		Total Fish seized and condemned.	Per-centage of Fish seized.	
	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.	By Land.	By Sea.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.		
January	8,922	4,516	0 14 0	0 1 0	0 11 2	2 4 0	3 10 2	·02	* 19 tons of kippers and herrings from Norway.
February	8,769	3,335	1 3 0	3 6 1	2 12 0	4 14 0	11 15 1	·09	† 50 tons undersized or unmarketable.
March	9,633	3,540	18 19 1	7 6 0	7 16 0	7 10 0	41 11 1	·3	‡ 142 tons of herrings from Norway.
April	9,300	3,271	12 5 2	*23 3 1	25 5 2	38 0 0	98 14 1	·78	
May	9,345	4,323	23 15 3	14 5 2	16 11 0	9 3 0	63 15 1	·46	
June	9,171	3,589	†72 17 1	†38 8 1	38 15 0	13 14 0	163 14 2	1·28	
July	9,312	2,870	69 18 0	28 1 1	14 8 3	6 6 0	118 14 0	·9	
August	10,890	3,022	59 9 1	64 18 2	56 2 1	18 13 0	199 3 0	1·4	
September	10,326	3,966	18 6 0	13 6 1	14 1 2	17 1 0	62 14 3	·4	
October	9,663	3,338	47 5 2	41 6 0	12 10 0	10 4 0	111 5 2	·85	
November	9,219	2,571	6 0 2	6 4 3	4 11 2	2 6 2	19 3 1	·16	
December	8,472	2,832	22 16 1	‡143 5 2	0 14 0	1 11 0	168 6 3	1·4	
	113,022	41,173	353 10 1	383 12 2	193 19 0	131 6 2	1,062 8 1	·69	
	154,195		737 2 3		325 5 2				

Table No. II.

Account of Fish delivered and of Fish seized and condemned at Shadwell and Farringdon Markets during the Year 1893. [From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

(Note.—Farringdon Market is supplied through Billingsgate.)

Months.	Fish delivered at Shadwell by Sea.	Per-centage seized.	Wet Fish seized and condemned.		Total Fish seized and condemned.
			At Shadwell.	At Farringdon.	
	Tons.		Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.
January	1,581	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 1
February	1,074	·3	3 9 2	—	3 9 2
March	1,357	—	—	0 7 0	0 7 0
April	1,204	·46	5 12 0	0 8 1	6 0 1
May	1,833	·48	8 19 0	0 5 1	9 4 1
June	1,509	5·5	*83 2 3	1 12 3	84 15 2
July	1,347	2·0	27 7 0	—	27 7 0
August	1,612	3·7	60 6 2	0 17 1	61 3
September	1,646	·87	14 19 3	0 10 2	15 10 1
October	1,397	·28	5 6 2	0 2 2	5 9 0
November	1,683	·6	10 19 2	0 4 0	11 3
December	2,083	·13	2 14 2	0 4 2	2 19 0
	18,826	1·18	222 17 0	4 13 1	227 10 1

* 63 tons undersized.

Table No. III.

Detailed List of Fish seized and condemned at and near Billingsgate Market during the Year 1893. [From the Monthly Returns of the Fishmongers' Company.]

Fish condemned.	Quantity.			Fish condemned.	Quantity.		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.		Tons	cwts.	qrs.
Bream	1	1	3	Salmon	1	8	3
„ (freshwater)	1	1	0	Skate	45	19	0
Catfish	2	10	0	Smelts	6	18	0
Cod	23	6	2	Soles	0	1	0
„ salted	0	15	0	„ lemon	1	14	0
„ roes	1	2	0	Sprats	16	6	0
Doreys	0	16	3	Trout	0	2	1
Eels	6	0	2	Turbot	0	14	1
„ conger	1	4	0	Whitebait	8	2	1
Gurnards	0	17	0	Whiting	39	5	3
Haddock	131	12	2				
Hake	35	9	0	Shell fish:			
Halibut	0	13	2	Cockles	18	2	0
Herrings	46	19	1	Crabs	3	2	1
„ kippered	29	1	1	Escallops	5	9	0
„ Norway	161	11	1	Lobsters	11	16	0
Jack	0	3	0	Mussels	77	7	0
Ling	0	7	0	Oysters	4	12	0
Mackerel	6	14	0	Periwinkles	124	11	0
Mullets	2	14	0	Shrimps	49	14	0
Perch	0	1	2	Whelks	30	12	1
Plaice	162	0	3				
Roach	0	10	0	Total	1,062	8	1

APPENDIX K.

Abstract of Returns from certain Market Authorities in England and Wales for the Year 1893.

Place.	Fish received.		Quantity of Fish destroyed.	Steps taken to enforce the Provisions of the Laws prohibiting the Sale of Fish at Special Times or under Special Circumstances.
	Quantity.	Approximate Value.		
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	
Birmingham	No means of obtaining information.		Salmon, 5 Other wet fish, 894 Shell fish, 89	Notices posted in the markets at different seasons. All fish coming in is regularly inspected.
Blackburn	Salmon, 844 Other wet fish, 37,703 Shell fish, 13,932	4,195 32,016 4,227	— 386 332	No steps taken.
Bolton	Fish not weighed			An inspector is charged with the duty.
Brighton	Wet fish, About 22,480* Shell fish, 140*	No record	Small quantities.	An inspector appointed.
Cardiff	No record		Wet fish, 40	None by Corporation.
Leeds	Salmon, 1,123 Other wet fish, 121,763 Shell fish, 25,209	6,287 73,056 5,672	Nil 4,061 1,274	Notice posted in the market, and market keepers instructed to report offences.
Leicester	Salmon, 1,640 Other wet fish, 50,000 Shell fish, 6,000	8,200 60,000 2,450	Nil 348 52	—
Liverpool	Salmon, 2,131 Other wet fish, 201,236 Shell fish, 12,722	11,934 143,382 7,156	4 1,640 273	No steps have been taken.
London†—				
Billingsgate	All fish, 3,083,900	—	21,248	The Fishmonger's Company appoint inspectors.
Shadwell	All fish, 376,520	—	4,550	
Manchester	No record		Salmon, 3 Other wet fish, 1,385 Shell fish, 1,118 bushels. Lobsters and crabs, 6,359 fish	Inspectors appointed.
Newcastle	Salmon, 297 Wet fish, 8,615 Dried fish, 440	1,386 6,030 308	— Other wet fish, 46 Shell fish, 14	The fish in markets are examined every day by the inspectors.

* These figures only cover the period between 10th July and 30th December.
† These returns are given in more detail in Appendix J.

Place.	Fish received.		Quantity of Fish destroyed.	Steps taken to enforce the Provisions of the Laws prohibiting the Sale of Fish at Special Times or under Special Circumstances.
	Quantity.	Approximate Value.		
NOTTINGHAM	Cwt. Salmon, 375 Other wet fish, 4,500 Oysters, 3,750 barrels Mussels, 29,500 bags	£ 1,925 3,000 5,437 7,400	Cwt. — 84 46	The inspector is instructed to report any infringement of the Acts, and proceedings are taken accordingly (if necessary).
PRESTON	No record		All fish, 201	Inspectors and bailiffs of the Ribble Fishery District visit the market.

APPENDIX L.

Summary of the Returns made by Collectors of Fishery and the Isle of Man

The difference between the number of boats returned in columns 5 and 6 is due partly to the same information contained in column 6 is not to be taken as an exhaustive enumeration of all fishing of unregistered boats not included in Table No. 62 of the Annual Statement of Navigation for 1893.
For the purposes of registration, boats are divided into three classes, namely:—First Class: Boats of 15 Third Class: Boats

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Berwick	*Trawling*—Deep sea	All kinds	All the year	—	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 16 2nd class, 38
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	May to Sept.	1st class, 70	
	Line fishing	Haddock, ling, cod.	Sept. to May.	2nd „ 34	
	Pots	Crabs Lobsters	All the year April to Oct.	2nd „ 20	
Holy Island	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th July to 1st Oct.	2nd class, 6	1st class, 1 2nd „ 35
	Line fishing	Haddock, cod, ling	15th Oct. to 30th Jan.	2nd „ 24	
	By hand	Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 8	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	——	2nd „ 24	
North Sunderland.	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Sept.	1st class, 585 2nd „ 60	1st class, 2 2nd „ 34
	Line fishing	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice.	Oct. to March	2nd „ 15	
	Traps	Crabs, lobsters	March to June	2nd „ 17	
Beadnell	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th July to 30th Sept.	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7	1st class, 1 2nd „ 26
	Line fishing	Haddock and cod.	Oct. to 31st May	2nd „ 12	
	Pots and nets	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to 30th June	2nd „ 1	

APPENDIX L.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE SEA FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE YEAR 1893.

boats being engaged in more than one fishery, and partly to strangers having used the station. The boats belonging to the ports or fishing villages of England and Wales; but it includes a large number

tons and upwards; Second Class: Boats of less than 15 tons, navigated otherwise than by oars only navigated by oars only.

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	REMARKS by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
—	—	—	—	No steam boats brought fish during the year.
Average	Average	Average	Fine weather during season.	
Below average.	„	„	Fine, which allowed the boats to get off more regularly.	On 15th September herring fishing ceased, and only odd boats fished for white fish until 4th December, when the fishing became general.
„	„	„	Fine, with smooth sea and wind off land, which is unfavourable, as crabs crawl best with a lift.	No crabs or lobsters caught after 16th September.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather during the herring season was good, but during the haddock season it was stormy and otherwise unsuitable for fishing, both in October and November, and in part of December.	The fishery industry of Holy Island will never improve until larger boats are adopted, in which the men could put more confidence. A fish pier is required where large boats could land their fish at any time of tide. If a line of railway were carried from the mainland to the near end of the village, Holy Island would become a flourishing place in a few years' time, but owing to the many profits having to be knocked off, the men now have to sell their fish for little more than half the prices realised in Berwick or North Sunderland.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Average	Nominal	—	
„	Below average.	Below average.	The weather favourable.	The quality and prices of crabs and lobsters were not up to the average, and the markets were blocked at times.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Fine; favourable.	The quantity of fish being low I attribute to the mild weather and the fish being earlier on the grounds, before the boats were ready, viz., herrings were brought here in May, but in previous years in July. So many spent fish amongst the catches reduced the prices.
Above average.	Below average.	„	Rough; but not unfavourable.	The line fishing was above the average, but fish ran very small. Prices were low, through the letting of so many boats to one merchant at a given price for the season.
„	Above average.	Average	Fine; favourable.	Crabs and lobsters were good on account of so much fine weather.
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.	The weather was very good and the boats went regularly to sea.	The herring fishing was very good, both quality and prices were better than in previous years.
„	Average	Average	Stormy weather, and the boats could not get off regularly.	The haddock and crab fishing was good, but both kinds of fish show a decrease compared with previous years.
„	„	„	The weather was very good.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEWTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	June to Sept.	2nd class, 3	2nd class, 18
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	Oct. to Feb.	2nd „ 4	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Nov.	2nd „ 6	
CRASTER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	28th June to 10th Sept.	1st class, 20 2nd „ 7	1st class, 2 2nd „ 30
	Line fishing	Cod, haddock, codlings, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 15	
	Pots	Crabs	8th Feb. to 30th Aug.	2nd „ 15	
		Lobsters	"	"	
	Stop net	Turbot	1st Aug. to 11th Oct.	2nd „ 15	
BOULMER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th June to 15th Sept.	1st class, 1	1st class, 1 2nd „ 23
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	1st Oct. to 20th April.	2nd „ 11	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 1st June.	2nd „ 12	
HAUXLEY	*Line fishing*	Cod and haddock.	Jan. to May and Oct. to Dec.	2nd class, 6 3rd „ 1	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 11
	Pots	Crabs	1st March to 30th May.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 1	
		Lobsters	All the year	——	
NEWBIGGIN	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Sept.	2nd class, 8	2nd class, 40
	Line fishing	Haddock, cod, and whiting.	Jan. to June, Nov. to Dec.	2nd „ 25	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fair weather.	Most of the fishermen work in the quarry during the winter months as fishing is very uncertain.
"	"	"		The fishing is falling off every year.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather during the year favourable for fishing, with the exception of the month of November.	A large quantity of herrings were landed during the season, but of an inferior quality, none being marked with the first class brand.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Below average.	Below average.	The weather was very good for all kinds of fishing.	Herrings were plentiful, but the quality poor and prices low.
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		Line fishing was better both in quality and prices than has been known for years.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		Crabs and lobsters were scarce and poor in quality.
Below average.	Average	Average	Moderate.	The stormy weather in November wrecked all the lobster pots.
"	"	"	Stormy. Boats could not get off.	
"	"	"	Unfavourable, except in November.	
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather has affected the fishing.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BLYTH	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st June to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 4	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 2
	Line fishing	Ling, cod, haddock, skate, and mackerel.	All the year, except for mackerel.	2nd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st June to 31st Aug.	3rd „ 2	
CULLERCOATS	*Line fishing*	Cod, haddock, whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 25	2nd class, 86
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	20th March to 30th Aug.	2nd „ 32	
NORTH SHIELDS	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, turbot, soles, and whiting.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 61.	1st class, steam, 88 2nd class, 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	End of May to end of Sept.	1st class, 461 2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	All the year	1st class—Steam, 32 Sailing, 58	
		Skate, halibut	March to June		
		Haddock and whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 15	
SUNDERLAND	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, ling	15th June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 10.	1st class—Steam, 10 Sailing, nil. 2nd class, 43 3rd „ 6
		Haddock	10th May to July.	„	
		Soles, turbot, and plaice.	Sept. to Mar.	„	
	Inshore	Codling and haddock.	June to Sept.	2nd class, 12	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Sept.	2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	June to Sept.	1st class, Steam, 1 2nd class, 12	
		Haddock	May to Feb.		
		Skate	July to Feb.	„	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd class, 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The fisheries on the whole during 1893 have been as good as in previous years.
"	"	"	Weather very good during fishing season.	
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.		
Average	Average	Average	Weather favourable on the whole.	Line fishing was scarcely so good as in previous years, the crab and lobster fishing also was not so good.
Below average.	"	"		Fish seem to be getting scarce.
Above average.	Average	Above average.		The year, on the whole, has been a successful one, as regards the supply of fish and the prices obtained.
"	"	"	Favourable to middle November, then unsettled.	Fourteen fishermen from this port lost their lives during the November gale.
Average	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		Average quantity of fish landed was less than in former years; but the quality was equally as good, and prices have been well up to, and rather above, the average.
				No loss of life or nets at this port throughout the year, except loss of trawl nets by fouling sunken obstructions.
"	"	"	Weather exceptionally fine during the summer.	
"	"	Average		
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HARTLEPOOL	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, ling, haddock, plaice, soles, turbot, and fish of all kinds.	All the year	1st class, Steam, 4.	1st class, 39 2nd „ 58 3rd „ 32
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st May to 31st Oct.	1st class, 50 2nd „ 40	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, halibut, turbot, and skate.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 14 3rd „ 12	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Dec.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
	Push nets	Shrimps	March to Sept.	—	
REDCAR	*Line fishing*	Haddock and codling.	All the year	2nd class, 18	2nd class, 23
	Pots	Crabs	23rd Feb. to 24th Nov.	2nd „ 16	
		Lobsters	All the year	„	
STAITHES	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	25th May to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 80	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, skate.	1st October to 1st March.	1st „ 9 2nd „ 71	1st class, 9 2nd „ 100
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	11th Feb. to 25th August.	2nd „ 44	
WHITBY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	July to Oct.	1st class, 80 2nd „ 100	
	Line fishing	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, haddock, whiting, &c.	Haddock, April to July; other kinds all the year.	2nd class, 25	1st class, 1 2nd „ 60
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	March to June	2nd „ 25 3rd „ 10	
ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.	*Line fishing*	Cod, haddock, and other kinds.	All the year.	2nd class, 1	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Aug. to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 1	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 2
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 2	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Weather till October very good, since unfavourable; fish about the same as last year.	The general condition during the year was about the same as last year, but better than previous years.
				The year on the whole has been very good, fish being equal to last year.
Above average.	"	"	Weather good, but fish late, but more in quantity when they came.	
Average	Above average.	Above average.	Weather good, fish more plentiful.	
Above average.	Average	"	Weather very good, fish plentiful.	
"	"	Average		
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather has been good for fishing during the year.	Fishing improves after a storm, and has been fairly good during the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Below average.	Average	Weather good.	The general condition of the fishing at this station for the year 1893 has been good.
"	Average	"		
"	Above average.	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather in general much the same as in previous years.	There was a falling off during the herring fishing of Lowestoft, Yarmouth, and Penzance boats at this port, but a greater number of Scotch boats worked this port than has been the case for several years.
Average	Average	Average		Steam trawlers and liners seldom take this port, as was usual in previous years.
Above average.	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		Only inshore fishing carried on.
"	"	Above average.	Good.	Fish scarce, markets high.
"	"	Average		Season fine, and markets good.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SCARBOROUGH	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Cod, turbot, brill, soles, plaice, skate, haddock.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 16 Sailing, 30	1st class— Steam, 16 Sailing, 71 2nd class, 24 3rd class, about 50.
	Inshore	Soles, turbot	July to Sept.	1st class, 12	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	July to Nov.	1st „ 550 2nd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, halibut, haddock, and skate.	All the year	1st „ 35 2nd „ 80	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to July	2nd „ 50	
FILEY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Aug. to 1st Dec.	1st class, 11 2nd „ 7	1st class, 9 2nd „ 41
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, and haddock.	1st Jan. to 31st Mar. and 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	1st „ 11 2nd „ 20	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	21st Mar. to 12th Aug.	2nd „ 14	
	Hand nets	Shrimps, prawns.	1st June to 31st July.	—	
FLAMBOROUGH	*Line fishing*	Cod, ling, and haddock.	All the year	2nd class, 40	2nd class, 42
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	4th April to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 42	
BRIDLINGTON QUAY.	*Trawling*— Inshore	Plaice, thornbacks.	2nd Feb. to 27th Sept.	2nd class, 34	1st class, 14 2nd „ 34 3rd „ 20
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	17th Aug. to 4th Nov.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling	All the year	1st „ 14	
		Haddock	14th April to 17th July.	2nd „ 12	
		Plaice	Feb. to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	16th April to 30th July.	2nd „ 15 3rd „ 20	
HORNSEA	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 6	3rd class 10
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to March	3rd „ 4	
	Pots	Whelks	Oct. to March	3rd „ 4	
		Crabs, lobsters	March to Aug.	3rd „ 7	
	Shove nets	Shrimps	April to Oct.	—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather during the summer months was remarkably fine and hot, which caused the sailing trawlers and line fishing boats to land some of their catches in bad condition. The months of November and December were stormy and squally, which seriously affected the work of all boats.	This year the quantity of fish caught has been above the average.
Average	Above average.	Above average.		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		During the herring season (July to November) there was a considerable increase in the number of boats employed. Some of the fish caught was of inferior quality, and the quantity was much above the average. The market at times was glutted, and prices as a rule ranged low.
„	Average	Average		
Average	„	„		
Above average.	Above average.	Below average.	Much about the same as in previous years.	There has been a better quality and quantity of herrings landed than in 1892, but prices were rather below average.
„	„	Above average.	Rather more boisterous; boats not able to get off, but made good catches when out.	Line fish were of better quality and quantity during 1893, which is attributed to the inshore trawling being abolished.
Average	Average	Average	Much about the same as in previous years.	Crabs and lobsters much the same as in previous years.
—	—	—	—	
Above average.	Average	Below average.	The weather has been exceptionally good during the summer months, and during the winter months very favourable also, except during the noted gales in November.	The fishing, on the whole seems to have given general satisfaction as regards quantity and quality, but the prices yielded have been very unsatisfactory up to the month of December. The effect of the gale was to bring abundance of fish on this part of the coast, and the opinion of the fishermen is, that since trawling was prohibited the fish is much more plentiful. Splendid line cod has sold for 6*d.* per stone on the rocks after being landed, and sometimes on Saturdays it could hardly be sold at any price. The fishermen have every hope that in future they will get more for it as they intend sending it to market themselves.
„	„	„		
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable through light winds.	The condition of the fisheries at this station was favourable up to November, when the fishermen lost a quantity of drift nets which caused the herring season to close earlier than usual. The crab and lobster fishery also suffered through loss of gear. There is no increase in the number of vessels at this station, several vessels hailing from other ports landed a quantity of fish during the year, which met with a good sale. During the late storm happily no lives were lost.
Above average.	„	Below average.	Weather favourable.	
„	„	Average	Weather favourable up to November.	
„	„	„		
„	„	„		
„	„	Below average.	Unfavourable at times.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Good on the whole.	The general condition of the fishing during the year has been fair.
Average	Above average.	„		
Below average.	Average	„		
Above average.	„	Below average.		
Below average.	„	Average		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
HULL	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, cod, ling, halibut, soles, turbot, brill, &c., &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 160 Sailing, 280.	1st class—Steam, 160 Sailing, 280.
	Line fishing	Halibut, cod, ling, torsk, &c., &c.	Feb. to Oct. inclusive.	1st class,—Steam, 12.	
GRIMSBY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, haddock, skate, whiting, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 184 Sailing, 546	1st class—steam, 143 sailing, 664 2nd class, 1
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Aug. to 31st Oct.	1st class, 150	
	Line fishing	Cod, halibut, ling, skate, and haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 25 Sailing, 135	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st class, 43	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year		
		Crabs	Feb. to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	2nd „ 15	
BOSTON	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, haddock, plaice, and turbot.	All the year	1st class, steam, 35.	1st class—Steam, 35 Sailing, 12 2nd class, 40 3rd „ 8
	Drift net fishing	Sprats	Nov. to Mar.	1st class, 12 2nd „ 8	
	Raking	Mussels	Aug. to May	1st class, 8	
	Pots	Whelks	April to Aug.	2nd „ 13	
	Dredging	Oysters	Aug. to May	3rd „ 6	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	1st class, 2 2nd „ 20 3rd „ 8	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns	All the year, but mostly from April to Sept.	2nd „ 21	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average.	Above average.	There is nothing to report respecting the weather of an abnormal nature. Certainly there was a very fine dry summer, but notwithstanding this the catch of fish was above the average, calm weather not interfering with fishing operations to such an extent amongst steam as sailing trawlers. The great gale in November, although destroying a large amount of property, such as gear, rigging, sails, &c. was not particularly disastrous to human life.	The number of steam trawlers has increased during the year, whilst sailing vessels, owing to none having been built, to losses by wreck, and withdrawal from the port, are gradually declining. No new fishing grounds have been worked during the year, except that some few vessels which have been to Iceland and Faroe long-lining have made some extraordinary catches of large coarse plaice of an inferior quality and consequently value. Fewer vessels have been engaged in the Irish and English Channel, and in the grounds discovered last year in the Bay of Biscay.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Slightly above average.	The weather was very fine up to October, so that the smacks made very poor catches.	There has been a considerable increase in the number of steam vessels; the value of smacks has proportionately decreased.
"	"	"	Since October the weather has been very bad and affected all the fishing.	Sprat fishing has almost expired.
Below average.	"	"		Oyster fishing should be prohibited for four months in the year.
Average	"	"		The important trawling ground discovered on the coast of Iceland is extending round the island, producing large quantities of haddock, plaice, witches, but no soles, turbot, or brill.
"	"	"		Supply of bait was a fair average.
"	"	"		The number of deaths in 1893 was 78, only exceeded by the years 1883 and 1889; one steam trawler and four smacks are supposed to have been lost with all hands—28 men—in the great storm of November 18th, 11 men were lost from other vessels in the same storm, making a total of 39.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Except Nov. and Dec. the weather was generally good, the steam trawling being affected but very little.	The fishing industry has continued to increase. The total weight of fish landed during 1893 was 249,530 cwt., the value 93,314*l*. During the summer, fishing off Iceland was more fully entered into, but not with profit. The shell fish beds have been overworked in the past, hence the inferior size of the fish. Since, however, their attention has been called to the unprotected mussel beds, the Corporation have been looking into the size of mussels landed, and have taken legal action to stop the gathering of the immature fish. Although it is now thought that larger mussels will be more plentiful, fishermen still state that fuller arrangements would make the immense beds of the Wash much more productive. The coal lock-out interfered to a considerable extent with the steam trawl fishing.
"	"	Average	Weather not unfavourable; fishing not affected.	
"	"	"	Weather fairly good; fishing not affected.	
Average	Below average.	"	This mode of fishing was affected but very little by the weather.	
Below average.	Average	"	Weather generally good; fishing affected but very little.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LYNN	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, skate.	March to Oct.	2nd class, 51 3rd „ 3	1st class, 31 2nd „ 65 3rd „ 3
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to March	2nd „ 1	
	Seines	Smelts	April to Aug.	3rd „ 3	
	Stop nets	Sprats	Nov. to March	1st „ 25	
	Raking and dredging.	Mussels	Sept. to April.	2nd „ 10	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	1st „ 26	
	Raking and hand nets.	Cockles	All the year	2nd „ 10	
	By hand	Periwinkles	March to Oct.	1st „ 2	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 51	
WELLS	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, turbot, plaice, skate, &c.	April to Sept.	1st class, steam, 1 2nd class, sailing, 3. 3rd class, 3	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 3 3rd „ 3
	Line fishing	Cod, codling, plaice, &c.	——		
	Dredging	Oysters	May to Aug.	1st „ 1	
	Raking	Mussels, cockles.	All the year	——	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	——	
	Horse nets	Shrimps	Summer months.	——	
	By hand	Periwinkles	All the year	——	
BLAKENEY (Morston.)	*Trawling*—Inshore	Brill, cod, plaice, soles, thornbacks, &c.	April to Aug.	2nd class, 1	1st class, 1 2nd „ 11 3rd „ 5
	Line fishing	Soles, dabs, thornbacks, codling, &c.	April to Dec.	2nd „ 1 3rd „ 5	
	Dredging	Oysters	April to Oct.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 9	
	Raking	Mussels	All the year	——	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		The plaice and cockles have been very small, and had to be sold at low prices.
Above average.	Average	Average		A very few skate have been caught during the year.
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.		On the whole the fishing for the year has been better than the year before.
Above average.	Average	„	The weather on the whole has been more favourable for fishing during 1893 than it was in 1892.	
Below average.	„	„		
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
„	Average	Average		
„	„	„		
„	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Above average.	Above average.		The quantity of fish of different descriptions caught at this station was about the same as last year, with the exception of oysters, of which there are very few dredged now, the bivalve being very scarce on the grounds in this district. The whelk fishing has been very successful, there being about double the quantity taken this year than there was last.
„	„	„		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	The fishing vessels do not go to sea in bad or foggy weather, but the weather on the whole was very favourable to the fishing industry at this station.	
Above average.	Average	Average		
Average	Average	Average		Satisfactory.
„	„	„	Generally fine, and did not affect the fishing.	
„	„	„		
„	„	„		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SHERINGHAM	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	23rd to 31st March.	2nd class, 5	1st class, 5 2nd „ 75 3rd „ 62
	Line fishing	Cod	18th Oct. to 28th March.	2nd „ 55 3rd „ 34	
		Plaice	3rd Feb. to 3rd Nov.	2nd „ 60 3rd „ 40	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 56 3rd „ 34	
		Crabs and lobsters.	1st April to 9th Oct.	1st „ 5 2nd „ 66 3rd „ 38	
CROMER	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice	19th July to 29th Sept.	2nd class, 6	2nd class, 30 3rd „ 45
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	12th Sept. to 15th Nov.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 29	
	Line fishing	Cod	19th Oct. to 9th April.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 19	
	Pots	Whelks	1st Nov. to 28th May.	—	
		Crabs, lobsters	9th Apr. to 6th Oct.	2nd class, 30 3rd „ 37	
	Shove nets and trawling.	Shrimps	11th Feb. to 23rd April.	2nd „ 9	
YARMOUTH	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles turbot, plaice, cod, haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 11 Sailing, 422	1st class—Steam, 11 Sailing, 498 2nd class, 120
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	End of Mar. to beginning of July.	1st class, 80	
			Aug. to Dec.	1st „ 308	
		Mackerel	Sept. and Oct.	1st „ 10	
	Trawling	Shrimps	March to Oct.	2nd „ 120	
LOWESTOFT	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, soles, plaice, &c.	All the year	1st class, 320	1st class, 447 2nd „ 8 3rd „ 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Mar. to July 1st Oct. to 11th Dec.	1st „ 250	
		Mackerel	1st May to 1st July. 1st Sept. to 14th Nov.	1st „ 60	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to end of Dec.	2nd „ 16	
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, haddock.	May, June, Oct., and Nov.	2nd „ 14	
	Trawling	Shrimps	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 28	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Unfavourable, not so much fish caught.	Although three or four boats went off in the autumn, no herrings were caught after March, otherwise the general condition of the fisheries at Sheringham during 1893 was good.
"	Below average.	"	Favourable, but less boats employed.	
"	Average	"	Favourable, not affected by weather.	
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Favourable, more crabs caught.	
Above average.	Above average.	Average	Fine and favourable -	This has been an exceptionally good season for plaice. Large catches.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Unfavourable - -	Herrings were very scarce.
Above average.	Above average.	Average	Generally favourable	Large catches and good quality of cod.
—	—	—	—	No boats were employed in whelking, as all were engaged in line fishing.
Below average.	Average	Average	Generally good.	The crab and lobster fishing was not quite so good as in previous years in quantity.
"	"	"		Boats not employed constantly this season in shrimping, as they were more frequently employed line fishing.
Below average.	Average	Average	Very fine up to October, after that very rough, and in both cases it affected trawling prejudicially.	The trawl fishing was not so good as usual owing to the very fine weather.
Above average.	Above average.	"	Fine. Very good for drift net fishing.	The spring herring fishing was much better because of the fine weather, and more boats were engaged than in 1892.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average	Fine beginning of season, afterwards very rough, which proved disastrous for herring fishing.	The autumn herring season was a very bad one, quantity, quality, and prices all being below average. The rough weather not only prevented the boats from fishing, but on several occasions caught them with their nets over, causing a loss of nets, ropes, &c. of several thousand pounds, altogether it was a most disastrous season for herring fishing.
Average	Average	Average	Fine.	
Above average.	Average	"	Fine. Very suitable for shrimping.	
Above average.	Average	Average	Fine and favourable.	The fishing industry at this port continues to increase rapidly, and was prosperous up to the November gale, but owing to the heavy losses then sustained, the year 1893 cannot be said to have been so prosperous as former years.
Below average.	"	Below average.	Very fine and favourable up to 18 Nov., when a disastrous gale almost broke up the fishing season entirely.	
"	Below average.	"	Very fine and favourable.	Thirteen new trawlers and 17 new drifters, together with 12 trawlers transferred from other ports, have been added to the Lowestoft fleet in 1893.
"	"	Average		
None caught.			—	The gale of November 18th occurred just about the middle of the home fishing; almost every vessel was out, and from its suddenness the gale was the most disastrous to property ever experienced at the port, nearly every vessel suffering more or less.
Average	Average	Average	Fine and favourable.	
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHWOLD	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles	June to Oct.	2nd class, 100	2nd class, 130
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	March to June	2nd „ 50	
		Sprats	Nov. to Jan.	2nd „ 70	
	Line fishing	Cod and skate	Nov. to Jan.	2nd „ 50	
	Trawling	Shrimps	March to Sept.	2nd „ 100	
THORPE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	June to Oct.	3rd class, 12	3rd class, 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	March to Oct.	3rd „ 12	
		Sprats	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 12	
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 12	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Nov.	3rd „ 12	
	Nets	Shrimps	March to Oct.	3rd „ 12	
ALDEBURGH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles	30th March to 30th Sept.	3rd class, 20	3rd class, 36
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	30th Sept. to Nov.	3rd „ 10	
		Sprats	Middle of Oct. to end of Jan.	3rd „ 36	
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 10	
	Shrimp nets	Shrimps	Feb. to Sept.	3rd „ 8	
HARWICH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Small dabs and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 6	1st class, 15 2nd „ 30 3rd „ 20
	Line fishing	Cod and haddock.	Sept. to May	1st „ 25	
	Seines	Mullet and bass.	June to Sept.	3rd „ 5	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 10	
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 20	
	Hoop nets	Lobsters	April to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Sept.	2nd „ 80 to 100.	
		Periwinkles	April to Sept.	3rd „ 4	
BRIGHTLINGSEA	*Trawling*—Inshore	Flat fish and mussels.	All the year	2nd class, 12	1st class, 40 2nd „ 72 3rd „ 10
	Stow nets	Sprats	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st „ 18 2nd „ 30	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st „ 12	
		Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 20	
		Escallops	1st Jan. to 31st March.	1st „ 10	
	Lines	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 10	
	Trawling	Shrimps	15th April to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 10	
	By hand	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Generally favourable.	The fishing during the year has not been generally successful, principally owing to the small quantities of herrings, cod, and sprats taken. The frequent heavy gales which prevailed during the cod and sprat season (which is considered the principal fishing of the station) prevented the boats from putting off the beach for many days together.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	Above average.	Unfavourable.	
"	"	Average		
Above average.	"	"	Generally favourable.	
Average	Average	Average	Fair generally, except for sprats during November.	Much better than in 1892, with the exception of November, during which month scarcely anything was caught, owing to windy weather. Boats were unable to launch.
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Weather fair until November. Bad weather very much affects the fishing, as the sea soon makes and the boats cannot be launched.	Soles did not improve in quantity, but prices are very good. Sprats this year were not at all plentiful, but prices very good; there were only a few days on which the boats could fish, on account of the weather, and when it moderated the fish had left, and did not return in any quantity. Cod fish were in condition, and made very good prices. Herrings have not been so plentiful, very few were taken.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	For deep sea fishing the weather has been very rough and unsettled. Fishermen had frequently to run for shelter. The inshore and shallow water fishing has also been affected, though not to the same extent.	The quality and prices have been fairly good. Lobsters plentiful, but small. Shrimps had a short season. Sprats very small in size. Otherwise the fishing would have been good had weather been more settled.
"	"	"		
"	"	Below average.		
"	Below average.	"		
Above average.	Average	Average		
"	Below average.	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Below average.		
Average	Below average.	Average		
Average	Average	Average	Generally fair, and did not prevent fishing.	The general condition of the fisheries during this year was very favourable. In December a quantity of small sprats were taken which were sold for manure. Mussels also were all sold for manure.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BURNHAM (Essex).	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and plaice.	All the year	2nd class, 8 3rd „ 3	2nd class, 27 3rd „ 15
	Line fishing	Plaice and codling.	1st June to 1st Sept.	3rd „ 8	
	Stop nets	Plaice	1st May to 1st Sept.	3rd „ 3	
	Stow nets	Sprats	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	1st „ 5 2nd „ 1	
	Dredging	Oysters	4th Aug. to 1st May	2nd „ 20 3rd „ 7	
	Trawling	Shrimps	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 3	
SOUTHEND	*Trawling*	Plaice	Oct. to Mar.	2nd class, 2	1st class, 1 2nd „ 16
	Seines	Whitebait	In summer	2nd „ 5	
	Stow nets	Whitebait	In winter	2nd „ 5	
		Sprats	Oct. to March	1st „ 1 2nd „ 7	
	By hand	Oysters, mussels.	Sept. to April	—	
		Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	2nd class, 3	
LEIGH	*Seines*	Whitebait	May to Aug.	3rd class, 5	2nd class, 68 3rd „ 30
	Stow nets	Whitebait	Sept. to May	2nd „ 2	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 20	
	Dredging and picking.	Oysters	Aug. to Dec.	2nd „ 6	
		Mussels	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Shrimp nets and trawling.	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 98	
	Raking and picking by hand at low water.	Cockles Periwinkles	All the year	3rd „ 30	
HAVEN HOLE	*Stow nets*	Whitebait	1st Jan. to 20th Aug.	2nd class, 4 3rd „ 3	None
	Trawling and shrimp nets along shore.	Shrimps	20th Aug. to 30th Nov.	1st „ 16	
TILBURY	*Stop nets*	Whitebait	All the year	3rd class, 4	None
	Trawling	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Weather fine during the year up to middle of November.	The principal fishery at this port is for oysters and it was in a flourishing condition. The increase in 1893 over 1892 was 9 per cent. in value.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
—	—	—	Weather favourable.	Plaice are not landed at Southend.
Average	Average	Average		Whitebait are caught by shines along shore in summer. In winter the boats stand with stow nets.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Below average.		The greater quantity of sprats are sold at sea or taken to London by the boats themselves.
Average	"	Average		Oysters are laid down, and taken up as required.
Below average.	"	"		No boats are employed for periwinkles, they are picked up by hand.
Below average.	Average	Average	Unaffected by weather.	The demand for whitebait has been low during the season of 1893.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	Below average.	Very good.	Sprats were plentiful, and on account of the London markets being over stocked they were sold here for manure.
Below average.	"	Average	Weather favourable.	The demand for oysters was only fair as compared with other seasons.
Above average.	"	"	Unaffected by weather.	There has been a good demand for mussels during the season.
Below average.	"	"	Weather favourable, but the season was only a fair one.	Shrimps were not so plentiful as in previous seasons.
"	"	Over average.	Very good.	Cockles very scarce.
Average	"	Average	Very good.	The demand for periwinkles has not been as good as in previous seasons.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather was fine, and did not affect the fishing.	The fishing season of 1893 has been very good, especially for shrimps, although only 17 cwt. have been landed here this year as against 323 cwt. in 1892; they were mostly taken direct to London by the S.S. "Louise," which vessel also takes the eels.
"	"	"		The whitebait fishing has been very good, there having been landed at this station 1,256 cwt. as against 771 cwt. in 1892.
				The general condition of the fisheries during 1893 has been better as regards the quantity and quality.
Above average.	Average.	Average.	Finer weather.	Since the purification of the river shrimps have been caught between Grays and Greenhithe.
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
LONDON— Shadwell	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, turbot, soles, cod, oysters.	All the year	Steam carriers, 11	None
Billingsgate	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Haddock, plaice, whiting, cod.	All the year	Steam carriers, 19	None
GRAVESEND	*Trawling*	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class, 25	2nd class, 25
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov., Dec., Jan.	2nd „ 6	
QUEENBOROUGH	*Trawling*— Inshore	Soles, plaice, dabs.	May to Oct.	2nd class, 10	
	Line fishing (trotting.)	Whelks	Sept. to May	2nd „ 6	
	Seines	Whitebait	April to Oct.	3rd „ 10	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6	2nd class, 13 3rd „ 6
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to May	—	
	Trammels	Crabs	Sept. to May	2nd „ 6	
	Trawling	Shrimps	May to Nov.	2nd „ 4	
FAVERSHAM (East Swale.)	*Trawling*— Inshore	Soles and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	
	Drift net fishing	Sprats	1st Nov. to 28th Feb.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 8	
	Dredging	Oysters	1st Nov. to 30th April.	1st „ 1	1st class, 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6
		Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year		
	Beam net	Shrimps	All the year	1st „ 1 2nd „ 19 3rd „ 6	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	3rd „ 6	
	Picking by hand	Periwinkles	All the year		

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather generally throughout the year worse than 1892, but not bad enough to materially affect the fishermen.	The carriers brought in the fish of nine steam trawlers and about 200 sailing smacks. The fleet of the Great Grimsby Ice Company now send their fish to this market.
Average A slight increase on 1892 in quantity and price.			The weather during the year was favourable for fishing.	The prime fish, *i.e.*, turbot, soles, &c., have been scarcer, and prices have ruled higher. Since the 1st October only 14 steam carriers have been bringing fish to the market.
Average	Average	Average	Finer Weather.	Shrimp trawling still improving in upper part of river.
Average	Average	Average	Moderate.	Good.
Above average.	„	„		
Average.	„	„		Very good.
Above average.	„	„	Rough, but good for fishing.	„
—	—	—	—	
Average	Average	Average	Moderate.	Good.
Above average	„	„		Very good.
Average	Average	Average	Weather not so good.	Fishing fairly good, but fish as a rule were small.
Below average.	Below average.	„	Fairly good seasons.	
„	Average.	„		
Average.	„	„		A good spat of brood of oysters on the grounds this year.
„	„	„		
„	Below average.	Below average.		Cockles not quite so fine as usual.
„	Average.	Average.		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order). 1.	Methods of Fishing. 2.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught. 3.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season. 4.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not. 5.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station. 6.
WHITSTABLE	*Stow nets*	Sprats	1st Nov. to end of Feb.	1st class, 2 2nd „ 8	
	Dredging	Oysters	1st Sept. to 12th May.	1st „ 17 2nd „ 84	
		Mussels	1st Sept. to 31st March.	1st „ 4 2nd „ 10	1st class, 20 2nd „ 84
	Dredging and trotting.	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 10	
	Trawling	Shrimps	1st April to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 10	
MARGATE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 3	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	3rd „ 40	
		Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 12	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 30	2nd class, 12
	Line fishing	Cod	Oct. to Jan.	3rd „ 6	3rd „ 50
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 9	
	Lines and pots	Whelks	March to Nov.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	May to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Trawl nets and shove nets.	Shrimps	April to Sept.	2nd „ 9	
BROADSTAIRS	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Sept. to Nov.	3rd class, 6	
		Mackerel	1st May to 30th June.	2nd „ 1	
		Sprats	Sept. to Oct. Nov. to Dec.	3rd „ 7	2nd class, 1
	Line fishing	Cod, &c.	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 4	3rd „ 5
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 6	
	Shove nets	Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	—	
RAMSGATE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, turbot, cod, &c.	All the year	1st class, 158 2nd „ 6	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov.	—	1st class, 159
		Mackerel	10th Sept. to 9th Dec.	1st class, 15 2nd „ 41	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 8
		Sprats	Dec.	3rd „ 8	
	Dredging	Whelks	All the year	2nd class, 4	
DEAL	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct.	3rd class, 46	
		Mackerel	15th May to 15th Oct.	2nd „ 3	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to 15th March.	3rd „ 46	2nd class, 3
	Line fishing	Cod and whiting.	1st Oct. to 31st March.	3rd „ 34	3rd „ 80
	Seines	Mackerel	1st May to 31st July.	3rd „ 2	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards —			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
—	—	—	Fine weather.	There were no sprats caught during the year.
Slightly below average.	Average	Average		There were not quite so many oysters sold this year as last.
—	—	—		No mussels dredged for this year.
Above average.	Average	Average		Whelks slightly above average.
,,	,,	,,		Shrimps were trawled for to end of October. More this year than any other year.
Average	Average	Average	Favourable in all respects.	Owing to the gale on 18th November there were six 2nd class smacks, and one 1st class swamped at their moorings and wrecked.
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.	Unfavourable, and against the fishing.	The season of 1893 has been very good for some kinds of fishing, but on the whole the year has been almost a total failure for herring and sprat fishing, more especially with stow nets; the weather was decidedly against this fishing, and there has also been a great scarcity both of herrings and sprats, which is attributed to the very mild weather.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	
Below average.	Below average.	Above average.	Unfavourable.	
Average	Average	Average	Favourable.	
Above average.	Above average.	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Strong gales.	The fishing industry of this station is gradually falling off through the scarcity of fish.
,,	,,	,,	Favourable.	
,,	,,	Above average.	Unfavourable.	
,,	,,	Average	Favourable.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Favourable.	Trawling successfully carried on all through the year.
Below average.	,,	Average		Herrings are caught with mackerel.
,,	,,	Above average.		The early part of the mackerel season promised well, but the larger catches dropped about the middle of October.
Above average.	,,	Average		
,,	,,	,,		About as usual.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Unfavourable.	Unfavourable for herrings and mackerel and seine mackerel fishing through contrary winds.
,,	,,	,,		
Average	,,	Average	Favourable.	
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	,,	Above average.	Unfavourable.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
WALMER	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class 28	1st class, 2 2nd „ 9 3rd „ 98
		Mackerel	1st May to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 2	
		Sprats	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	1st Nov. to 31st March.	3rd „ 40	
	Seines	All kinds	All the year	2nd „ 4	
KINGSDOWN	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	April to Nov.	2nd class, 3 3rd „ 22	2nd class, 3 3rd „ 32
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 22	
		Sprats	Nov. to March	3rd „ 22	
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Aug.	—	
DOVER	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, brill, soles, plaice, and whiting.	All the year	1st class, 16	1st class, 16 2nd „ 11 3rd „ 4
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 11	
		Mackerel	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 11	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 11 3rd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Cod and whiting.	Oct. to March	2nd „ 11 3rd „ 4	
	Seines	Mackerel and herrings.	May to July	2nd „ 6	
FOLKESTONE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Turbot, soles, cod, all kinds of flat fish, and whiting.	March to Dec.	1st class, 6 2nd „ 50	1st class, 6 2nd „ 54 3rd „ 40
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. and Dec.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 30	
		Mackerel	May to Nov.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 20	
		Sprats	Nov. to Feb.	3rd „ 45	
	Line fishing	Cod, conger, ray, whiting, dog-fish, &c.	Aug. to June	1st „ 6 2nd „ 30	
	Basket nets	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 14 3rd „ 6	
	Pots, trawls, and long lines.	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Dec.	2nd „ 14 3rd „ 6	
	Hoop nets (locally called lock nets).	Prawns	May to Sept.	3rd „ 12	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average.	Average	Below average.		The season was slack at first but improved later, but seine fishing was very bad.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	—	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average.	Average	Below average.	Favourable.	The catches at the beginning of the year were very scanty, but improved and were about the average at the latter part of the season. The prices for sprats were not so good this year, owing to the factories at Deal not paying such a good price.
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Most favourable.	
"	"	"		
Average.	Average	Average		General condition of fishing very good.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable.	
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Turbot below average.	Average	Average. Soles below average. Plaice above average.	Generally favourable, but Nov. and Dec. very stormy.	Turbot scarce. Fair catches of soles and plaice during the summer, smaller catches of whiting &c. Through bad weather a very bad herring season. Mackerel about the average of last year; not so many boats from other places.
Below average.	"	Above average.	Unfavourable herring season, short and bad.	Very good catches of sprats when boats could get out.
Average	"	Average	Weather favourable for mackerel, but very small catches.	Cod, fair catches when boats could get to sea. Conger, rays, dogfish, &c., scarce throughout the season. Some very good catches were made of whiting in latter part of year when the boats could get to sea.
Above average.	"	Below average.	Generally unfavourable; good catches of sprats when boats could get to sea.	The basket net fishing has been kept on all the year to get bait for cod, &c. Fair catches were made in summer months.
Below average.	"	Above average.	Favourable, except for Jan., Feb., Nov., and Dec.	Quantities of small crabs and lobsters were caught.
"	"	Average	—	
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.	—	
Average	Average	Average	Very favourable for pot fishing.	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
RYE	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Plaice, soles, turbot, whiting, and skate.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 30	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd class, 9	2nd class, 9
		Mackerel	May to Oct.	1st „ 3 2nd „ 4	
WINCHELSEA	*Kettle nets*	Mackerel	April to Oct.	—	—
		Herrings	April to Oct.		
	Shrimp nets (Driven by one man at low water.)	Shrimps	1st June to 30th Sept.	—	
HASTINGS	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Turbot, brill, soles, plaice, gurnard, dabs, flounders.	When not engaged in drifting.	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 25 2nd class, 45	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Oct. to 25th Dec.	2nd „ 55 3rd „ 15	2nd class, 55 3rd „ 20
		Mackerel	1st May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 10	
		Sprats	15th Dec. to 1st Feb.	3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	1st Sept. to 25th Dec.	3rd „ 20	
	Seines	Mackerel	25th May to Aug.	3rd „ 6	
EASTBOURNE	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Plaice, &c.	15th March to 31st May.	1st class, 7	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	15th Oct. to 16th Nov.	2nd „ 30 3rd „ 10	
		Sprats	7th Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 5	1st class, 7 2nd „ 43 3rd „ 4
	Line fishing	Cod, whiting, ray.	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Whelks	1st Feb. to 31st Aug.	3rd „ 6	
		Crabs, lobsters	1st Apr. to 31st Oct.	3rd „ 5	
NEWHAVEN	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Gurnard, plaice, skate, weever, whiting, and soles.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 12 2nd class— Sailing, 10	
	Inshore	Plaice, soles, and skate.	All the year	1st class, 10 2nd „ 14 3rd „ 4	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to end of Dec.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 2	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 8
		Mackerel	April to Sept.	2nd „ 6	
	Line fishing	Codling	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 8	
		Whiting and plaice.	June, July, and Aug.		
	Dredging	Escallops	Dec. to May	1st „ 18	
	Pots	Lobsters	April to Oct.	3rd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	On account of prevailing S.W. winds boats were unable to get to sea.	Herring season from October to December was a failure.
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	The weather during June and July was very unfavourable for kettle net fishing. The nets being off most of the time consequently much less fish was caught than in previous years, especially herrings and shrimps.	Mackerel were about the average both in quantity and price, and during the month of May several very good catches were made, which brought in a return equal to the whole of the following four months.
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Fair.	Fishing during the first six months was good, and a fair quantity of mackerel was taken, but the weather was very unsettled during the last six months, and fishing was below the average. Herring fishing was very poor. The general condition of the fisheries may be taken as good.
Below average.	"	"	Stormy season, and very few herrings when the weather was fine.	
"	"	"	Mackerel season was fair.	
"	"	"	—	
"	"	"	—	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Fair weather, but no seining done.	
Average	Average	Average	Very good on the whole.	There has been a great falling off in the herring fishing this year, in fact it has been a failure. The crab and lobster fishing showed a slight increase on 1892.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	The weather during the first nine months was on the whole good for fishing; but for the last three months has been most disastrous, quite spoiling the herring season.	The fishing on the whole has been good during the year except for herrings; bad weather set in at the beginning of that season and broke up the shoals; several boats lost their nets and gear.
Below average.	"	"		
"	Below average.	"		
Average	Average	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BRIGHTON	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, and skate.	Aug. to May	1st class, 2 2nd „ 30	1st class, 2 2nd „ 63 3rd „ 52
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Nov. to 1st Jan.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 40 3rd „ 40	
		Mackerel	May to Aug.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 67	
		Sprats	Nov. to Jan.	3rd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Plaice, whiting cod.	No regular season.	3rd „ 30	
	Seines	Plaice, soles, whiting.	No regular season.	3rd „ 20	
SHOREHAM	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Whiting, plaice, soles, skate, gurnard, brill, and codling.	Aug. to March	1st class, 7 2nd „ 21	1st class, 6 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 9	
		Mackerel	Jan. to Aug.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 10	
		Sprats	Oct. to Nov.	3rd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Whiting and flat fish.	All the year	3rd „ 7	
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	1st „ 7	
		Escallops	Nov. to Feb.	1st „ 6	
WORTHING	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles and prawns	April to Nov.	2nd class, 3	1st class, 1 2nd „ 8 3rd „ 31
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 25	
		Mackerel	May to July	1st „ 1 2nd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Lobsters	June to Sept.	3rd „ 4	
	Hand nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
		Prawns	April to May Aug. to Oct.	—	
BOGNOR	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Middle of Oct. to end of Nov.	3rd class, 10	3rd class, 30
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Nov.	3rd „ 8	
		Prawns	March to Dec.	3rd „ 12	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Above average.	Fine and suitable for fishing at this place.	The fisheries at this station during 1893 were not so productive as in 1892.
Below average.	"	Average	Not suitable during this season.	The herring and sprat seasons were bad on account of the prevailing strong wind and rough sea.
Average.	"	Above average.	Fine and suitable.	The mackerel season was good.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Not suitable for sprat fishing.	
Average	Average	Average	Fine and suitable.	
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Favourable except Nov. and Dec., when there were S. and S.W. gales.	There has been about the usual quantity of fish landed this year. The only check on the fishing at this station is calm weather, or S. and S.W. gales, when the boats cannot put to sea.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Good.	Fair as compared with previous ye
"	"	Average	Fair.	
"	"	"	Good.	
"	"	"	Fair.	
"	"	Below average.	Good.	
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Bad weather, boats could not get off to fish.	Better weather in 1892 for this fishing.
Above average.	"	Average	Better weather than in the year 1892.	Very fine weather in 1893 for pot fishing.
Below average.	Above average.	Above average.		Owing to the very fine weather in the summer of 1893, double the quantity of mixed fish was caught, which realised an average price.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SELSEA	*Trawling*—Inshore	Various kinds of small fish used as bait.	All the year	2nd class, 18	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 6	
	Line fishing	Skate, thornback, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 18 3rd „ 12	
	Seines	Various, principally used as bait.	March to Nov.	3rd „ 2	2nd class, 20 3rd „ 26
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 12	
		Crabs	All the year	2nd „ 18	
		Lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 12	
		Prawns	April to Nov.	2nd „ 18 3rd „ 23	
	By hand	Periwinkles	All the year	—	
PORTSMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, whiting, ray, and mullet.	April to Nov.	2nd class, 30	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Jan., Feb., May, and June.	1st „ 40	
		Mackerel	March to July	1st „ 40	
	Seines	Mackerel and herrings.	April to Nov.	2nd „ 20	
	Stow nets	Sprats	Jan., Nov., and Dec.	1st „ 4 2nd „ 10	1st class, 10 2nd „ 40 3rd „ 45
	Dredging	Oysters	Jan. to May	1st „ 5	
		Escallops	Jan. to April		
	Trotting	Whelks	Nov. and Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots and trawling.	Lobsters	May to Nov.	3rd „ 4	
	Trawling	Shrimps and prawns.	June to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
	By hand	Cockles	May to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
HAMBLE RIVER	*Stow nets*	Sprats	15th Nov. to 15th Feb.	1st class, 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting	Nov. to Dec.	3rd „ 8	
	Dredging	Oysters	Oct. to March	1st „ 3	1st class, 19 3rd „ 14
		Escallops	Dec. to Feb.	1st „ 12	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	April to Dec.	1st „ 14	
	Hand and tow nets.	Shrimps	—	3rd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The fishing at this station during 1893 has been fairly good, the takes of crabs and lobsters have been quite up to average but the prices realised not so good.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		The take of prawns have been fairly good, but the quality and prices realised were not up to average.
Average	Average	Average		Drift net and seine fishing have been an entire failure during the year.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	The weather during the year was fairly good and did not materially affect the fishing from this station.	
Above average.	Average	Average		
Average	,,	,,		
,,	,,	Below average.		
Above average.	Below average.	,,		
,,	Average	Average		
Below average.	Average	Above average.		Torpedo mining experiments and cannonading by the naval and military authorities are still of almost daily occurrence, which undoubtedly affects the fishing in this district to a very great extent. Towards the latter part of the year the fishermen complained of refuse which was brought from the local gas works and deposited at Spithead, which they considered poisoned a large quantity of fish, and as a result of their protest the practice was discontinued, but it is too recent to form any idea as to how it will affect the fishing. Without doubt the vicinity was once a good fishing ground.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Fine weather, as a rule, prevailed during each fishing season.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Stormy.	The condition of the fisheries during 1893 has been fairly good.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Very stormy.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	Moderate.	These fish were brought to this port from Ireland, France, and the West of England.
,,	,,	,,		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHAMPTON	*Trawling*	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class, 2	—
	Stow nets	Sprats	Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1st „ 10	
	Trotting	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 1 3rd „ 3	
CHRISTCHURCH	*Trawling—Inshore*	Soles and plaice.	1st May to 31st Oct.	3rd class, 5	3rd class, 31
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
		Shrimps, prawns.	April to Oct.	3rd „ 10	
POOLE	*Trawling—Deep sea*	Soles, plaice, skate.	All the year	2nd class, 34	2nd class, 34 3rd „ 70
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to Feb.	2nd „ 20	
		Sprats	Winter months	2nd „ 12	
	Seines	Mackerel	Summer months.	3rd „ 9	
	Dredging	Oysters	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6	
	Shrimp trawls	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 16	
	Picked from mud	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	3rd „ 21 (Flat bottomed boats are used).	
SWANAGE	*Line fishing*	Whiting and pollack.	May to Oct.	3rd class, 8	3rd class, 8
	Set nets	Herrings	Nov. to April	3rd „ 8	
	Trammels	Red and grey mullet, dabs, pollack, and shad.	Jan. to Dec.	3rd „ 8	
		Crabs, lobsters	April to Oct.	3rd „ 8	
	Pots	Shrimps, prawns.	March to May	3rd „ 8	
ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.	*Line fishing*	Whiting	March to Oct.	3rd class, 7	3rd class, 7
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
WARBARROW	*Line fishing*	Conger and pollack.	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 6
	Seines	Mackerel	1st May to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	1st March to 30th Nov.	3rd „ 4	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fine weather.	The sprat fishing in January was of average quantity, quality, and price; but in December it was below average in quantity, but with very high prices. The bad weather interfered with the fishing.
(*See* Remarks.)			—	
Average	Average	Average	Fair weather.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather has been very fine during the season, with the exception of the last two months, which have been very bad.	The fishing on the whole for the season was about the same as last year, except that the herring boats, though out as usual, caught nothing.
—	—	—		
Above average.	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Unfavourable.	Deep sea fishing was bad owing to calms.
"	"	"		Herring fishing was bad owing to gales which broke away nets.
"	"	"		
—	—	—	No fish in bay.	Mackerel seem to have left the bay owing to sewerage.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	Oyster fishing has not improved on account of the ground being worked too much.
Average	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	The weather has only affected the prawn season.	The fishing was about as usual.
Above average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather generally fair, but fish scarce.	Season very bad, scarcely any whiting caught.
"	"	"		Slightly fewer crabs and lobsters were taken than last year.
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather favourable; fishing not interrupted.	Season generally fine, no loss of gear by fishermen.
Below average.	"	"		Mackerel in abundance, but too far off shore.
Above average.	"	"		Season very good.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order). 1.	Methods of Fishing. 2.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught. 3.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season. 4.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not. 5.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station. 6.
LULWORTH	*Line fishing*	Pollack	All the year	3rd class, 1	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 26
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Aug.	3rd „ 2	
	Dredging	Escallops	1st Jan. to 31st March.	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 5	
		Prawns	1st Sept. to end of Nov.	3rd „ 10	
WEYMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, and skate.	All the year	3rd class, 12	3rd class, 54
	Line fishing	Whiting	All the year	3rd „ 18	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to end of Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Stop nets and trammels.	Bass and mullet.	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	3rd „ 5	
	Nets and pots	Shrimps, prawns.	May to Sept.	3rd „ 5	
PORTLAND	*Line fishing*	Bream	July to Sept.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 29
		Gurnard	June to Aug.		
		Dabs	All the year		
		Conger	Nov. to March		
	Seines	Mackerel	April to Sept.	3rd „ 13	
		Herrings, sprats.	Oct. to Feb.		
	Stop nets	Herrings	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 4	
		Whiting	All the year		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 9	
HILL	*Line fishing*	Whiting	March to Oct.	3rd class, 9	3rd class, 16
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
WYKE	*Seines*	Mackerel	Middle of April to end of Sept.	3rd class, 9	3rd class, 10
	Dredging	Oysters	All the year	3rd „ 1	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The condition of the fisheries at this station is just the same as it has been during previous years.
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Average	Average	Average	The weather on the whole has been most favourable.	
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average		The mackerel fishing was very bad, the fish not setting into the bay until late in the season, and not staying long. The trawl fishing was not so good as in former years, fish being scarce. There were six boats less on the station during the summer.
Average	,,	,,		
Below average.	,,	,,	Favourable.	
Average	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Average	Average	Average		The mackerel, herring, and sprat fisheries very bad this year; other fisheries much as usual.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,	The weather has not affected the fishing during each season this year.	
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.		
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Average	Average	Average		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather very favourable for fishing.	The decrease in whiting was attributed to the continuation of fine weather and water getting very clear. The fish did not move so much as if there had been an occasional strong breeze.
Average	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather favourable during fishing season.	Average amount of fish caught during the months of April, May and June, but a scarcity of fish in the bay during the months of July, August and September.
,,	,,	,,	Not affected by weather.	Very few oysters remaining in the beds at this station, great quantities having died during the year.

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ABBOTSBURY AND SWYRE.	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 8	3rd class, 26
	Seines	Sprats	1st Nov. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 8	
		Mackerel	1st April to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 26	
BURTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct. to Jan.	3rd class, 5	3rd class, 12
	Seines	Mackerel	April to Sept.	3rd „ 4	
		Sprats	Oct. to Feb.		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 3	
LYME COBB	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, plaice, and all kinds of flat fish.	All the year	1st class, 1 2nd „ 2	1st class, 1 2nd „ 17 3rd „ 34
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to March	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 8	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 10	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 10	
		Prawns	All the year	3rd „ 6	
AXMOUTH	*Seines*	Mackerel	May to Sept.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 6
	Pots	Crabs	Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 3	
		Lobsters			
BEER	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, dabs, skate.	Jan. to Dec.	2nd class, 12	2nd class, 23
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Nov. to April	2nd „ 23	
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	2nd „ 23	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Oct.	2nd „ 11	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Above average.	Not favourable.	With the exception of the month of May, the fishing this year has been the worst known for a great number of years.
"	"	"		
"	Below average.	Average	Very favourable.	
Average	Average	Average		The fishing as regards mackerel has been below the usual average owing to heavy ground swell which set into the bay, and kept the fish in deeper water. Herrings as usual. Crabs and lobsters increased. Sprats not so plentiful, but commanded a very good sale as they were rather large.
Below average.	"	"	May, June, and July, weather very good; August and September also fine, but with a heavy swell in the Bay.	
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.		
Below average.	Average	Average		
"	"	Above average.	The weather affected the fishing detrimentally during November and December.	
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather has been generally fine during the fishing season.	The seine fishing has been a failure as mackerel did not come into the bay.
Average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	The weather has been generally favourable during each fishing season except during the closing months of the year, when fishing has been almost at a standstill owing to storms.	
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SIDMOUTH -	*Drift net fishing* -	Herrings -	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 24	2nd class, 24 3rd „ 30
		Mackerel -	April to Sept.	2nd „ 24	
	Line fishing - -	Whiting and pollack.	May to 1st Oct.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
	Seines - -	Mackerel - -	April to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots - - -	Crabs, lobsters	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
	Hoop and hand nets.	Shrimps, prawns.	March to Oct.	3rd „ 7	
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.	*Drift net fishing* -	Herrings - -	Nov. to Feb.	2nd class, 8	2nd class, 48
		Mackerel - -	May to Sept.	2nd „ 4	
	Lane fishing - -	Whiting, conger, dabs, pollack, ray.	All the year	2nd „ 18	
	Seines - -	Mackerel - -	May to Oct.	2nd „ 4	
	Trammels - -	Whiting, conger, pollack, dabs, ray.	All the year	2nd „ 5	
	Pots - - -	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Sept.	2nd „ 13	
EXMOUTH - -	*Trawling*—Inshore - -	Flounders -	All the year	2nd class, 4	2nd class, 25 3rd „ 30
	Drift net fishing -	Herrings -	1st Nov. to 31st March.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 30	
	Line fishing -	Mackerel -	1st July to 14th Sept.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 30	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	1st March to Oct.	2nd „ 12	
DAWLISH - -	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings - -	Nov. and Jan.	3rd class, 6	3rd class, 30
	Line fishing -	Dabs and plaice.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 12	
	Seines - -	Mackerel, plaice, and dabs.	May to Oct.	3rd „ 4	
		Sprats - -	October	3rd „ 4	
	Pots - -	Crabs and lobsters.	April to Oct.	3rd „ 2	
	Hand trawls -	Shrimps -	March to Aug.	3rd „ 8	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average		The condition of the fisheries during the year 1893 has been good.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		Prawn fishing was very good.
Below average.	Average	Average		The general condition of the fisheries has been favourable during 1893.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	The weather has been exceptionally fine, and has been, as a rule, favourable to the fishing.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
				Good.
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	Below average.	The weather did not affect the fishing.	
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		The stormy weather in November and December prevented the fishermen from catching herrings. Often they went out and could not shoot their nets on account of the weather.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"	Weather affected the herring fishing only.	
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
TEIGNMOUTH	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, dabs, soles, and ray.	All the year	2nd class, 3	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to March	2nd „ 30	
		Mackerel	April to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
		Sprats	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Whiting and dabs.	All the year	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 10	
	Seines	Eels	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	2nd „ 4	2nd class, 35 3rd „ 10
	Raking and dredging.	Mussels	All the year	2nd „ 20	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	3rd „ 4	
		Crabs, lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 1	
	Hand nets and dredge. *Prawn nets*	Shrimps Prawns	June to Aug.	2nd class, 4	
	Raking *By hand*	Cockles Periwinkles	All the year	—	
BABBACOMBE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	3rd class, 10	
		Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	3rd class, 16
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
TORQUAY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Jan., Feb., and Aug. to Dec.	1st class, 2 2nd „ 18	
	Drift net and line fishing.	Mackerel	May to Oct.	2nd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Whiting	All the year	2nd „ 23	1st class, 2 2nd „ 29 3rd „ 3
	Seines	Sprats	Oct. to 31st Dec.	2nd 3rd „ 14	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to July	3rd „ 4	
	Dredging	Oysters	Jan., Feb., and Mar.	2nd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average		The inshore trawling is stopped and there are no boats at this port for deep sea fishing. There have been no catches of sprats this season. The mackerel were very small.
"	Below average.	Below average.		
"	"	"		
"	Average	Above average.		
"	Below average.	Average	The weather throughout the season was very bad for sea fishing, being too fine. The fishermen state that the water was very clear, and the fish did not take inshore.	
"	Average	"		
"	"	"		
"	Below average.	Below average.		
"	"	Average		
"	"	"		
"	Average	"		
"	Below average.	"		
Average	Average	"	The weather for this kind of fishing was very favourable as it is river fishing.	
"	"	"		
Below average.	Good	Good	Fine on the whole; the strong winds in November and December were off shore and did not affect the fishing much.	Fishing during the year bad. The weather was too fine for the fish to move about.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		Total value of all fish anded in 1893, 2,238*l*. Total value of all fish landed in 1892, 3,612*l*. There was only a small quantity of sprats taken during the season, but they realized a very high price. The year throughout has been considered dull.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		
Below Average	Average	Average	Fishing not affected by the weather.	
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	Average		
Average	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PAIGNTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Aug. to Dec.	2nd class, 9	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 10
		Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 6	
		Sprats	Oct. to Nov.	3rd „ 3	
	Line fishing	Whiting	—	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 10	
	Seines	Mackerel	Aug. to Nov.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 3	
BRIXHAM	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot	Nov. to April	1st class, 227	1st class, 242 2nd „ 48 3rd „ 12
		Soles	Feb. to Sept.		
		Hake	Oct. to Jan.		
		Ray	Sept. to April		
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 10	
		Mackerel	June to Sept.	2nd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Whiting	May to Dec.	2nd „ 40	
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Aug.	3rd „ 2	
	Trawling	Oysters	Sept. to April	—	
	Trawling and pots	Crabs	March to Aug.	3rd class, 12	
		Lobsters	March to Aug.	3rd „ 12	
DARTMOUTH	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Dabs, soles, plaice, skate, whiting.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 1 Sailing, 1	1st class—Steam, 1 Sailing, 1 2nd class, 11 3rd „ 13
	Inshore	Dabs, soles, plaice, skate, whiting.	All the year	2nd class, 9	
	Line fishing	Conger, ling, bream, pollack, dabs, whiting.	All the year, but chiefly in summer.	2nd „ 11 3rd „ 13	
	Dredging	Oysters	Occasionally	Small boats	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd class, 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Fair.	Good.
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		Fair; there seems to be a falling off of sprats year after year.
Above average.	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"		Good.
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Below average.	The weather during the greater part of the year 1893 has been fine and clear, accompanied generally by moderate breezes sufficient for the sailing trawlers. The weather has, therefore, been favourable to the trawl fishing.	The condition of the fisheries during the year 1893 does not show a rate of progress in improvement equal to that of former years, although the weather has been favourable to all kinds of fishing.
"	"	Above average.		
"	"	"		
Average	"	Below average.		
Below average.	"	Above average.	Weather fine with light winds, and favourable for fishing.	Herrings, and mackerel caught by the seines, have fallen off in quantity very considerably, for which I am unable to assign a cause.
Above average.	"	Below average.		
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	Above average.	Nearly the whole of the shell fish landed at this port is taken in the trawl, and the supply is consequently dependent upon the weather affecting the trawl fishing.	Twelve new first-class trawling vessels have been built for the home fishery; but a decrease of 15 first-class boats has been occasioned by wrecks, and by boats sold out of the port, making a net decrease of three first-class boats in the total.
Above average.	"	Average		
Below average	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Weather favourable for fishing during the greater part of the year. But during the last four months it has been very unfavourable for hook and line fishing; the small boats were unable to put to sea.	The fishing industry on the whole has been above the average of former years, and had the weather not been so stormy during the last four months there would doubtless have been a great improvement. Prices on the whole have been good during the year.
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order). 1.	Methods of Fishing. 2.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught. 3.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season. 4.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not. 5.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station. 6.
TORCROSS, SLAPTON, BEESANDS, and HALLSANDS.	*Line fishing* -	Whiting dabs, conger.	April to Oct.	2nd class, 7 3rd „ 16	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	June to Oct.	3rd „ 9	
		Herrings -	Oct. to Jan.		
	Trammels - -	Various -	Various times	—	2nd class, 55 3rd „ 14
	Dredging - -	Oysters, escallops.	—	2nd class, 4	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters	All the year	2nd „ 32	
	Tuck or long hauling along shore.	All kinds -	Various times	3rd „ 7	
YEALM -	*Drift net fishing* -	Herrings -	Sept. to Jan.	2nd class, 37	
		Pilchards -	Sept. to Jan.	2nd „ 10	2nd class, 37
	Line fishing - -	Whiting, mackerel.	May to Oct.	2nd „ 15	
		Cod, conger -	Oct. to Jan.	„	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 27	
PLYMOUTH -	*Trawling*—Deep sea -	Turbot, brill, soles, hake, cod, plaice, ling, &c., and shell fish.	All the year During April and May.	1st class, 63 1st „ 30 additional.	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1st class, 300 2nd „ 150	
		Mackerel -	Nov. to April and in Sept.	1st „ 300	1st class, 77 2nd „ 170
		Pilchards -	Nov., Dec., and Jan.	1st „ 140	3rd „ 80
	Line fishing -	Whiting, conger, skate, and ling.	All the year	2nd „ 150 3rd „ 12	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	May, June, and July.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Feb. to Aug.	3rd „ 120	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average" as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Light or strong winds prevented boats from getting on fishing ground.	Good.
"	"	"		
Average	"	Below average.	Good.	
"	"	Average	Strong winds caused heavy sea on beach.	
"	Above average.	"	Good.	
Below average.	Average	"	Very good.	
"	"	Above average.		
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Very good on the whole.	A large quantity of herrings were caught, but most of them were taken direct to Plymouth.
Below average.	"	Above average.	Very stormy in December, which prevented boats from putting to sea during the greater part of the month.	Very few pilchards caught.
Average	"	Average	Very good on the whole.	Crabs and lobsters ran very small the latter part of the season, and the crabs were very scarce indeed.
"	Below average.	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Strong variable winds in the early months, and general fineness during summer. Trawling catch fell much below the average. Drift catch below for similar reason.	Generally speaking the fishery at Plymouth has been a failure as to quantity caught. It is believed that the grounds contain plenty of fish and that favourable weather would have resulted in a good year.
"	"	"		
"	Above average.	Above average.		
"	"	"		
"	"	Average	—	
"	Below average.	"	Seine catch reduced by prevailing south winds.	
"	Average	Above average.	—	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PORTWRINKLE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Nov. to March	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 14
		Mackerel	July to Oct.	3rd „ 6	
		Pilchards	Oct. to Feb.	3rd „ 4	
	Line fishing	Whiting and pollack.	April to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Trammels	Pollack	April to Sept.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to June	3rd „ 6	
DOWNDERRY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	December	3rd class, 4	3rd class, 6
		Pilchards	Oct. and Nov.	3rd „ 1	
	Line fishing	Conger and pollack.	Sept. and Dec.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 6	
LOOE	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	2nd class, 9 3rd „ 15	1st class, 42 2nd „ 31 3rd „ 55
		Mackerel	Feb. to Oct.	1st „ 34	
		Pilchards	July to Feb.	1st „ 42 2nd „ 31	
	Line fishing	Whiting, pollack, and conger.	March to Nov.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 15	
	Seines	Mackerel	May to Aug.	3rd „ 15	
	Pots	Crabs	Feb. to Sept.	2nd „ 5 3rd „ 33	
		Lobsters			
POLPERRO	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	April to July	1st class, 4	1st class, 3 2nd „ 29 3rd „ 15
		Pilchards	July to Jan.	1st „ 4 2nd „ 29	
	Line fishing	All kinds	Feb. to Aug.	2nd „ 29 3rd „ 7	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Jan. to Sept.	3rd „ 8	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	Crab and lobster fishing has been good. Herrings, whiting, and pollack have been scarce, and seine mackerel very scarce.
"	"	"		
Average	"	Below average.		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	Average	Unfavourable.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"	Favourable.	
—	—	—	Bad.	No herrings or pilchards have been taken this year owing to severe weather.
—	—	—	Fair.	
Average	Above average.	Average	Fair.	Conger and pollack taken of very good quality
Above average.	Average	"	Good.	Crabs and lobsters fair in quality and size.
Above average.	Average	Below average.	Very favourable on the whole, except for a few days in November.	Drifting for herring has not been profitable, as such large quantities have been caught to the westward.
Below average.	Below average.	Average		
"	Above average.	Below average.		The summer pilchard fishery was fairly good, but the winter drift fishing suffered in consequence of the quantities caught by the seine.
"	Average	Average		
"	Below average.	Below average.		Mackerel have not been plentiful in the bay this season,
Average	Average	Average		The water has been very clear this season for crab and lobster fishing, but the very fine weather enabled the men to follow it up and make an average.
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	Mackerel very scarce during the season.
"	"	"	Favourable first part of season, unfavourable later.	The weather was rough during the months of November and December. The fish did not appear to lay on the ground where pilchards have usually been caught. Boats had to go far from home, and only the 1st class ones could go in rough weather.
Above average.	"	"	Favourable.	Line fishing was rather above average on account of fine weather in the summer. The weather was very favourable for crab boats, but the long spell of fine weather made the water rather too clear.
Average	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FOWEY	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice, soles, and turbot.	1st March to 30th June.	2nd class, 2	
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	Jan. to Sept.	2nd „ 1	
		Pilchards	1st July to 31st Jan.	2nd „ 2	2nd class, 2 3rd „ 3
	Line fishing	Conger	All the year	3rd „ 3	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st March to 30th June.	3rd „ 3	
MEVAGISSEY	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Dec. to 31st March.	2nd class, 50	
		Mackerel	1st March to 1st Sept.	1st „ 34 2nd „ 15	1st class, 38 2nd „ 44 3rd „ 83
		Pilchards	1st July to 1st Feb.	1st „ 27 2nd „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger.	All the year	2nd „ 16 3rd „ 83	
GORRAN HAVEN	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Dec. to 31st March.	3rd class, 12	
		Pilchards	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	1st „ 1	
	Line fishing	Pollack, conger, ling.	1st March to 31st Dec.	3rd „ 30	
	Seines	Mullet	1st Sept. to 30th Nov.	3rd „ 9	1st class, 1 3rd „ 39
		Mackerel	1st May to 30th Aug.		
		Pilchards	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.		
	Stop nets	Pollack	1st March to 30th Dec.	3rd „ 15	
	Trammels and Pots.	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	3rd „ 30	
PORTHLOE	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	March to July	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7	
		Pilchards	Aug. to Jan.	1st „ 1 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 14	
	Line fishing	Plaice, cod, whiting, and conger.	March to Nov.	3rd „ 43	1st class, 1 2nd „ 7 3rd „ 43
	Trammels	Whiting, cod, and crabs.	Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 43	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Jan. to Nov.	3rd „ 43	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Against.	During 1893 fishing has not been so good as in previous years. The crabs and lobsters in the early part of the season were more plentiful but gradually fell off.
Average	"	Average	Favourable.	
"	"	"	Against.	
"	"	"	Favourable.	
"	"	"		
Far below average.	Average	Below average.	During January and February herrings were scarce in consequence of little S.W. winds.	Herring fishing slight generally. Mackerel being on the whole of a very good quality, commanded a remunerative price throughout the season. Pilchards generally good. The inshore migration of those fish was much closer than usual. Hook fish were slight throughout the year.
Average	"	Average	The exceptionally warm spring was beneficial to the mackerel and the pilchard fisheries, as it provided a lot of crab life on which the fish fed freely.	
Above average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	The weather has been most favourable for fishing at this station.	The general condition of the fishing at this station was above the average of 1892.
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Average		
Average	Average	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Weather favourable.	Being an exceptionally warm spring the migration of mackerel and pilchards was much closer to the shore than usual. Hook and trammel fish generally scarce. Crabs and lobsters scarce the latter part of season.
"	Average	Average	" "	
Below average.	"	Above average.	Weather rough latter part of season; the small boats could not get out to fish much.	
"	"	"		
"	"	Average		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
FALMOUTH	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Brill, soles, turbot, plaice, ray, hake, and whiting.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 20	1st class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 2 2nd class, 14 3rd „ 78
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	March to Oct.	1st class, 30 2nd „ 28	
		Pilchards	July to Nov.	1st „ 6 2nd „ 18	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, whiting, conger, pollack, bream, and mackerel.	All the year	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 30	
	Seines	Pollack, chad, and pilchards.	July to Nov.	3rd „ 2	
	Trammels	Pollack, ray, wrasse, plaice, &c.	March to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
	Dredging	Oysters	Oct. to April	2nd „ 15 3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to Oct.	3rd „ 20	
HELFORD PASSAGE.	*Line fishing*	Pollack, cod, bream, mackerel, conger and ling.	All the year	2nd class, 10	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 6
	Seines	Mullet, bass, plaice, dabs, and mackerel.	June to Sept.	2nd „ 10	
	Stop nets	Herrings, bass, mackerel, pollack, &c.	All the year	2nd „ 10	
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Oct.	2nd „ 10	
	Hand nets	Shrimps, prawns.	June to Sept.	—	
	By hand	Cockles, periwinkles.	All the year	—	
COVERACK	*Line fishing*	Cod, ling, pollack, conger.	All the year	2nd class, 5 3rd „ 15	2nd class, 12 3rd „ 34
	Seines	Plaice, soles, turbot.	May to Oct.	2nd „ 1 3rd „ 2	
	Trammels	Ray and skate	March to Oct.	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 12	
	Pots and nets	Crabs, lobsters	Feb. to Nov.	2nd „ 4 3rd „ 13	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Good.	Trawl fish very good as regards quality and price.
"	"	"		Very good hook and line season for mackerel.
"	"	"	Very good.	Very few pilchards in shore.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	Fair.	Pollack and chad very good.
"	"	"	Very good.	Trammels used for obtaining bait for lobsters and crabs.
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		Good.
Average	Average	Average	Good.	The fishing at this port is about the same as in other years. Lobsters were not quite so good, but crabs were better.
"	"	"	A good deal of easterly winds, preventing boats from going out.	
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"	Good.	
Above average.	"	"	Very fine throughout these seasons.	
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	The weather was much the same as last year.	With slight exceptions, the takes of fish of all descriptions were somewhat better than last year.
Above average.	Below average.	Below average.		The general run of quality of plaice, soles, and turbot was below the average.
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CADGWITH -	*Line fishing* -	Mackerel -	1st July to 30th Sept.	2nd class, 19	2nd class, 24
		All kinds of fish	All the year		
	Seines - -	Pilchards -	1st Aug. to 31st Dec.	2nd „ 5	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, and crayfish.	1st March to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 19	
PORTHLEVEN -	*Trawling*— Inshore - -	Turbot, soles, plaice.	1st May to 25th Nov.	2nd class, 6	1st class, 25 2nd „ 83 3rd „ 13
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel -	1st March to 30th June.	1st „ 25 2nd „ 20	
		Pilchards -	1st July to 31st Oct.	2nd „ 83	
	Line fishing -	Cod, ling, conger, hake, skate, and rays.	1st Oct. to 30th April.	1st „ 25 2nd „ 83	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	1st July to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 9	
		Pilchards -	1st Oct. to 30th Nov.	„ „ 4	
	Trammels - -	Pollack and other small fish.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2nd „ 13 3rd „ 6	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 12 3rd „ 3	
PRUSSIA COVE -	*Drift net fishing*	Pilchards -	5th Aug. to 6th Nov.	3rd class, 2	3rd class, 12
	Line fishing -	Cod, pollack, whiting.	Nov. to Jan.	3rd „ 3	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	12th May to 20th Aug.	3rd „ 3	
	Pots - -	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 4	
PENZANCE AND NEWLYN.	*Trawling*— Deep sea -	Soles and all kinds of rough fish.	Jan. to Dec.	1st class— Steam, 3 Sailing, 140 2nd class, 50	1st class, 79 2nd „ 55 3rd „ 26
	Drift net fishing	Herrings -	Oct. to Dec.	1st „ 50 2nd „ 40	
		Mackerel -	March to Sept.	1st „ 440 2nd „ 35	
		Pilchards -	July to Nov.	1st „ 140 2nd „ 115 3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing -	Ling, hake, conger, pollack.	Aug. to Feb.	2nd „ 40 3rd „ 6	
	Seines - -	Mackerel -	June to Sept.	3rd „ 10	
		Herrings -	—	3rd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	Fairly good.	The weather generally during the year has been very favourable for fishing operations; immense quantities of pilchards visited the coast during the season, about 1,000 hogsheads being secured by the seines of this station; they were sold at a very low figure, the greater quantity being taken from the seines by vessels to other ports. The fishermen lost a large quantity of the fish through the seines bursting and the gear giving way, there having been no fish taken for so long the seines in some cases had become rotten.
Average.	Above average.	Average		
Above average.	Average	Below average.		
Average.	Above average.	Average		
Average	Average	Above average.	The weather during each fishing season was fine, and did not affect the fishing.	
„	„	Average		
Above average.	„	„		A good many seine pilchards have been caught this year, the first since 1889. The condition of the other fisheries has been as usual, except seine mackerel, which has been worse.
„	„	„		
Below average.	„	„		
Above average.	„	„		
Average	„	„		
„	„	„		
Average	Average	Average	Fair.	The fishing carried on at this station was up to the average with the exception of seine mackerel, which was very bad.
„	„	„		
Below average.	„	„	Weather against the fishing.	
Average	„	„		
Above average.	Average	Above average.	Good throughout.	The general condition of the fisheries is very good.
Below average.	„	Average	Very good.	More herrings have been taken by seines than for the last five years, but the mackerel were very scarce as they did not strike this coast.
Average	„	Above average.		
Above average.	„	„		
Average	„	„		
Below average.	„	„	Good.	
Above average.	„	„	—	

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MOUSEHOLE	*Drift net fishing*	Mackerel	March to June	1st class, 42 2nd „ 20	
		Pilchards	June to Nov.	2nd „ 62	
	Line fishing	Ling, cod, hake, and conger.	All the year during fine weather.	2nd „ 20	1st class, 42 2nd „ 62 3rd „ 8
	Seines	Mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 6	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	March to June	2nd „ 3 3rd „ 8	
SENNEN COVE	*Line fishing*	Pollack, conger	Nov. and Dec.	2nd class, 26	
	Seines	Pilchards	1st Sept., 15th Dec.	3rd „ 6	2nd class, 25 3rd „ 6
	Trammels	Pollack, cod, and ling.	April to Aug.	2nd „ 26	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	May to Sept.	2nd „ 26	
ST. IVES	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	Oct. to Jan.	1st class, 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	
		Mackerel	April to June	1st „ 86 2nd „ 133	
		Pilchards	Aug. to Dec.	2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	1st class, 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240
	Line fishing	All kinds	All the year	1st „ 86 2nd „ 133 3rd „ 240	
	Seines	Pilchards	Oct. to Dec.	3rd „ 100	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	June to Sept.	2nd „ 12	
PORT ISAAC	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	2nd class, 14	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	June to Sept.	2nd „ 33	
		Cod, ling, and whiting.	1st Jan. to 31st March.	2nd „ 33	2nd class, 33
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Generally fair, allowing boats to reach fishing ground.	There is no herring season at this station.
„	„	Above average.	Generally fair.	A few herrings are caught some years in November. Most of the 1st class boats go to the North Sea herring fishing from July to the latter part of September.
„	„	Average	Unsettled at times, preventing the boats from going to sea.	These boats and some of the second class boats also go to Plymouth for the herring fishing during the months of November and December.
Below average.	„	„	Generally fair.	Most of the boats occasionally fish with lines when drifting with their nets.
Average	„	„		
Average	Average	Average	Sea very rough during November and December.	The line and trammel fishing have been very good this year, a great number of herrings have been caught.
Above average.	„	„	Weather fine.	The seine fishing this year has been more successful than last year, the season commenced much earlier than usual.
Average	„	„	Weather and sea fine.	The trammel fishing about the same as other years.
Above average.	„	„	Weather fine.	Pot fishing has been exceedingly good. The season, on the whole, has been very good, but ended earlier than in previous years, owing to the gales in December.
Average	Average	Average	Very Good.	Herring fishery very good.
Below average.	„	Above average.	Good.	St. Ives boats did not get heavy catches of mackerel.
Average	„	Average		Fair.
„	„	„	Fair.	Very good.
Above average.	„	„	Good.	Seine pilchards in great quantities. Very good.
Below average.	„	„	Fair.	Crabs and lobsters very good, but scarce.
Below average.	Average	Below average.	The weather was very unsettled during the mackerel and herring fishings, and boats were not able to go to sea owing to the heavy ground sea.	One herring boat with gear was lost this year. In November some very heavy catches of herrings were made and were landed at Padstow.
„	Below average.	„		
„	„	„		
Average	Average	Average		

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CLOVELLY	*Trawling*—Inshore	Soles, plaice, gurnards, and ray.	March to Sept.	1st class, 9	1st class, 9 2nd „ 22 3rd „ 24
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct to middle of Jan.	2nd „ 16 3rd „ 20	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger, hake, and whiting.	Oct. to April	2nd „ 8 3rd „ 20	
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	April to Aug.	3rd „ 4	
ILFRACOMBE	*Trawling*	Soles, plaice, skate.	Occasionally	2nd class, 16	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 16	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 16
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, conger.	1st Oct. to 31st Mar.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 16	
CARDIFF	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, hake, cod, ling, conger, ray, whiting, gurnard, bream.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 3	1st class—Steam, 3
	Stake nets and swing nets.	Sprats	Nov. and Dec.	—	
	Nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
SWANSEA	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Turbot, soles, plaice, cod, ling, conger, whiting, ray, gurnard, and pollack.	All the year, weather permitting.	1st class—Steam, 3 2nd class, Sailing, 5	
	Stop nets and weirs.	Gurnard, cod, plaice, soles, sprats, herrings, turbot, ling.		—	1st class—Steam, 3 2nd class—Sailing, 5
	By hand	Mussels		—	
	Hand nets	Shrimps, prawns.		—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the general Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average	Average	Average	Fair generally, but at times not sufficient wind for trawling.	The fishing during the year has been fairly prosperous, but prices for herrings have not been so good as usual consequent on the lack of buyers and the difficulty of getting fish to market.
"	"	Below average.		
"	"	Average		
Below average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Above average.	The boisterous weather greatly affected the season.	No 1st class boats landed any fish as in previous years.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Above average.	Weather satisfactory.	Much more fish would be landed at Cardiff but for the railway rates, which are higher than from other ports farther from the principal markets.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Very fine summer, but during the last three months the weather was stormy, and sometimes very boisterous. The trawlers, especially of the 2nd class, could only remain at sea for a short time.	The fish landed during the year have been generally of a good quality. Fishermen say that fish are not so plentiful as they were in previous years.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MUMBLES	*Line fishing*	Whiting and conger.	During the summer months.	2nd class, 17	2nd class, 17
	Stop nets	Plaice, cod, whiting, soles.	All the year	—	
	Dredging	Oysters	—	2nd class, 17	
LLANELLY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, plaice, cod, ling, haddock, gurnard, hake, whiting, ray.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 2 2nd class—Sailing, 12	1st class—Steam, 2 2nd class—Sailing, 12 3rd class, 20
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Mar.	2nd class, 2	
	Raking	Mussels	Feb. to Dec.	3rd „ 20	
		Cockles	Feb. to Nov.		
		Periwinkles	Mar. to May		
	Hand nets	Shrimps	July, Aug., Sept.		
TENBY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, cod, ling, gurnard, plaice, ray, hake, and other rough fish.	All the year; principally May to Sept.	1st class, 91 2nd „ 13	1st class, 23 2nd „ 16 3rd „ 24
	Inshore	Soles, ray, hake, plaice, &c.	All the year; principally Oct. to May.	1st „ 23 2nd „ 11	
	Line fishing	Bass, mackerel	June to Sept.	3rd „ 20	
		Cod	Oct. to Dec.		
	Seines	Bass, mackerel	June to Aug.	3rd „ 4	
		Herrings	Oct. to Dec.		
		Plaice, &c.	All the year		
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	2nd „ 6	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	Weather has been rather better this year for the dredging of oysters.	A lot of small fish are caught in the stop nets, which, when the tide leaves them, are useless for sale. Line fishing appears to be reviving a little. The oysters are on the whole increasing in numbers off Oxwich Bay, but at present a great portion of them are too small for the market so have to be thrown overboard again, but fishermen hope by next year to have a good season. In Swansea Bay this season the oysters appear to be of better quality and much larger.
"	"	"		
"	"	Below average.		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather on the whole favourable. During the latter part of January and the greater portion of November and December the weather was very rough and prevented the herring boats from going out.	Compared with the year 1892 the quantity of wet fish was less in 1893 by 265 cwts., value 273*l.* A considerable increase took place in the catch of cockles and mussels, especially the latter, a very abundant bed having appeared on this station during the year. The increase was 347 cwts. in cockles, value 69*l.*, and 975 cwts. in mussels, value 185*l.*, so that the total value of fish caught compares favourably with the year 1892. The catch of periwinkles and shrimps was very small.
"	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	In January the weather was favourable; in February, March, and April, very little fishing was done principally owing to light winds and fog. From May to November the weather was favourable and the fishing good. During December the boats were in harbour three weeks owing to the strong winds.	Until May trawling was very slight. From May to November the fishing for soles was very good, but there was a slight falling off in the number of 1st class boats employed from October, only the 23 1st class boats belonging to the station being employed. No mackerel, salmon, or bass were taken during the year; such a thing has not been known for years. Fish were very scarce in shore and poor in quality. They were better in deep waters. Herring fishery was very slight and the fish of poor quality. Oyster fishing has been good throughout, but with a falling off in price in November and December.
"	"	"		
"	Below average.	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
NEYLAND	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Cod, haddock, ling, plaice, soles, turbot, hake, herrings, mackerel, &c.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 2 Sailing, 2	1st class— Steam, 2 2nd class, 40 3rd „ 35
	Drift net fishing	Mackerel	Mar. to July	Steam carriers, 15 Sailing, 3	
	Dredging	Oysters	Mar. to Apr. and Sept. to Dec.	2nd class, 40 3rd „ 35	
MILFORD	*Trawling and line fishing*— Deep sea	Hake, soles, cod, ling, &c.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 60 Sailing, 90	1st class— Steam, 21 Sailing, 8
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters	May to Sept.	2nd class, 8 3rd „ 6	2nd class, 8 3rd „ 6
ST. DOGMAELS	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, brill, plaice, and rough fish.	23rd May to 21st July.	2nd class— Steam, 1	2nd class— Steam, 1 3rd class, 22
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	7th Oct. to 23rd Dec.	3rd class, 5	
	Line fishing	Whiting	12th Jan. to 19th Feb.	3rd „ 2	
	Seines	Mackerel	—	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters	10th May to 26th Aug.	3rd „ 1	
NEW QUAY	*Drift and set net fishing.*	Herrings	14th Aug. to 30th Nov.	2nd class, 2 3rd „ 8	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 20
	Line fishing	Mackerel and gurnard.	6th May to 21st Sept.	2nd „ 9 3rd „ 3	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather very unfavourable for sailing trawlers, being too fine; it also affected the mackerel fishing, as there was almost a calm during the whole of last season.	The weather this year has been so unfavourable for the mackerel fishing that this season's return cannot be relied on as showing that the industry continues to fall off. There were a greater number of carriers employed than in the previous year (1892), but the weather was so fine that the fishing boats on the South and West coasts of Ireland were unable to put to sea on a number of days during the season.
,,	Below average.	Below average.		There are great facilities for the landing of fish here, steamers being able to come alongside the pontoon at all states of the tide and weather, and the despatch given by the Great Western Railway is highly satisfactory. The railway rates, however, militate somewhat against the industry, and besides this station is not so happily situated as Fleetwood, its present rival, which is within an easy distance of a mass of commercial centres. Then, again, there are no resident fish merchants and no fish mart, so that the returns must fluctuate greatly from year to year from the way in which the industry is prosecuted. The quantity of salmon landed from Ireland continues to decrease, but prices are maintained.
Above average.	Above average.	Average	Rough and unfavourable during November and December.	The oysters caught are of a small kind but of very superior quality. They are not transported by rail, but are hawked about in the towns of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire by the fisherwomen, who carry them in panniers from place to place.
Average	Average	Average	Weather mostly fine, but during November and December stormy. Boats obliged to remain in port for long periods.	General condition of the fisheries continues very good. Plentiful supply and good quality.
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	Deep sea trawling was bad, as the small steam trawler could not go far out to sea. Herrings, whiting, and mackerel scarce; boats not able to go over the bar.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Weather too bad to go outside bar.	Crabs and lobsters large, but scarce.
,,	,,	,,		
,,	,,	,,		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	
Greatly below average.	Below average.	Above average.	Weather has been very stormy, and prevented the boats from going out.	The herring season in this vicinity has been a complete failure, owing to the very stormy weather and also to the scarcity of fish, which did not strike inshore this season. The mackerel were caught a long way off in the bay, the fish not approaching the shore during the season. There is a good fishing ground off the station, and worked by Hoylake and Aberystwith trawlers.
Average	Average	Average	Weather was favourable, but at times when blowing it prevented the boats from going out.	

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Aberayron and Aberystwith.	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard and skate.	March to Nov.	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 4 2nd class, 3	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 3 2nd class, 25 3rd „ 12
	Inshore	Whiting	Aug. to Feb.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 6	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 20 3rd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Mackerel	June to Oct.	1st class— Steam, 1 Sailing, 2 2nd class, 16 3rd „ 12	
Borth, Aberdovey, and Barmouth.	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, turbot, brill, plaice, gurnard, and skate.	March to Nov.	2nd class, 5	2nd class, 25 3rd „ 10
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 22 3rd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Mackerel and codling.	June to Oct.	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 6	
	Dredging	Mussels	Sept. to March	2nd „ 10 3rd „ 10	
Pwllheli	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, plaice, brill, haddock, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 20 2nd „ 20	1st class, 5 2nd „ 25
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Sept. to Dec.	2nd „ 20	
Carnarvon	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Cod, plaice, soles, turbot, ray.	All the year	1st class, 5 2nd „ 1	1st class, 5 2nd „ 1 3rd „ 16
	Line fishing	Small cod	All the year	3rd „ 10	
Holyhead	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, plaice, and other flat fish.	Fish are landed at Holyhead throughout the year.	1st class, 100	2nd class, 30
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 15	
	Line fishing	Whiting and cod.	All the year at intervals.	2nd „ 15	
	Trammels	Flat fish, pollack and bream.	All the year at intervals.	2nd „ 5	
		Crabs and lobsters.	April to Sept.	2nd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Average	Average	Owing to so much calm weather the trawlers could not work.	The quality of the fish was average; but for want of wind the boats could either not get to the grounds, or when there could not fish.
Average	„	„	Calm generally and favourable, but water too clear.	
Below average.	„	„	Variable. When fish in the bay, weather bad and boats could not fish.	
„	„	Above average.	Calm, generally; but too little wind for the boats to get the requisite way on their lines, even when they reached the grounds.	
Below average.	Average	Average	Calm. Boats could not work.	Too little wind at times, at others (when not wanted) too much.
„	„	„	When fish were being caught weather became bad and stopped fishing.	Season below average; but take of codlings near Aberdovey Bar above average, as previously it was nearly "nil." Codlings appear to be caught when weather permits, but the place is so exposed that there must be neither wind nor sea.
„	„	„	Suitable for codling, but not enough wind for mackerel.	
„	„	„	Favourable; but beds poor, choked with drift sand.	
Average	About the same. as in 1892.	Average	The weather has not been quite so favourable as in 1892.	The boats here cannot fish in bad weather as Pwllheli is an unfavourable harbour to enter at night for there is no harbour light. When the weather therefore does not look very favourable the boats must leave their fishing ground, and make sure of the harbour before dark. It is also a dry harbour.
—	—	—		
Average	Below average.	Average	The summer being so fine, with calms and light winds, the trawlers were unable to draw their trawls, but the last two months of the year were so boisterous that they could only proceed to sea for an occasional draw.	The fishing, on the whole, has been good.
„	„	„		
Below average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	
„	—	—	Very unfavourable.	The herring fishery was a complete failure owing to the unfavourable weather.
Above average.	Average	Average	Favourable.	
Average	„	„		
Above average.	„	„		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
BEAUMARIS	*Trawling*—Inshore	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd class, 2	2nd class, 10 3rd „ 9
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 3	
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. and Dec.	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 6	
	Weirs	Cod and plaice	All the year	—	
BANGOR, including MENAI, ABER, and LLANFAIRFECHAN.	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, cod, plaice, skate.	All the year	1st class, 25 2nd „ 1	1st class, 1 2nd „ 24 3rd „ 22
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Oct. to Dec.	2nd „ 17 3rd „ 12	
	Line fishing	Cod and plaice	All the year	2nd „ 6 3rd „ 10	
	Weirs	Cod, plaice	All the year	—	
	Dredging	Oysters	Summer months.	—	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
RHYL	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	3rd class, 3	3rd class, 9
	Line fishing	Cod and ray	1st Oct. to 31st Jan.	3rd „ 3	
	Stake nets	Herrings	15th Sept. to 20th Nov.	—	
	Hand nets	Shrimps	All the year	—	
HOYLAKE	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Soles, turbot, cod, plaice, haddock, whiting, and ray.	All the year	1st class, 41	1st class, 41 2nd „ 14 3rd „ 4
	Inshore	Soles, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, &c.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 14	
	Stake nets	Herrings	12th Oct. to 15th Dec.	—	
	Trawling and push nets.	Shrimps and prawns.	1st May to 30th Sept.	2nd class 14	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	3rd „ 4	
LIVERPOOL	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, skate, soles, flukes, gurnard, haddock.	All the year	1st class—Steam, 12 Sailing, 45	1st class—Steam, 6 Sailing, 5 2nd class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 91 3rd class—Sailing, 1
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, plaice, haddock.	Oct. to March	1st class, 1	
	Trawling	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class—Steam, 2 Sailing, 91 3rd class, 1	
	Baking	Cockles	All the year	—	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather has been very favourable for fishing.	The fishermen state that on the whole the fishing was satisfactory.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather has been very favourable for fishing during the past year.	The fishermen state that on the whole the fishing was satisfactory.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average	Weather fine generally. Fishing very little affected.	Fishing has been followed up during each season. The general opinion is that fish have been scarce along this coast during the year.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather throughout the year has been exceptionally fine, but the fishing has only been slightly above the average.	The general condition of the fisheries during the year has been very good.
Below average.	Above average.	"		
"	Average	"		
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather during the year has been good, and the fishing slightly affected for the better.	The general condition during the year has been good. The fishermen on this station bitterly complain of the compulsory use of the 7-inch mesh, and state that a 6-inch mesh all the year would be fair for all concerned. Drift net fishing has been discontinued.
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
SOUTHPORT	*Trawling*—Inshore	Plaice	All the year	1st class, 2 2nd „ 10	
	Line fishing	Cod	Nov. to Feb.	1st „ 2 2nd „ 4	
		Mackerel	June to Aug.	2nd „ 95	1st class, 2 2nd „ 87
	Stake Nets	Mackerel	June to Aug.	—	
	Trawl or shank nets.	Shrimps	All the year	2nd class, 95	
	Raking	Cockles	All the year	—	
LYTHAM	*Trawling*—Inshore	Ray, codling, and a few soles.	July to Jan.	2nd class, 4	
		Plaice and white flukes.	Oct. to Jan.	2nd „ 4	
	Shank nets	Shrimps	All the year	2nd „ 30	2nd class, 34 3rd „ 10
	Raking	Mussels	Aug. to end of April.	3rd „ 6	
		Cockles	All the year	3rd „ 6	
FLEETWOOD	*Trawling*—				
	Deep sea	Soles, brill, turbot, plaice, cod, haddock, whiting, ray, hake.	All the year	1st class— Steam, 11 Sailing, 59	
	Line fishing	Cod	Feb. to Apr.	—	1st class, 59 2nd „ 48
	Trawling	Oysters	Aug. to June.	—	
	Raking	Mussels	Sept. to May.	—	
	Trawling	Prawns	April to Oct.	2nd class, 48	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks. by the Collector. on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Above average.		Same number of boats employed as last year. Mackerel season this year a failure.
Average	"	Average		
Below average.	Below average.	Below average.	Weather bad the last months.	
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	On the whole favourable.	There have been three new boats and one steamer all of the second class built this year. The trawlers have had a good season, as they can fish when it is too rough for the shrimpers. The beam of the shrimp nets on the ground being inflexible, does not bottom in the jump of a sea as well as the foot rope of the trawl nets.
"	"	"		
Average.	Average.	Under average.	Short of wind in the summer and very rough the latter part of year.	The fishermen are well content with the bye-laws of the Lancashire Local Fisheries Committee, although a few grumble. There have been more soles of a good size than for some years back, and the plaice in the channels have held out longer than is usual, the boats getting good catches yet. The destruction by shrimping of small fish on the ground to the south of the Blackpool closed ground has been very great the latter part of the year. And if the times and localities could be ascertained it would be far better to save the small fish that we know to exist by prohibiting the fishing at those times and localities, when and where they frequent, than by endeavouring to increase the supply by artificial breeding. There has this autumn been a better show of young soles (Solea Vulgaris)-2 to 2¾ inches long than has been seen since the Fishery Committee got to work. I attribute it to the warm summer. There has been a larger quantity of codling on these shores than for twenty years (by codling I mean young cod immature). I am sure if the destruction by shrimping was mitigated by the use of nets adapted to capture shrimps and to allow the escape of most of the small fish, and it can be done, as Mr. Dawson, the superintendent of the Lancashire Sea Fishery Committee, has most conclusively proved, there would be little need of hatcheries, and the deep sea fisheries would soon benefit.
Under average.	"	Average	Not affected by weather.	
"	Under average.	Under average.		
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather up to about June was fine for the boats, there being no bad weather to keep them in; the remainder of the summer was very calm. Several weeks the sailing boats did not get out. Since about October the weather has been unsettled.	The general condition of the fisheries here has been good, almost an average of one-third more of each kind of fish was landed, with the exception of brill, and soles, these being slightly less; when the boats have been out and had a good breeze they have brought in good catches. The 11 steamers (which are registered at Hull) have arranged to stay here for several years, they landed large quantities during the calm summer months, but during November and December they did not do much owing to wild weather.
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		
"	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
MORECAMBE	*Trawling*—Inshore	Flukes	Oct. to Feb.	2nd class, 20	2nd class, 70 3rd „ 100
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Aug.	2nd „ 20	
	Raking	Mussels	Aug. to May	3rd „ 100	
	Trawling	Shrimps, prawns.	All the year	2nd „ 70	
WHITEHAVEN	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Cod, soles, plaice, skate, haddock.	All the year	1st class, 17 2nd „ 12	1st class, 14 2nd „ 36 3rd „ 6
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	May to Aug.	2nd „ 24 3rd „ 6	
	Dredging	Oysters	Sept. to April	—	
PARTON	*Drift net fishing*	Herrings	May to Aug.	2nd class, 4 3rd „ 7	2nd class, 4 3rd „ 7
MARYPORT	*Trawling*—Inshore	Skate	1st March to 31st May.	2nd class, 48	2nd class, 48
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st June to 30th Sept.	2nd „ 90	
	Line fishing	Cod and Codling.	All the year	2nd „ 48	
DOUGLAS	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Haddock, cod, plaice, &c., and a few turbot, soles, and brill.	All the year	1st class, 13	1st class, 14 3rd „ 20
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	Aug. to Oct.	1st „ 30	
	Line fishing	Cod, conger	Jan. to April	3rd „ 10	
		Mackerel	May to Sept.	3rd „ 10	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Average.	Average	Average	The rough weather at the end of the year caused the mussel fleets to miss a good many tides, but it did not affect the other kinds of fishing so much.	Mussel fishing has been a good deal below the average, as marketable mussels are getting scarce; but all the mussel beds are well stocked with young fish, and they will be fit for getting next season.
Below Average	„	„		
„	„	„		
Average	„	„		
Above average.	Above average.	Above average.	Weather favourable in early part of year; cod especially plentiful, haddock and plaice more abundant latter part of year.	The larger fish continues to improve in quantity and quality. The supply of plaice is nearly double what it was in 1892, soles more than double, and haddocks show a considerable increase. The catch of oysters during the year increased to 11,100, against 5,200 in 1892.
Below average.	„	„	—	The herring season has been a failure this year; the catches were not sufficient to pay the expenses of the boats engaged. This appears to happen at long and irregular intervals, the last occasion being about 12 years since. No reason can be assigned for this by the most practical of the fishermen of the district.
Above average.	—	—	Very favourable during the whole time.	No boats are specially employed in dredging for oysters, those caught being hauled up in the nets of the trawlers.
Below Average	Above average.	Above average.	Favourable.	
Below Average.	Average	Average	Weather too rough for boats to go out.	During the herring season there were about 40 2nd class boats from Annan, Dumfries, Morecambe, and Lancaster, but, owing to the scarcity of fish, they were compelled to go home after a stay of about three weeks in Maryport. It was the worst herring season known for many years.
„	„	„	During the herring season it was so fine for such a long period that the fish kept in deep water; this affected the quantity caught.	
„	„	„	Weather generally too rough for boats to go out.	
Average.	Average	Average	The weather was about the same as it usually is for all fishing.	The trawlers have had a fair year for fishing in deep sea. The haddock brought to our market is, on an average, exceptionally small; in fact, I consider that they are almost too small for use, large quantities of them being no larger than herrings. The time has now arrived when measures ought to be taken to prevent the fishing of these very small fish. We have 13 steam trawlers belonging to Douglas, and two of them fish very close to the land, which accounts to a great extent for the catch of these small fish, as there is no limit for fishing near the island. The other classes of fishing are all doing much the same as usual, and there are no complaints about them.
Below Average.	„	„		
Average	„	„		
„	„	„		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
CASTLETOWN	*Trawling*—Deep sea	All kinds	——	1st class, 7	1st class, 17 2nd „ 4 3rd „ 22
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	July and Aug.	1st „ 10	
		Mackerel	End of June to Sept.	2nd „ 2	
	Line fishing	Ling, conger	Summer months.	2nd „ 2 3rd „ 11	
		Pollack, cod	All the year		
	Pots	Crabs, lobsters, crayfish.	Feb. to Oct.	3rd „ 11	
PORT ST. MARY	*Trawling*—Deep sea	Hake, ray, maids, &c., and a few soles.	All the year	1st class, 6	1st class, 96 2nd „ 3 3rd „ 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	June to Oct.	1st „ 50 2nd „ 3	
		Mackerel	July and Aug.	3rd „ 5	
	Line fishing	Cod, skate, whiting, &c.	All the year	3rd „ 5	
	Trammels	A variety of small fish.	All the year	3rd „ 2	
	Trotting	Whelks	During cod season.	3rd „ 5	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters	All the year	3rd „ 5	
PORT ERIN	*Trawling*	Hake, ray, maids, skate, &c.	All the year	1st class, 6	2nd class, 12 3rd „ 8
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	1st June to 1st Oct.	1st „ 10 2nd „ 2	
	Line fishing	Cod	Nov. to April	2nd „ 12	
	Trammels	Cod and variety of small fish.	Summer	3rd „ 2	
	Pots	Crabs	All the year	3rd „ 6	
		Lobsters	Nov. to June		

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Below average.	Above Average.	Above average.		One first class boat sold during the year for fishing purposes in Ireland.
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"	The weather on the whole was very fine.	
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		The fishing at this station has been prosecuted with fair success, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there being an increase of above 400*l*. The quality and prices have been fairly good. The herring fishing has shown an increase in quantity, and had our fishermen been prepared with proper nets, the catches should have been considerably above average. This was a profitable fishing previously to about 11 years ago, but since then has fallen off. The fishermen being poor, are not able to procure good gear. Trawling on the near coast is considered injurious, and a Bill is now before the Manx Legislature to prevent trawling and trammel fishing on the near coast.
Above average.	"	"		
Below average.	"	"	During the summer boats were not able to travel, owing to calms, and the exceptionally severe weather in the winter prevented the cod and trawl fishing being followed with success.	
"	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		
Average	"	"		
Below average.	Average	Average		There is nothing of importance to mention with regard to the fishing except a falling off of above 600*l*. This is due, not to less fish being taken, but to there being more steam trawlers, which take the fish direct from the grounds to Liverpool and other markets. The quality and prices have been fairly maintained. The summer having been dry and calm, sailing vessels could not trawl, and the winter has been exceptionally stormy. Trawling on the near coast is considered injurious to fishing.
"	"	"		
"	"	"	The weather was unfavourable; it was too calm during summer, and very stormy during winter, months.	
Average	"	"		
"	"	"		
Below average.	"	"		

Names of Fishing Ports or Villages (in Geographical Order).	Methods of Fishing.	Principal Kinds of Fish caught.	Dates of beginning and ending of each Season.	Approximate Number of Boats of each Class engaged in each method of Fishing, whether they belong to the Station or not.	Total Number of Boats of each Class belonging to the Station.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PEEL	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Ray, haddock, maids, witches, conger, whiting, and plaice.	All the year	1st class, 6 2nd „ 3	1st class, 151 2nd „ 31 3rd „ 12
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	12th May to 20th Sept.	1st „ 136 2nd „ 28	
	Line fishing	Cod, ling, and conger.	All the year	1st „ 2 2nd „ 5 3rd „ 12	
	Pots	Crabs and lobsters.	20th June to 30th Sept.	3rd „ 2	
RAMSEY	*Trawling*— Deep sea	Soles, plaice, turbot, skate.	All the year	1st class, 8	1st class, 8 2nd „ 18 3rd „ 4
	Drift net fishing	Herrings	End of March to Sept.	1st „ 8	
		Mackerel	July to Sept.	2nd „ 18	
	Line fishing	Cod, haddock	All the year	2nd „ 18	
	Pots	Whelks	All the year	2nd „ 18	
		Crabs, lobsters	June to Aug.	3rd „ 4	

Whether for each method of Fishing the Season of 1893 was "Above Average," "Average," or "Below Average," as regards—			As to the Weather during each Fishing Season, and how it affected the Fishing.	Remarks by the Collector on the General Condition of the Fisheries during 1893.
Quantity.	Quality.	Prices.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Above average.	Average	Average	The weather during the season was favourable, and favourably affected the fishing.	From the 1st of March 1893 to the end of September the weather was very good, particularly the months of March, April, May, and June. This had a very marked effect upon the fisheries. The take of herrings was larger than that of the two preceding years, but the quality was much inferior, and consequently the prices realised were considerably below the average; yet for the year more money was paid to the fishermen by a 1,000*l.* than in 1892.
"	Below average.	Below average.		
"	Average	Average		
"	"	"		
Average	Average	Average	Weather stormy; but fishing good when boats could go out.	The weather during the last two months has been rather stormy, and greatly affected the fishing.
Below average.	"	"	Fair.	The herring fishing at Ramsey was very poor.
"	"	Below Average		Cod and haddock very plentiful when weather permitted boats to go out.
Average	"	average		
"	"	"	Good.	Whelks plentiful.
"	"	"	Fair.	Crabs and lobsters about the same.

APPENDIX M.

LIST OF SPECIAL REPORTS BY THE INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The following is a list of the various special printed Reports (other than Annual Reports) by the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales) on Inquiries relating to Sea Fisheries.

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
1	21 Dec. 1874.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on an inquiry into the affairs of the **Herne Bay Oyster** Fishery Company.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No.17 (1) 1875.
2	9 Aug. 1875.	Report by Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries on the **Fisheries of Norfolk,** especially Crabs, Lobsters, Herrings, and the Broads.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 428, 1875.
3	8 Feb. 1876.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the manner in which the **Herne Bay, Hampton and Reculver Oyster Fishery** Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the limits of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper, No. 65, 1876. *See also* No. 10 (*infra*).
4	1 March 1877.	Reports by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Crab and Lobster Fisheries** of England and Wales, and (in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries) of Scotland.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2766.] 1877.
5	17 July 1877.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the use of **dynamite** for killing fish.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1819.] 1877.
6	1 March 1878.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries, in conjunction with Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, on the **Herring Fisheries of Scotland.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 1979.] 1878.
7	1 Sept. 1879.	Report by the Inspectors of Fisheries on the **Sea Fisheries of England and Wales.**	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 2449.] 1879.
8	1 Dec. 1879.	Report by Mr. F. Buckland and Mr. S. Walpole, the Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an Inquiry respecting an **Application** made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for an **Order** restricting the taking of **Crabs and Lobsters** on a Portion of the Coast of **Norfolk.**	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 70, 1880. *See also* No. 11 (*infra*).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
9	31 Dec. 1880.	Report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on the destruction of Fish at **Billingsgate** in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market.	Reprinted in House of Commons Paper. No. 335, 1881.
10	24 Aug. 1881.	Report by Mr. Spencer Walpole on an Inquiry held by him at Herne Bay, by Order of the Board of Trade, under the Provisions of the Sea Fisheries Acts, to inquire into the Manner in which the **Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery** Company are cultivating the Oyster Grounds within the Limits of that Portion of the Fishery granted to them by the Herne Bay Fishery Act, 1864, which remained vested in them in July 1881.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 4, 1882. *See also* No. 3 (*supra*).
11	25 Jan. 1883.	Report by Mr. T. H. Huxley, the Inspector appointed by the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry respecting an **Application** made under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, for the **Renewal of an Order** restricting the taking of **Crabs and Lobsters** on a Portion of the Coast of **Norfolk**.	Printed in House of Commons Paper, No. 44, 1883. *See also* No. 8 (*supra*).
12	13 May 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the **Lobster Fisheries** of **Bognor** and **Selsey**.	Reprinted in 2nd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 29).
13	21 Dec. 1887.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, respecting the **Sea Fisheries** of **South Wales**.	Ditto. (p. 31).
14	17 April 1888.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on the **Injury** alleged to be caused to the **Fisheries** by the Deposit of **Rubbish** in the **Estuary** of the River **Thames**.	Presented to Parliament by Command. [C. 5394.] 1888.
15	22 June 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the **Trawl Fishing** carried on by **Irish** Vessels, with reference to the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts, 1883 and 1887.	Reprinted in 3rd Annual Report of Inspector (p. 37).
16	30 Nov. 1888.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on the alleged **Illtreatment** of **Scotch Fishermen** at **Lowestoft**.	Ditto. (p. 43).
17	25 June 1889.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on **Herrings** imported from **Norway** and **Sweden**.	Reprinted in 4th Annual Report of Inspector (p. 116).
18	23 Jan. 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** comprised in the **Ramsholt** Fishery Order, 1884.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 53).

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
19	30 April 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** under the **Bosham** Fishery Order, 1873.	Reprinted in 5th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 55).
20	5 May 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** comprised in the **Emsworth Channel** Fishery Order, 1871.	Ditto. (p. 61).
21	23 June 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into the **Byelaws** made by the Southampton Harbour Board regulating certain **Methods of Fishing** within the Port of **Southampton.**	Ditto. (p. 45).
22	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Glamorgan Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 64).
23	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into **Certain Proposed Alterations** of the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 49).
24	7 July 1890.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an **Objection** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **North - Eastern Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 51).
25	16 March 1891.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, with respect to the **Oyster** and **Mussel Fishery** under the **Swansea** Fishery Order, 1871, as amended by the Swansea Fishery Order, 1883.	Ditto. (p. 66).
26	14 March 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into a **Byelaw** made by the **Northumberland** Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting **Trawling.**	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 49).
27	22 May 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Lancashire** Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 51).
28	30 May 1891.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries on inquiries with respect to the "**Blackwater (Essex) Oyster** Fishery Order, 1868," and the "**Tollesbury and Mersea (Blackwater)** Fishery Order, 1878"; and to certain **Byelaws** made by the **Tollesbury and Mersea Oyster Fishery** Company, Limited.	Ditto. (p. 55)
29	8 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into a **Byelaw** made by the **North - Eastern** Local Fisheries Committee prohibiting **Trawling.**	Ditto. (p. 61)

No.	Date.	Titles of the Reports.	Remarks.
30	11 July 1891.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Tees** Salmon Conservators under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888.	Reprinted in 6th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 65).
31	7 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into an **Objection** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Milford Haven Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 67).
32	8 March 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry with respect to a **proposed Order** amending the **Swansea Fishery Order, 1871.**	Ditto. (p. 69).
33	12 March 1892.	Report by Mr. A. D. Berrington, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, on Inquiries into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of a **Sea Fisheries District** on the **Coasts of Devon and Dorset.**	Ditto. (p. 70).
34	25 June 1892.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Investigation into the working of certain **Byelaws** in the **Lancashire Sea Fisheries District.**	Reprinted in 7th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 38).
35	13 October 1892.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Sussex Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 44)
36	2 March 1893.	Report by Mr. H. N. Malan, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Devon** Local Fisheries Committee.	Reprinted in 8th Annual Reports of Inspectors (p. 30.)
37	30 June 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into certain **Byelaws** made by the **Lancashire** Local Fisheries Committee.	Ditto. (p. 34).
38	28 October 1893.	Report by Mr. C. E. Fryer, Inspector of Fisheries, on an Inquiry into **Objections** to the **Draft Order** for the creation of the **Eastern Sea Fisheries District.**	Ditto. (p. 38).

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

22*nd May*, 1894

No. 6,279.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary

To the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON, K.P., P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1893, being the twenty-fifth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,579 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1893, as compared with 6,371 in 1892. This shows an increase of 208, which occurred amongst the 2nd and 3rd class boats. There were 24,001 men, and 1,215 boys employed, showing increases over the previous year of 730 and 244 respectively. Of the vessels 387 were first class, 2,680 second class, and 3,512 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 1, page 55.

IRISH BOATS ATTENDING THE SCOTCH FISHERY, &c.

The following number of boats left Ireland during 1893 for other Fisheries:—

From Arklow—9 First Class and 2 Second Class, . Scotch Herring Fishery.

CASUALTIES.

During the year ended 30th September, 1893, five fishermen were lost while engaged in fishing work. This does not include fishermen who were lost while carrying seaweed, or at other work not connected with fishing operations. Two 1st class, eight 2nd class, and three 3rd class boats were also lost or destroyed, while one 2nd class and six 3rd class boats were damaged.

The following particulars of the casualties may be interesting :—

Proceeding southward along the coast from Dublin, the first casualty we meet was that of a 2nd class boat, which broke from her moorings, and was smashed on the rocks at Seven Heads, County Cork.

A 3rd class boat was damaged on the beach in the neighbourhood of Castletownshend.

A 1st class vessel caught fire in Baltimore Harbour one night when the crew were ashore. The origin of the fire is not known. The boat was entirely destroyed.

A man from Dingle brought his canoe to Smerwick to fish in July last. He left the pier at the latter place to go to Glassabeg, for the purpose of getting another man to fish with him. There was a heavy swell on the foreshore of Glassabeg—the canoe became unmanageable here, and coming broadside on the rocks, capsized. The man clung to the rocks for a few moments, but a wave washed him off and he was drowned. His body was recovered on the following morning. Five 3rd class boats were broken here during year by gales.

A man from Carrigaholt serving on board a fishing boat from that place, but cruising off Kerry Head, was dragged overboard while attempting to draw a bucket of water on deck. The vessel, which was travelling fast, rounded to as soon as possible, and a boat was launched, but no trace of the man could be discovered.

A 2nd class boat belonging to Ardmore, Kilkerrin, returning from fishing on the 30th May last, at 10·30 p.m., struck on a rock and sank half a-mile off Ardmore Point —One of the crew of 3 men in trying to swim to the shore, was drowned. The other two held on to the masthead, which showed out of the water, and were taken off in an exhausted condition. The boat was afterwards raised and repaired.

A new canoe, belonging to Ardnagrievagh, Tully, was washed away from the beach by an unusually high tide in March, 1893.

On the 10th August last, a man fishing for mackerel, from some rocks off Ashleam Head, fell into the sea and was drowned. The weather was rough at the time, and he adopted rod fishing as no boat could leave Ashleam Cove.

In the neighbourhood of Elly Bay a 3rd class boat was broken on the rocks, past repair.

Near Malinbeg, on the 1st March, 1893, a boat returning to land with a load of fish was capsized. One of the crew was drowned. The others were rescued.

Two 2nd class boats were destroyed at their moorings, one at Greencastle, County Donegal, and one at Shrove, County Donegal, on 21st August, last.

Five 2nd class boats were lost in the neighbourhood of Moville, from want of shelter. They were anchored off the shore with ballast on board, and sudden storms coming on caused them to fill and founder at their moorings.

A 1st class boat, laid-up in Strangford Lough, was totally destroyed by fire in July last. The origin of the fire is not known.

The following casualties also occurred amongst fishermen and boats, but not while employed in work connected with fishing :—

Off Rosslare (County Wexford), a boat bought from the original owner, a fisherman, for the purpose of carrying seaweed, was lost at this work.

A fishing boat, used on the 15th August, last, as a pleasure boat, was lost in the Shannon Estuary. All her passengers were drowned, amongst them the two owners, who were fishermen.

In the middle of May last, a boat engaged in gathering seaweed, on one of the small islands off the coast, in the neighbourhood of Blacksod Point, was swamped. One fisherboy was drowned.

At Port Delick, Tory Island, on 15th August last, a boat engaged in carrying provisions to the island, capsized. Two fishermen and a woman were drowned.

A 2nd class boat, belonging to Burr Point, County Down, was lost while conveying building materials from Belfast in January, 1893. Three men were drowned.

STATISTICS OF FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of fish (excluding shell fish) captured in 1893 was 780,965 cwts., valued at £290,518. In 1892 the corresponding figures were 606,426 cwts., and £270,662. The former therefore shows an increase of 174,539 cwts., and £19,856. It will be seen that the increased value is not in proportion to the increased catch.

The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the last two years. They are arranged consecutively for the years 1893 and 1892:—North Coast, 41,184 cwts. (£10,447), 37,925 cwts. (£12,875); East Coast, 126,082 cwts. (£70,799), 100,598 cwts. (£65,940); South Coast, 333,162 cwts. (£110,489), 338,221 cwts. (£127,789); West Coast, 280,537 cwts. (£98,783), 129,682 cwts. (£64,058).

The take was thus greater in 1893 on all coasts, except the South; the West being more than double.

Reducing the foregoing to average prices, we find that all the different descriptions of fish taken together realised during 1893 and 1892 respectively—on the North Coast, 5*s.* 1*d.* and 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; on the East Coast, 11*s.* 3*d.* and 13*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; on the South Coast, 6*s.* 8*d.* and 7*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.; and on the West Coast, 7*s.* 1*d.*, nearly, and 9*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.

Referring to the statistics for 1893, we find that the total quantity captured is made up as follows:—Turbot, 1,465 cwts. (£5,210); Soles, 2,719 cwts. (£9,117); Mackerel, 467,560 cwts. (£152,512); Herrings, 105,606 cwts. (£30,952); Cod, 41,664 cwts. (£18,873); Ling, 17,775 cwts. (£7,603); Hake, 38,973 cwts. (£15,508); Haddock, 22,104 cwts. (£14,401); Whiting, 16,898 cwts. (£7,634); Sprats, 1,914 cwts. (£212); all others except shell fish, 64,287 cwts. (£28,496).

Turbot. The turbot shows an increase in capture of 44 cwts. over that of the preceding year, and in the amount realised of £799. The averages for the two years would be £3 11*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. and £3 2*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892:—North, 76 cwts. and 41 cwts.; East, 846 cwts. and 572 cwts.; South, 114 cwts. and 100 cwts.; West, 429 cwts. and 708 cwts.

Soles. The total quantity of soles captured (2,719 cwts.) shows a very considerable falling off over 1892 (3,859 cwts.), and the amount realised was £5,631 less. The average prices for the two years were—(1893) £3 7*s.* 1*d.* per cwt., and (1892) £3 16*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892:—North, 161 cwts. and 137 cwts.; East, 1,123 cwts. and 1,312 cwts.; South, 467 cwts. and 557 cwts.; West, 968 cwts. and 1,853 cwts., while the average prices per cwt. were—North, £2 19*s.* 9*d.* and £2 18*s.* 10*d.*, East, £2 16*s.* 8*d.* and £3 1*s.* 4*d.*, South, £3 12*s.* 8*d.* and £3 10*s.* 1*d.*, and West, £3 17*s.* 8*d.* and £4 10*s.* 4*d.*

Mackerel. The mackerel taken in 1893 shows an increase of about 145,713 cwts. over that taken in 1892, and realised about £19,932 more. More than half was taken on the South Coast, and almost the entire balance on the West Coast (nearly three times as much as in 1892); the East Coast only furnishing 3,550 cwts., and the North Coast 239 cwts.

Herrings. The total quantity, 105,606 cwts. (£30,952), of herrings showed an increase of 9,317 cwts. over 1892, but a decrease of £358. The catch was divided amongst the coasts as follows:—North, 24,832 cwts. (£4,724); East, 36,111 cwts. (£12,723); South, 18,612 cwts. (£6,290); West, 26,051 cwts. (£7,215). Compared with 1892, the North Coast yielded 10,422 cwts. more, the East Coast, 11,019 cwts. more, the South Coast, 21,710 cwts. less, and the West Coast, 9,586 cwts. more. The average prices per cwt. for 1893 and 1892 were—for the North Coast, 3*s.* 10*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.*; East Coast, 7*s.* 1*d.* and 8*s.* 11*d.*; South Coast, 6*s.* 9*d.* and 6*s.*; and West Coast, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.*

Cod. The amount of cod (41,664 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows an increase of 4,750 cwts. and £1,636 over the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were (1893) 9*s.* 1*d.*, and (1892) 9*s.* 4*d.* Last year and the preceding one the different coasts yielded respectively—North, 3,051 cwts. and 5,213 cwts.; East, 21,063 cwts. and 17,992 cwts.; South, 3,606 cwts. and 3,353 cwts.; West, 13,944 cwts. and 10,356 cwts. The average prices obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—6*s* 4*d.*, 11*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 5*s.* 7*d.*

Ling. The amount of ling (17,775 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a decrease of 2,098 cwts. and £71 compared with the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893)

8*s.* 7*d.*, and (1892) 7*s.* 9*d.* The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North, 1,392 cwts. and 1,594 cwts.; East, 6,721 cwts. and 4,497 cwts.; South 3,452 cwts. and 4,493 cwts; West, 6,210 cwts. and 9,289 cwts. The average price obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—5*s.* 5*d.*, 10*s.* 8*d.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*

Hake. The amount of hake (38,973 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a very considerable increas when compared with that of 1892 (19,963 cwts.), and the amount realised was £4,73 more. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 8*s.*, and (1892) 10*s.* 10*d.* The differen coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892: North, nil, nil; East, 3,599 cwts. an 5,078 cwts.; South, 31,850 cwts. and 13,537 cwts.; West, 3,524 cwts. and 1,348 cwts The average prices per cwt. obtained last year on these coasts in the order before give were—nil, 14*s.* 2*d.*, 7*s.* 1*d.*, 8*s.* 8*d.*

Haddock. The amount of haddock (22,104 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a decrease of 3,466 cwts. an £1,229, compared with the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893 13*s.*, and (1892) 12*s.* 3*d.* The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North, 2,527 cwts. and 6,549 cwts.; East, 16,509 cwts. and 14,186 cwts.; South 1,02 cwts. and 1,018 cwts.; West, 2,043 cwts. and 3,817 cwts. The average prices obtaine last year on these coasts in the order before given were—8*s.* 5*d.*, 14*s.* 1*d.*, 12*s.* 9*d.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Whiting. The amount of whiting (16,898 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows an increase of 1,285 cwts and £554 over that of the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 9*s.* and (1892) 9*s.* 1*d.* The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North 435 cwts. and 1,031 cwts.; East, 9,881 cwts. and 7,079 cwts.; South, 1,484 cwts. an 486 cwts.; West, 5,098 cwts. and 7,017 cwts. The average prices obtained last year o these coasts in the order before given were—5*s.* 2*d.*, 9*s.* 7*d.*, 8*s.* 5*d.*, 8*s.* 6*d.*

Sprats. The amount of sprats (1,914 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a very considerable fallin off when compared with 1892 (9,970 cwts.), and the amount realised was £747 less. Th average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 2*s.* 3*d.*, and (1892) 1*s.* 11*d.* The yield wa divided between the South Coast—1,424 cwts. (£158) and the West Coast—490 cwts (£54). In 1892 the South Coast yielded 9,944 cwts. (£956), and the West Coast 26 cwts. (£3).

Shell Fish.

Shell Fish. The total quantity of shell fish taken valued £55,990; of this the lobster fishery i credited with £31,050; oysters are estimated to value £6,770; crabs value £4,000; an the balance (cockles, periwinkles, mussels, &c.) value £14,170.

A comparison between 1893 and 1892 is not made in regard to shell fish, because th figures relating to the latter year were obtained only from collectors of statistics, whil additional information has been obtained in respect of 1893, and has been added to tha obtained from the collectors.

LOANS.

We received during the year 125 applications from 153 persons for loans amountin to £3,578 4*s.* Of these we recommended 102 to 121 persons, to the amount of £2,516 4 The sum actually issued during the year was £2,367 15*s.* 6*d.*

Amongst the larger sums the loan of which we recommended there were three in th county Cork of £100 each, to enable persons to purchase nets, and one of £200 to repairing a boat and obtaining gear.

In Dublin a loan of £100 was recommended to enable borrower to purchase a pun and gear, and another of £80 to repair a trawler.

In Limerick £340 was recommended for the purchase of a boat and gear.

In Londonderry £50 for the like purpose.

In Mayo £50 was recommended to enable a boat to be repaired, and gear to b obtained.

In Wicklow £300 for purchase of a boat and gear.

The other Loans were under £50 but not less than £5.

According to a statement received from the Board of Works, the total advanced u to the 31st December, 1893, out of the £20,000 reserved under the Purchase of Lan and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us, was £5,749 15*s.* 6*d.*

for which promissory notes (to cover principal and interest) for £6,233 19*s.* 4*d.* were signed by the borrowers. The repayments to same date were £1,330 5*s.* 1*d.*; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity £4,760 1*s.* 11*d.*; and the arrears £143 12*s.* 4*d.*

At the beginning of the year the fund consisted of £17,000 in Government Stock; £1,382 9*s.* cash, and outstanding promissory notes, £3,168 6*s.* 10*d.*, while at the termination thereof the amount in Government Stock remained unaltered. The cash was £333 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the outstanding promissory notes £4,903 14*s.* 3*d.*

The particulars relating to the different counties will be found in the appendices pages 82 and 83.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885, we gave returns to the following effect:

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.
2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.
3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.
4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.
5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.
6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.
7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to the 31st March, 1894. See Appendix No. 12, pages 84 and 85.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.*

The spring fishing of 1893 presents some points of special interest. The weather was exceptionally fine, so that it was possible for boats on the west of Ireland to fish every night while the season lasted; but on the south coast the excessively calm weather proved a disadvantage on many occasions, and over-day fish were not uncommon.

Though the month preceding the mackerel season was much warmer than the corresponding month last year, the sea temperature showed but little advance in comparison. On the west coast it attained 50° only 48 hours earlier than in 1892, and the main fishing by large boats on the south and west opened on the 4th of April instead of on the 6th, as in 1892. Previous to this date some mackerel were caught, chiefly by canoes and row boats.

Lent was over before the fishing began, and the Easter holidays, with their usual market depressions, influenced the opening prices. The amount of fish captured in April being more than twice as great as that caught in the same month of 1892 also depressed prices in that portion of the season when high prices might have been expected.

The boats engaged to buyers at contract prices consequently came off better, as a rule, than those depending on the open market; and in some cases realized large sums.

The English buyers, with very few exceptions, formed themselves into a syndicate, and contracted with a large number of boats, which fished for them from Castletownsend to the Arran Islands.

Three Manx co-operative associations also fished in Kinsale, Castletownsend, Crookhaven, and Fenit; and sent their own fish to English markets. Fish from the Arran Islands was similarly disposed of by the agent of the Congested Districts Board.

* This section was issued as an *ad interim* Report on 11th September, 1893, and is only reprinted here.

The fishery on the west coast was remarkably good—Fenit being the port from which the largest amount was despatched, and where most money was made by individual boats.

The amount of fish despatched by *railway* far exceeded the amount thus despatched in former years. This was owing chiefly to the fact that nearly all the Arran Island fish, and a large proportion of that landed at Fenit, were sent *viâ* Dublin. The amount was so great that not only were special trains necessary, but the London and North Western Co. had to put on special steamers at the North Wall Station. Complaints were made that serious delays occurred at Holyhead. The railway officials, however, made great efforts to get the fish through, quickly; and no doubt greater facilities will be provided next season. At Galway, the Midland Great Western Railway Company made new sidings to the dock, so as to facilitate the landing of fish. Since the close of the spring fishing two new lines of railway, touching deep water, have been opened, viz., one to Valencia in Kerry, and one to Killybegs in Donegal. The former will no doubt be availed of; and although the spring mackerel fishing has not been yet attempted so far north as Donegal Bay (except by a few canoes on the Mayo coast), Killybegs may yet become a port for despatch.

While noting the successful season of 1893 on the west coast, it is to be regretted that the fishing at the old centres of the trade on the south coast was not what might have been expected. Calm weather, and the small size of the fish captured, had much to say to the failure; and many boats in the large fleets which worked from Kinsale and Baltimore had to return home without paying their expenses.

It may here be well to remark that no general conclusion should be drawn from such an exceptional year's fishing. The weather on the west coast was, as has been stated, unusually fine; and, when plans for next season are being formed, this must be borne in mind, as should also the migrations of fish which, although certain in some ways, are in other respects as uncertain as the weather.

The total number of boxes, of about 60 fish each, captured amounted to 234,862 and the total value to £105,649. This would give an average all round of about 9*s.* per box.

The following number of boats attended the Spring fishing:—English, 37; Scotch, 9; Manx, 230; French, 93; Irish, 1st class, 233.
2nd „ 60.
3rd „ 809 (including curraghs).

A table showing particulars of the fishing carried on at the different places round the coast, will be found in the Appendix, No. 3, pages 58 and 59.

The following is an extract from the Report for 1893, published by the Boston Fish Bureau:—

"Fresh Mackerel.

"One fresh mackerel the first of the season was received from Cape Cod on Saturday, May 29, which weighed 2½ pounds and sold at $1·50. The first mackerel from Cape Cod the previous year arrived April 21, and sold at seventy-five cents. The first mackerel was caught on the coast of Nova Scotia, near Yarmouth, May 15; the previous year May 11.

"The first fresh mackerel received from Nova Scotia were nearly all large fish weighing 1½ pounds in weight and running 75 fish to an iced barrel. The week ending June 2nd, 4,000 barrels of fresh mackerel arrived from Yarmouth, sales of which were made at 6 cents each.

"The first of July some of the market fishermen made hauls of from 10 to 75 barrels of mackerel between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, for which they received 4¾ for small and 10 cents for large."

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

Mackerel are captured in the autumn all round Ireland, and form a cheap article of food, which is sold fresh in the local markets, or salted for winter use. It is, however, on the south-west coast, where the fish are usually larger and in greater schools than on the east coast, that the fishery is prosecuted on an extensive scale, and curing for export to America is carried on. During the past year, mackerel were cured at Kinsale and westwards, at almost every suitable locality, as far as Tralee Bay. A little was also done in the Aran Islands, and on the north coast of Mayo.

The districts most resorted to for this trade are the promontory between Bantry Bay and the Kenmare River, where about 18,000 barrels were cured, and where about 200 men and boys and 400 women and girls found employment in cleaning and pickling

the fish; on the Dingle peninsula, where between 11,000 and 12,000 barrels were cured; and the ports of Glandore, Castletownsend, Baltimore, and Port Magee, where a brisk trade was carried on.

The year that has just passed will long be remembered as an exceptionally productive one, so far as the mackerel fisheries are concerned, and the catch so far exceeded the expectations of the merchants that the sale of their cured fish has been imperilled by its great quantity. In 1892, 18,400 barrels of pickled mackerel were prepared for the American market. In 1893 there were no less than 51,252. In fact, the output of the curing stations has been more than double that of the best year since the commencement of the industry. The benefit of this to the local fishermen has been of course enormous, but the benefit to the curers, until the stocks are cleared off, must remain an unknown quantity.

The dependence of this curing trade on the American demand renders it advisable to take a glance across the Atlantic and see what the conditions are over there.

The year that has just closed has been in the United States one of great commercial depression—71 Railways have passed into the hands of receivers, 200 National Banks and private institutions have stopped payment, and it would be impossible for this depression not to affect the price of all commodities, and amongst others the fish sent there from Ireland.

As we have described in former Reports, the demand for Irish mackerel depends in the first place on the failure of the American mackerel fishery. When this fishery was at its height, the United States consumed in one year, 591,621 barrels of mackerel, of which the greater part were caught on the New England coast, the remainder coming from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. During the past twelve months, preparations were made on the whole North American coast, for the capture and cure of 300,000 barrels, but the total catch was only 52,000 barrels.

Ireland, as we can see, may furnish about 50,000 barrels, and Norwegian curers may send 11,000 to help to meet the requirements of the American people, but all this comes short of what that population might easily consume.

As one of the large Boston firms has constantly pointed out, one set of people in America look for pickled mackerel as a luxury, and will have nothing but the *best*; the other, which is by far the largest, will not have it unless it is *cheap*.

By the former section, Norwegian mackerel has been esteemed most highly, twenty-five dollars per barrel not being an unusual price. The Irish fish, though steadily gaining reputation for quality, cannot yet equal the Norwegian, and in consequence of the high tariff it cannot be sold cheap. If Irish mackerel cannot command twelve to fourteen dollars per barrel in America, the curer, unless he has bought his fish at a very low price, must suffer loss, and the trade become impossible. When the American mackerel fishery was prosperous, mackerel used to sell at eight dollars per barrel, and thus a large number of people used it as a cheap form of food, and an immense quantity could be sold. It is impossible, considering the tariff, for Irish mackerel to become attractive as a very cheap form of food, and it therefore behoves us to aim at the wants of that section of the community which will have nothing but the very best.

The new Tariff Bill, known as "The Wilson Tariff Bill," will, if it becomes law, reduce the duty on Salt Mackerel by 50 cents.

Up to the present this excellent form of food finds no sale in the British markets, but we are taking steps to see whether it may not be possible to open up new markets for it on the Continent.

Turning to the fresh fish trade as carried on in the autumn fishery, some points of special interest have to be noted. The despatch of autumn mackerel to the English markets, which a few years since was almost nil, has been steadily increasing. The opening of railways to the west coast has given a fresh stimulus to the trade. In illustration of this, the extension of the Great Southern and Western System to Cahirciveen and Valentia, which took place during the past summer, is worthy of consideration. The district, of which Cahirciveen is the centre, has hitherto been a good one for mackerel curing, and the take of fish during the past autumn was large, but from the 12th of September, on which day the new railway opened, the facility thus afforded for sending the fish away fresh, produced a rise of price which in about two weeks was so great that curing had to be abandoned, and 110 tons of fish were sent away by rail to England at prices about double what had previously been paid in the district. The influence of this development was not confined to the immediate locality, but the curers were driven to seek cheap mackerel in more distant creeks, and thus, no doubt, an increased trade may be expected in remote districts, where experiments

were only tried this year. The improvements being carried out by the Congested Districts Board will afford new facilities for landing fish in this district.

All the extensions of railways on the south-west coast have been helpful to the fish trade. The West Clare line has also offered new facilities.

And it is to be hoped that the stimulus given to the fishery by the railway to Killybegs may go on increasing.

During the past year the fishing at Smerwick was remarkable owing to its being carried on successfully in every month from the 1st of January to the middle of December, when it was stopped by storms, thus proving that mackerel frequent our coasts permanently throughout the year. The system of setting nets in the day time, which is illegal but unfortunately practised in this and some other districts, is much to be regretted, as experience has shown that it tends to scare fish from localities where otherwise they would prove a lasting and valuable possession.

The prices paid for mackerel for curing during the season varied from 5*s.* to 9*s.* per hundred, but occasionally higher and lower prices prevailed.

MACKEREL CURED for EXPORTATION in the AUTUMN of 1893.

Where cured.	No. Barrels.	Where cured.	No. Barrels.
Youghal,	12	West Cove,	500
Kinsale,	834	Farrinargh,	220
Union Hall,	3,287	Ballinskelligs,	296
Glandore,	855	Boat Cove, Glen,	390
Castletownsend,	3,406	Port Magee,	2,077
Baltimore,	5,085	Knightstown,	1,078
Schull,	990	Coonana,	140
Cape Clear,	1,070	Dingle,	8,730
Kilcrohane, Durrus,	300	Ballinagall,	1,900
Dunmanus,	1,017	Brandon,	800
Castletown Bere,	310	Kilronan,	130
Ballydonegan,	2,680	Muingcrena,	60
Dursey Island,	1,280	Porturlin and Portacloy,	201
Garinish,	4,804		
Tranferlagh,	800		
Urhan,			
Ardacloggan,			
Eyries,	8,000		
Ardgroom,			
Gurteen,		Total,	51,252

The following extracts from the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Boston Fish Bureau, seem of such interest that we quote them in full.

Prices of Salt Mackerel from Ireland and Norway in Boston Market.

"Irish mackerel made their appearance in the market in March, and as they were of better quality than usual were reported sold at $14.50. The last of June they sold at $12 to $13, according to quality, and declined in November to $11.50 to $12. The receipts of Norway mackerel have been of the usual fine quality, first receipts selling at $28 to $30."

Mackerel Inspection Laws in Massachussetts, which however do not apply to imported fish, but are suggestive if branding were adopted in Ireland.

"MACKEREL INSPECTION LAWS.

"The following extracts from Chapter LVI., Public Statutes of Mass., refer to the inspection of mackerel."

"Sect. 26. There shall be five qualities of mackerel, three of salmon and shad, two of other kinds of pickled fish. Mackerel of the best quality, not mutilated, measuring not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch or fork of the tail, free from rust, taint or damage, shall be branded *number one.* The next best quality, being not less than eleven inches, measuring as aforesaid, free from rust, taint or damage, shall be branded *number two.* Those that remain after the above selections, if free from taint or damage, and not less than thirteen inches, measuring as aforesaid, shall be branded *number three, large.* Those of the next inferior quality, free from taint or damage, not less than ten inches, measuring as aforesaid, shall be branded *number three.* All other mackerel free from taint or damage shall be branded *number four.*

"Sect. 28. The inspector shall brand in plain legible letters on the head of each cask of fish inspected by him the denomination of the fish packed or repacked therein, the initials of his christian name and the whole of his surname, and, if a deputy, the name of the place for which he is appointed, the letters Mass., and the year in which the fish are packed; and he shall also, when in his judgment it may be necessary, nail in a suitable manner any cask in which fish are packed.

"Sect. 30. Pickled fish, duly inspected in the state or country in which they are packed shall not be subjected to re-inspection in this Commonwealth.

"Sect. 34. The fees for inspecting and branding, exclusive of cooperage, shall be, for each barrel nine cents; for each half barrel six cents; for each cask of a smaller denomination, three cents; and in addition to the fees aforesaid, one cent for each cask nailed as before provided; and all fees shall in the first instance be paid by the original owner of the fish, or by the person employing the inspector, and may be recovered by them respectively of the person who afterwards purchased or exports the same.

"Sect. 35. The inspector-general may receive from each of his deputies for every cask of fish inspected by him the following fees; for each barrel one cent; for each half barrel and package of less than one hundred and more than fifty pounds, one half cent; and for each package of fifty pounds or less one quarter of a cent.

"Sect. 45. Whoever sells within this Commonwealth or exports therefrom tainted or damaged fish, unless with the intent that the same shall be used for some other purpose than as food, shall forfeit ten dollars for every hundred pounds of such fish, and in the same proportion for any other quantity; and upon a trial in such case the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show for what purpose such fish was so exported or sold."

HERRING FISHING.

On the south west and west coasts of Ireland there are two distinct herring fishings—the spring and the autumn—on the east coast the fishing is carried on chiefly in the summer. The spring fishing is of short duration, commencing early in May, and finishing generally towards the end of June. It is prosecuted chiefly in the south, and has been availed of by Scotch herring boats for about 15 years. The amount of fish captured by these boats has often been very great. During the spring of 1893, 17 Scotch boats fished from Cork Harbour, and in about four weeks fishing despatched 430 tons of herrings to the markets by rail and steamer from Queenstown. At the same time Scotch boats fished from Kinsale, the capture there was not, however, as large in proportion to the numbers. This fishing is not availed of by the Irish boats, because they are then employed in the mackerel fishery.

The "overlapping" of these two fisheries at Kinsale has been a constant source of friction between the mackerel fishermen and herring fishers. With a view to arrive at some settlement of the dispute, and by special request of the Government, we held a series of inquiries, commencing at Kinsale, and going on to the Scottish ports from which the herring boats sail.* Inquiries were also held at Lowestoft and the Isle of Man, as large numbers of boats from these places frequent Kinsale in the spring fishing. Our report on these inquiries has already been submitted to your Excellency. The unsettled state of this question has, no doubt, deterred the Scotch boats from visiting the south coast of Ireland in the same numbers as formerly, and consequently as may be seen by the Table (see Appendix, No. 2), the amount of herrings captured on the south coast shows a considerable falling off. The spring herrings appeared off various portions of the west coast, as for example, at the Arran Islands, but, as a rule, they disappear so quickly, that unless boats are in readiness on their first appearance a successful fishing cannot be carried on. The prices for herrings at this season, and the excellent quality of the fish render it a valuable commercial fishery whenever it can be successfully prosecuted.

On the east coast and also at some few points on the west coast, there is a summer fishery.

Off the coast of County Down the main fishing commenced in 1893 on May 17th and ended September 22nd. At Ardglass, 14,801 cwts. of herrings were captured, and the improvement which was remarked there and at other places on the east coast over the previous year was thus commented on by the Coastguard Officer stationed at Ardglass.

"There is no doubt but that the very fine weather that prevailed all through the season, contributed to the improvement in the fishing. As you will please observe the number of nights that vessels were able to shoot their nets—83 nights this year as compared to 52 nights in 1892.

"Very few of the herrings caught were of a first-class quality, taking them all through the fish was of a small class, but firm."

On the north and west coasts where the autumn fishing commenced in August, and lasted until the December storms put an end to it, the herring fishing, carried on altogether by local boats, proved a great success. In Sheephaven, off the Rosses, in Donegal Bay, on the Sligo Coast, in Clew Bay and Galway Bay, large captures were made. In Sheephaven three Manx boats fished for herrings for a few nights. One of their skippers reports that there were plenty of herrings of fine quality, "100 filling a quarter cran basket," but they returned to Islay (where they had previously been fishing), owing to lack of buyers on the Irish coast. The take on the west coast was nearly twice as great as in 1892. Off the Rosses, a considerable stimulus was given to the trade by the opening by the Congested Districts Board of two curing stations. The

* The ports in Scotland where these inquiries were held were—Cockenzie, Anstruther, Montrose, Buckie, Burghead, and Campbeltown.

example thus set was almost immediately followed by a private firm of curers. On the Island of Arranmore, off the Donegal coast, the Inspectors have been informed that the fishermen were paid over £4,000 for herrings captured between end of September and December 31st.

On the south west coast herring fishing would, no doubt, be more actively prosecuted were it not for the men being busily engaged in the mackerel fishing. With regard to the autumn fishing, it should, however, be borne in mind that though mackerel curing may be more remunerative, the market for cured herrings is more firmly established. High prices for herrings for curing purposes are impossible in the face of importation of cheap herrings from Scotland, and especially from Norway.

The object of Irish fishermen should, therefore, be to look for an increase in their receipts by a larger capture when the fish are within reach, as this induces curers to establish themselves in the locality, rather than to hold out for too high prices.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The following is a return of the quantity of herrings captured at the principal places in Ireland in 1893, and the amount realized by the sale thereof.

Name of Place.	No. of Cwts.	Total realized.
		£
Annalong,	121	62
Ardglass,	14,801	6,053
Arklow,	1,239	515
Balbriggan,	1,724	407
Ballycotton,	1,216	404
Ballygeary,	218	90
Belmullet,	134	37
Cahore,	215	69
Clew Bay,	4,355	1,028
Clogher Head,	2,122	643
Costello Bay,	213	73
Courtown	250	159
Dingle,	754	107
Donegal,	2,906	640
Downies,	7,216	1,174
Dunfanaghy,	1,696	284
Dungarvan,	2,071	988
Dunmore, East,	721	290
Fenit,	482	174
Galway,	5,878	1,654
Guidore Division,	13,761	2,277
Helvick Head,	178	88
Howth,	267	214
Inniscrone,	2,635	722
Inver,	1,722	390
Kilcummin,	1,076	269
Kilkeel,	13,849	3,953
Kinsale,	6,989	2,983
Knockalla,	199	78
Leestone,	198	63
Liscannor,	204	70
Moville,	318	137
Mullaghmore,	1,638	565
Portmagee,	368	139
Portnablaghy,	736	171
Portnoo,	857	569
Pullendiva,	440	201
Pullocheny,	157	147
Queenstown,	7,084	1,401
Rathlacken,	473	180
Rosslare,	836	346
Teelin,	372	69
Ventry,	1,782	589
Wicklow,	106	78
Youghal,	200	78
Other Places,	829	324
Total,	105,606	30,952

NOTE.—Average, 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., or over 14*s.* 7*d.* per mease.

Herrings.

Comparison, by Coasts, of the weight and value of the capture in 1893 and 1892.

—	Quantity.		Value.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
North Coast, . . .	24,832	14,410	4,724	3,410
East Coast, . . .	36,111	25,092	12,723	11,239
South Coast, . . .	18,612	40,322	6,290	12,133
West Coast, . . .	26,051	16,465	7,215	4,528
	105,606	96,289	30,952	31,310

Further details of the Spring and Autumn herring fishings are given in the Appendices, Nos. 5 and 6, pages 64 to 68.

LONG LINE FISHING.

The fish taken by this method of fishing round the Irish coast are very varied, the following being returned by the coast guard as having been captured off the guarded portion of the coast, viz. :—cod, ling, haddock, plaice, conger, codling, whiting, pollock, gurnet, hake, skate, turbot, fluke and ray. But by far the greater number of fish taken consisted of cod and ling.

The following are the numbers of boats engaged in long line fishing on the several coast guards divisions arranged in classes :—

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Kingstown, . . .	17	13	24
Wicklow, . . .	—	12	22
Wexford, . . .	—	7	—
Waterford, . . .	—	43	—
Youghal, . . .	—	18	10
Queenstown, . . .	—	8	1
Kinsale, . . .	10	17	39
Skibbereen, . . .	15	87	37
Castletown, . . .	—	14	11
Valentia, . . .	—	—	35
Dingle, . . .	—	—	101
Ballyheigue, . . .	—	4	8
Seafield, . . .	—	2	54
Galway, . . .	—	60	146
Clifden, . . .	—	32	68
Keel, . . .	—	—	60
Belmullet, . . .	—	—	40
Ballycastle, Killala, . .	—	—	20
Pullendiva, . . .	—	2	9
Sligo, ...	—	1	38
Killybegs, . . .	—	10	57
Guidore, . . .	—	41	47
Rathmullen, . . .	—	107	50
Moville, . . .	—	92	—
Ballycastle, Antrim, . .	—	31	1
Carrickfergus, . . .	—	26	27
Strangford, . . .	—	—	—
Donaghadee, . . .	—	12	5
Newcastle, . . .	—	38	3
Dundalk, . . .	—	56	1
Malahide, . . .	12	17	7

If we add these figures we find that the total fishing fleet in Ireland engaged in long line fishing consists of 54 first class, 750 second class, and 921 third class boats.

The great majority of the Irish fishermen engage at one time or another in long lining. These men are, however, in the vast majority of cases engaged in other methods of fishing besides long line. The length of lines shot is not nearly as long as in Scotland.

BEAM TRAWLING.

The method of fishing known as beam trawling is not pursued in Irish waters to the same extent, or under the same conditions, as in English or Scotch waters. The men who follow this fishing here work almost solely in sailing vessels. Being subject to influences of wind, tides, and weather, the capturing capacity of their fishing engines bears no comparison whatever to those of the powerful steam vessels working from English or Scotch ports. The largest of their boats range from forty to sixty tons measurement, and would cost each, with fishing gear, from £700 to £900. There are even few of such boats—about five dozen—around the entire coast. These facts are an important element in the consideration of any general laws or regulations affecting trawling. It is apparent that prohibitive enactments, framed to protect certain fisheries, or fishermen, might, with justice, be made in regard to large steam vessels, which would be quite inapplicable to the small Irish sailing trawlers.

A certain prejudice, no doubt, exists in many minds against this mode of fishing. The beam trawl has been held up as being most prejudicial in its influence on the fisheries. Fishermen who do not use it have invariably viewed it with disfavour. This perhaps is only natural. Many are the evils with which it is publicly charged. "The destruction of spawn," "the ruin of local fisheries," and other alleged results mostly unsupported by scientific evidence, have been placed at the door of the beam trawler. In many cases it would not be incorrect to assume that this arises from an objection on the part of the long line and other men, to participation in the catch by the trawlers. The former being in a great majority, can often command the sympathy of influential persons. But it is most important that the latter should bear in mind the great difference that exists in viewing the question from an English or Scotch, and an Irish, standpoint. The development of the fisheries in Ireland has been carried on in the face of many disadvantages, and it is with great diffidence that any one should make a suggestion which would, if carried out, have the effect of injuring a small local Irish industry. The fisheries, as a whole, are to be considered before the interests of any one class. Any suggestion of a restrictive character, should at least be supported by scientific evidence of its necessity, or by the absolute necessity of harmonizing local interests in a fair manner, and of protecting fishing gear. Cases might arise where a few large steam trawlers would visit a Bay and clear out all the fish in a week or so, leaving the place useless for the spillet fishing of the villages until the ground should have had rest, and resumed its normal conditions. Such a case would undoubtedly at once receive our consideration, but this is quite different from unduly interfering with a small local trawling industry that can be carried on side by side with other classes of fishing. The Irish fisheries as a whole would sometimes suffer if effect were given to the representations of many estimable persons, in support of local views, on this question of trawling. The by-laws made by us will show that we are most anxious to afford all reasonable protection to hook and other fishermen from the trawlers. At the present time the bays and inshore waters of the east coast from Dublin to Belfast Lough are thus protected. The boundary line extends from Dalkey to Howth, thence to Dunany Point (County Louth), thence to Cranfield Point and St. John's Point (County Down). Part of Belfast Lough is closed during the night time in December, January, and February. The portion from Howth to Dunany is only affected from November to the end of April.

Off the Wexford Coast trawling is not allowed within three miles of boats engaged in herring or mackerel drift-net fishing.

On the north coast the by-laws only affect steam trawling—the latter is prohibited in the bay extending from Portrush to Magilligan, and the continuing small portion of water outside the mouth of Lough Foyle across to Warren Point.

The whole of Sheephaven Bay (County Donegal) is closed against steam trawling when large shoals of herrings or mackerel set in, and when boats are at such times drift-net fishing. This regulation is permanent, but we also thought it advisable to prohibit steam trawling altogether in the inner portion of the bay for a period of three years. The by-law will expire on the 30th June next, when we will consider the advisability of recommending its continuance.

On the west coast all kinds of trawling are prohibited in Inver Bay (County Donegal). In Killala Bay steam trawling is governed by regulations similar to those prevailing in Sheephaven Bay, save that the prohibition in the inner bay is only in operation from August to May during the three years. The by-law in this case will expire on 31st July next. The portion of the bay affected by the temporary regulation is inside a line from Kilcummin (County Mayo) to Inniscrone (County Sligo).

In Lacken Bay (County Mayo) steam trawling is prohibited at all times, and in Clew Bay for the first four months of each year.

In Galway Bay all trawl boats must keep at a distance of three miles from mackerel or herring drifters—and steam trawlers are kept outside the Arran Islands. We refer further on to this Bay.

Brandon Bay (County Kerry) is also protected against all kinds of trawling. Further south along this coast, inside a line drawn from the south-western extremity of Valentia to Puffin Island, steam trawling is altogether prohibited; while sailing trawlers are only allowed to work there during May and June in each year.

In the entire of Bantry Bay trawling is forbidden during the night time—and in the small portion thereof inside Whiddy Island it is forbidden at all times.

On the south coast, in a large part of Waterford Harbour trawling cannot be carried on by steam vessels fishing for sale, nor by sailing boats exceeding ten tons measurement.

Finally off the County Wexford coast, within an area from Crossfarnoge out to the Coningbeg Light ship, and thence to Carnsore Point, steam trawling is altogether prohibited.

The exact boundaries of the different areas will be found in the Appendix, No. 8, page 70.

Thus we have dealt with each place according to local requirements, and with the desire at all times to interfere as little as possible with established modes of fishing.

Since the date of our last Report we held public inquiry into the question of trawling in Belfast Lough, and decided that it would be advantageous to alter the existing regulations there. At present that part of the Lough inside a line from Carrickfergus to Rockport is closed to trawlers during the night time, in the months of December, January, and February. We thought it advisable to close the inner portion of the Lough (which is a nursery for plaice) both day and night, and between the boundary line of this closed portion, and the old line, to allow the present regulations to stand.

The proposed by-law, of which the following is a copy, was submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, as is necessary under the law.

"Whereas, by a by-law, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, it was provided as follows, viz. :—

"'The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited in that part of the Lough of Belfast, comprised within 'a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrick-'fergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening, and six 'o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February.'

"And whereas, We held, in the month of August, 1893, an inquiry into the subject of trawling in Belfast Lough.

"Now, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869,' do hereby repeal and rescind the above recited by-law, and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded accordingly.

"And in pursuance of the powers and authorities aforesaid, we do hereby make the following by-laws :—

"1. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward, of an imaginary line drawn from Green Island (in the County of Antrim), in a south-easterly direction to Cultra (in the County of Down).

"2. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February, in that part of Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines, namely :

"*a.* A straight line from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of the Town of Carrick-fergus) to Rockport (in the County of Down).

"*b.* A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim), to Cultra (in the County of Down)."

An appeal against the foregoing by-law was heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 8th March, 1894. A compromise was then agreed to under which trawling was to be prohibited in accordance with the following by-law :—

"Whereas, by a by-law, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, it was provided as follows, viz. :—

"'The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited in that part of the Lough of Belfast, comprised within 'a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, 'to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening, and six o'clock 'in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February.'

"And whereas, We held, in the month of August, 1893, an inquiry into the subject of trawling in Belfast Lough.

"Now, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869,' and the Acts incorporated therewith, do hereby repeal and rescind the above recited by-law, and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded accordingly.

"And in pursuance of the powers and authorities aforesaid we do hereby make the following by-laws:—

"1. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down).

"2. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:—

"*a*. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down).
"*b*. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down).

"3. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:—

"*a*. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down).
"*b*. A straight line from Whiteabbey (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down).

"4. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down)."

Steps are being taken to give effect to this compromise, and the by-law will, in due course, be submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. Pending such approval it will have no validity, and the existing regulations must in the meantime be observed.

Referring again to Galway Bay, the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons

"To consider the expediency of adopting measures for the preservation and improvement of the Sea Fisheries "in the seas around the British Islands, including the prohibition of the capture, landing, or sale of undersized "sea fish, the prohibition of the sale or possession of certain sea fish during the period when their capture is "forbidden, the fixing of close seasons, the prohibition or regulation of certain methods of fishing, the "protection of defined areas, and other like regulations, international or otherwise,"

made the following observation in their Report, dated 17th August, 1893:—

"The special complaint which comes from the Claddagh fishermen against the trawlers in Galway Bay, "seems to be one of the disputes arising from the differences occurring between different classes of fishermen "fishing on the same ground. Your Committee are of opinion that some regulations might be devised by the "Irish Fishery Inspectors, which would enable the Claddagh Fishermen and the Galway trawlers to carry on "their respective methods of fishing with mutual good feeling, and without interfering with one another. For "instance, trawling might be prohibited within a certain area of Galway Bay, say within a line drawn from "west to east, from Castle Tully upon the Connemara coast to Ballylee Point upon the coast of Clare."

We have always been most anxious to harmonize the relations between different classes of Irish fisherman. Galway Bay is already protected against steam trawlers, and on certain occasions also against sailing trawlers. The local trawling industry is followed by fifty-six men and fifteen boys, in twelve good sized smacks, varying from thirty to forty-four tons measurement. The present value of each, with gear, would be between £400 and £500. There is thus sunk in the industry in boats and gear alone between £5,000 and £6,000. Their contribution to the food supply of the nation is of greater value than that of the line men. The theory has been frequently advanced that the primary wants among the west coast population are knowledge in handling large craft, and skill in improved means of fishing. The introduction and spread of such knowledge is attended with great difficulty. The trawling industry of Galway is an agency working in the right direction, but attempts have been made to harass it for the past fifty years; and, if all the suggestions of its antagonists were given effect to, it is probable that it would have now ceased to exist. We and our predecessors have held repeated inquiries into the question during the last half century—the most recent in 1886—and, in general, it may be said that most of the allegations made against the trawlers were groundless or exaggerated.

In August, 1888, an Act was passed by Parliament giving power to the owners of registered boats in any district, under certain conditions, to forward to us a petition praying that trawling might be prohibited within certain limits in the vicinity; and directing us, in the event of refusing the prayer, to forward the petition to the Lord Lieutenant, with a statement giving the reasons for such refusal. The Act empowered the Lord Lieutenant in Council to direct that the prayer of the fishermen, or a portion of their demands, should be acceded to. This Act thus gave a power of appeal in those cases in which we decided *not* to make a by-law restricting trawling. Previously we had, and still have, full power in the absence of any petition, to make a by-law prohibiting this mode of fishing, but the appeal to the Lord Lieutenant only lies against such a by-law, and not against a decision refusing to make it.

Under this Act of 1888, a petition from Galway was immediately lodged, praying (1) that trawling should be stopped in the whole bay inside the Arran Islands, and (2) that, should this not be granted, trawling should be restricted to the waters outside a line from Spiddle to Black Head. Having refused both applications, we took the required proceedings under the Act to have the matter decided by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The case was fully investigated by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the conflicting interests were ably represented by counsel; with the result that our decision was maintained. The recommendation made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons amounts practically to a recommendation that the entire bay should be closed against trawling. With every desire to respect a suggestion coming from such a source, we felt that it would be injurious to the general welfare of the country to give effect to it. We have, however, in response to the suggestion of the Select Committee, made a by-law which ought to take away any ground for discontent amongst the Claddagh men, by which part of the inner bay is proposed to be closed against trawling during the months of January, February, and March in each year, during which months line fishing is prosecuted.

The following is copy of the by-law. The statutory steps in regard to it are being taken, but it will have no validity until, and unless it shall be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council:—

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the above-named Acts, do make and ordain this By-Law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, during the months of January, February and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Barna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, in the County of Clare."

Having failed to act fully on the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, we think it necessary to make the foregoing observations.

During the year 1893 about 218 vessels, 856 men and 76 boys followed beam trawling from Irish Ports; 58 of the boats averaged from 40 to 60 tons measurement; 28 from 30 ot 40 tons; 22 from 20 to 30 tons; 53 were from 10 to 20 tons, and 57 under 10 tons.

Long spells of calm weather such as we had last summer, and storms during the winter, proved detrimental to trawling operations, and placed great natural restrictions on the industry. The capture is generally reported as below the average.

The sizes of the different kinds of fish taken have in some instances been noticed to be smaller than formerly. Off Ball Hill (County Donegal) the plaice were especially noticed as having been smaller than they used to be. In Clew Bay all kinds of fish, especially soles, show a falling off in size compared with what they were in 1891, when steam trawling commenced there on a large scale.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

The principal Irish fleet works from the Port of Dublin. It consisted in 1893 of 51 sailing boats of from thirty to sixty tons measurement, and was manned by 172 men and 51 boys. Eight of these boats were under 40 tons. There were also three small boats, of from three to five tons. Ten of the first class boats, although registered at English ports, regularly fish out of, and really belong to, Dublin. They trawl all the year, weather permitting. The light winds of the past summer interfered with them to a considerable extent. Their general take was consequently below the average, especially in turbot and soles. It was landed principally at Skerries, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin market to which it was conveyed by carts. The sizes of the fish were fair, and were not noticed to be smaller than usual. The men work the east coast off-shore waters from County Wicklow to County Down, and do not fish within territorial limits. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are, in certain winds, almost without any protection. Very grave damage was consequently inflicted on the fleet during the violent storm that occurred last December. One boat was sunk, another had to be laid up for repair for about six weeks, and about seventeen others were severely shaken. Several large steam trawlers from South Shields, Swansea, Milford, Liverpool, and Hull, were observed working off this coast from June to September. They had the effect of pushing some of the local men towards an inferior class of ground—many of the Dublin boats preferring to keep closer to the latter rather than follow the steam trawlers. Some of their fish was landed locally. No disputes occurred between the fishermen in the district.

The want of a river-side market in Dublin where fishing boats, steamers, and railways might meet, as is the case in the great distributing markets of England and Scotland, is severely felt.

Off Wicklow a small sailing boat of three tons, manned by three men, trawled in territorial waters, where there was clear ground. Four sailing boats of nine tons each, and manned by twenty men, worked during the greater part of the year from Arklow—and thirteen boats of ten tons, with eighty men, from Courtown. The latter fitted out for other classes of fishing between September and March. The foregoing eighteen boats landed and sold their fish locally. Owing to the light winds of summer the catch was much below the average. The different kinds however were of a fair size, although it was noticed at Courtown that they were somewhat smaller than heretofore. Some of the trawling off Arklow also took place within the three-mile limit. There were no disputes among the fishermen.

Ten sailing boats of about twelve tons average, and manned by forty-four men, trawled off Wexford, in the north and south bays, throughout the year. Their take showed a falling off in quantity, but an improvement in quality. The size is described as superior to that of years past. It was landed and sold locally. Trawling took place here in territorial waters. The men have no shelter to run to if caught out in a N.E. gale. Steam trawling was occasionally observed off Ballyteige Bay at a distance of from six to ten miles. The ports from which the vessels hailed are not known.

Dunmore is an important trawling station, there being nine boats, of an average of forty tons each, and thirty-five men and one boy, engaged in the industry. They follow it throughout the year along the coast outside the territorial limit. The take was in quantity and size about the average. It was landed and sold in Dunmore East. Several steam vessels were observed at different times of the year, but their number is not known.

Ten small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with twenty men, work throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, from East Ferry. The summer months were not of a character suitable to their work, and their take was below the average. It was landed in Queenstown and sent by train to Cork market for sale. The sizes of the fish were fair, having regard to the ordinary dimensions of the different kinds. There were not any local disputes with the trawlers.

At Baltimore there were four sailing trawlers (nineteen, twenty, twenty-seven, and thirty tons respectively), worked by sixteen men from July to November off the coast, mostly within the three-mile limit. They fitted out for the mackerel fishing in the season. Their capture is reported as having been an average one, perhaps showing a slight falling off, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size. It was landed at Baltimore and adjacent ports, and sent to England for sale.

From Schull seven boats, of twenty-two tons on an average, and manned by twenty-eight men, worked from March to December in the bays and channels situated between Sheep Head and Cape Clear Island, within territorial waters. Some of them, however, fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Their take was considered fairly good, both as to quantity and size. It was landed in Schull, from which place it was sent per rail by a local buyer to Cork.

From Bantry two steam, and one sailing, trawlers work about Bantry Bay, and along the adjoining coasts, during part of the year. The steamers are of thirty-seven and thirty-five tons respectively, and the sailing boat eleven tons. Sixteen men are employed on them. They also fit out for the spring mackerel fishery. One of the steam trawlers is registered at Leith. Their general take was above the average as to quantity, and the sizes were fair. It was landed in Bantry, and despatched to Cork and Dublin. There was trawling here within the three-mile limit—sometimes very close in shore—and this gave rise to some objection on the part of other fishermen.

From Laurence Cove a five-ton boat, with three men, also worked in Bantry Bay, off and on from August to February. She also fitted out for the mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was below the average. Part was sold locally; and part sent from Bantry to Manchester by steamer and rail. The fish were of fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

In the Kenmare river two sailing boats owned in the district (of twenty-five tons and fourteen tons respectively), manned by six men and one boy, worked from Dinish Island to Lamb Head (inside the estuary) from June until November. Their take was above the average, and the fish were of a fair size. The trawlers have suffered some inconvenience from other fishermen. A by-law was made in 1864, permitting the use of trammel nets in the Kenmare estuary from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of any one day until 9 o'clock on the following morning, from October to March, and from 5 o'clock, p.m., on any one day until 7 o'clock, a.m., on the following morning, during the other months of the year. It is alleged that the trammel net men do not haul their nets at the proper time, and thus interfere with the trawlers. The trawl fish was landed locally, and sold in Kenmare, Cork, and Dublin.

We have received a complaint that trawlers in Kenmare estuary have injured the gear used by the hake fishermen there. We have promised an inquiry as soon as our engagements permit. Complaints against trawling were inquired into by this Department in December, 1889. The evidence given on that occasion led us to the conclusion that there was then no necessity to prohibit either steam or sailing trawling.

Dingle is an important trawling port. There are twenty sailing boats, half of them of thirty tons burthen, and half of nearly twenty tons. Eighty men are employed in them. They work in Dingle, Ballinskelligs, and other bays, and around that part of the coast, both inside and outside the three-mile limit. Two of them fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing as well, and eight for the autumn herring season. The others trawled throughout the year. The weather was too calm for them in May, June, and July. Their take was slightly below the average in quantity, but the sizes of the different kinds of fish were fair. It was generally landed locally and sold in inland towns, to which it was conveyed by rail. Some friction existed between the trawlers and the Portmagee line men, because the former fished too close to the shore, and interrupted the fishing of the latter. This has of course disappeared since our by-law of 1892 came into operation—which it did on the 21st April, 1893.

In the Shannon estuary a steam yacht of about sixty tons trawled in August and September last. She brought her fish to Limerick for sale.

On the northern side of the estuary from Cappagh two sailing boats, of about ten tons each, were worked occasionally by six men during the winter months, between Kilcredane and Scattery Island. The quantity taken was below the average, but the sizes did not show a diminution. The fish was sent to Limerick by river steamer for despatch to the Dublin market by train.

Four steam, and nine sailing, trawlers were observed off Liscannor, County Clare, in the middle of March, 1893. The ports from which they hailed are not known, but it is probable that the sailing trawlers were from Galway and the steam vessels from England or Scotland. They did not land their fish on the Clare coast.

From Galway, twelve sailing craft worked about the bay, manned by fifty-six men and fifteen boys. Seven of them were between thirty and forty tons measurement; and five between forty-one and forty-four tons. They worked all the year at trawling. The take was landed and sold at the Galway market. It was an average one as to size and quantity. Steam trawlers (number not known) worked off the Arran Islands during the spring months. A few cases occurred in which the local fishermen complained that steam trawlers cut, or ran through, their spillets off the west of the Islands.

One steam pleasure yacht trawled off Rossadillisk and in Ballinakill Bay (County Galway), occasionally, from August to December. She sent her fish to the Dublin market.

Four large steam trawlers from London, Hull, and South Shields, worked in Clew Bay in the spring of 1893. They did not land their fish locally, but carried it themselves to Milford or Fleetwood.

The report from these vessels is that the fish, especially soles, showed a falling off in size and quantity since they first visited Clew Bay in 1891.

In 1892 we had received reports to the effect that steam trawlers in this Bay were destroying the lines of the local fishermen. We placed ourselves in communication with the owners of such of the vessels as could be identified, but the result was not of a very satisfactory character. The complaints of the local men were continued, and the feeling against the trawlers became more determined. The local men and the Westport Board of Guardians called on us to inquire into the matter. We did so, and came to the conclusion that it was necessary to prohibit steam trawling in Clew Bay during the first four months of each year. Our by-law was approved of on the 8th May, 1893, and consequently, during the balance of 1893, Clew Bay was free from steam trawling.

In Blacksod Bay about half a dozen steam trawlers from ports in Great Britain, fished during the spring of 1893. They did not land their fish in Ireland.

Three small sailing craft, of from three to eight tons measurement, with eleven men and two boys, trawled off Mullaghmore, Bundoran, and Kildoney, from May to August. One of them fished Teelin Bay in September. Their capture, which was sold in Mullaghmore, was above the average, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size.

We have received a memorial praying that steam trawling might be prohibited in Donegal Bay, between St. John's Point and Mullaghmore; in regard to which we will hold a public inquiry as soon as the business of the Department permits.

In Donegal Bay four small sailing boats (average eight tons) with twenty men, trawled throughout the year. The quantity taken was about the average—but the size of the plaice was much smaller than it was about six years ago. The capture was

sold in Donegal. Four British steam trawlers fished in the Bay in June, July, and September. They did not land their fish locally.

In Lough Swilly four sailing boats of about thirteen tons, with twelve men, trawled throughout the year. The take was an average one in all respects. Part of it was landed and sold in Buncrana, and the remainder despatched thence by train for sale in Londonderry, Dublin, Manchester and Liverpool.

From Larne Harbour, two small boats of three tons each were worked by four men in the Lough, occasionally between October and March. They also fish occasionally for cod and ling during the remainder of the year. When fishing is not sufficiently remunerative they engage in other occupations. Their take was rather below the average, especially as regards plaice. It was landed and sold locally. The sizes were also below the average.

From Carrickfergus, twelve sailing boats (average 5 tons each), with thirty-six men, trawl in Belfast Lough and along the Antrim coast between March and December. They fit out also for oyster fishing. The light winds of last summer were against their operations. Their take, however, was about the average. It was landed locally, and sent to English markets for sale. The sizes of the different kinds of fish did not show any decline.

Off the County Down Coast, from Rockport to Kinnegar, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by two men, trawled for about six months. The take was below the average in quantity and in size. It was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (by train to Belfast—thence by steamer).

Off Bangor and neighbourhood (Co. Down) seven small sailing craft (average five and a-half tons) were worked by fifteen men during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during summer. Their take was below the average in quantity, but no change was noted as to size. It was landed and partly sold locally, the remainder being sent by train to Belfast for sale. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial waters.

From Groomsport two small sailing boats (six tons), worked by six men, fished also in Belfast Lough and neighbourhood from May to September. They lay up during the remainder of the year. Their take was below the average in quantity and quality. It was disposed of in Belfast, to which it was sent by road and rail.

In Ballyhalbert Bay five sailing boats (average eighteen tons) gave employment to thirty-six men, who trawled there during the last three months of the year. They fit out for other fishing at other times. Their capture was sent for sale, by car and rail, to Belfast. It showed an increase in quantity, and the sizes were fair.

Fourteen sailing craft worked from Mackimmon to Rock Light Ship, along the County Down coast, between September and May. Seventy-five men and six boys were employed in them. They fit out at other times for the herring fishery. Their tonnages were as follows, viz.—one 29 tons, one 25 tons, four 15 tons, one 10 tons, two 9 tons, one 7½ tons, and four 5 tons. Their take by trawl, which was landed locally, and sent by car to Belfast for sale, was below the average in quantity, but the fish were of a fair size. The men suffer at Mackimmon from want of landing accommodation. In fine weather they land their fish in small boats on an open beach, but when the weather is any way bad, they must land it at either Ballyhalbert or Ardglass.

Two sailing vessels from Fleetwood were observed off Ardglass in 1893. The fish landed at Ardglass by trawlers from other places in Ireland showed an increase in quantity—and the quality was fair. The whiting were above the usual size. Some of the capture was sold in Belfast, and the remainder in the English markets.

Steam trawlers were observed about ten miles off Newcastle (Co. Down). It is said that trawl boats would be got here by the local men if the harbour was suitable. If so they would have to fish outside Dundrum Bay, which is closed against trawling.

Some illegal fishing was observed in September last in Dundalk Bay, which is closed against trawling. The coastguard being unable to enforce the law, the services of a Government vessel were requisitioned. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty kindly assigned a cruiser for protection duty. She, however, only remained in the neighbourhood from the 21st to 27th October.

We received an application to allow trawling in Dundalk Bay, but we refused to repeal the existing By-Law.

Ten sailing boats (average seventeen to nineteen tons), and forty-five men, trawled from Balbriggan. They do not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was landed locally, was below the average, and the sizes, although fair, showed a falling off compared with what they used to be. The fish was sent for sale to Dublin by rail.

One of these boats belongs to Skerries. As she cannot get a crew from that place who understand trawling, she is manned by Balbriggan men, when some of the latter are not working their own boats. When she cannot get a crew she lies up.

Some friction has existed between the trawlers from Balbriggan and Dublin and other classes of fishermen near the mouth of the Boyne, in consequence of alleged injury to the lines of the latter.

Owing to the filling up of Balbriggan Harbour, the boats cannot at all times go to sea, but must wait for from a half to three quarters flood tide; and for similar reasons the Harbour is unsafe to run for in bad weather.

A sailing trawler from the Isle of Man was observed off Skerries coast during September, October, and November.

OTTER TRAWLING.

There is only a small amount of this method of fishing carried out round the coast of Ireland. It is chiefly confined to the northern and southern coasts of the Island. The entire number of boats engaged in it was 239. The men fishing in this way are nearly all engaged during part of the year in other methods of fishing and in agriculture.

LOBSTERS.

The returns obtained from the Coastguard Officers of this fishery show that it is being actively pursued at most parts of the coast, and forms a flourishing industry.

The return of the number of fish captured, which may be taken as fairly accurate, although no doubt the returns are not complete from some districts, shows that all round the coast nearly 828,000 were taken, in addition to a number of lobsters which were sold by weight, and which weighed 52½ cwt.

Taking the returns which have been sent from the various Coastguard Officers, commencing at Kingstown and moving in a southerly direction round the coast till we return to the same place, we find the following numbers of this class of fish were taken at the several districts respectively:—Kingstown, 7,557; Wicklow, 414; Wexford, 6,466 (most of these were shipped to Liverpool); Waterford, 16,793; Youghal, 1,652; Queenstown, 3,006; Kinsale, 11,994 (most of these were taken by the boats to Baltimore, from where they were shipped to England); Skibbereen, 90,924 (the majority of these were taken by lobster cutters, fitted with wells for the purpose, and conveyed to Southampton—very few were conveyed by train); Castletown, 4,345 (of these large numbers were lost by reason of the vessel in which they were being conveyed being becalmed); Valencia, 11,466 (most of these were sent to Cahirciveen to be sent to the Dublin market by rail); Dingle, 28,500 (these were sent to Dublin by train); Ballyheige, 3,120 (sold locally); Seafield, 5,970 (sold locally); Galway, 99,000 (these chiefly found their way to the London market, mostly by ship); Clifden, 237,876 (these went to the London and Dublin markets, and a great many to Southampton, by lobster vessel); Keel and Achill-beg, 3,840 (this return, however, is incomplete, as the fishermen are in the habit of not landing the lobsters, but selling them at sea to lobster vessels); Belmullet, 60,000; Ballycastle, co. Mayo, 7,906 (these were sent to the English market); Pullendiva, 2,224; Sligo, 13,955 (chiefly sent to Dublin market); Killybegs, 37,300, in addition to 1 ton weight of lobsters (these chiefly went to the Manchester and Liverpool markets); Guidore, 68,576 (London, Manchester, and Liverpool markets); Rathmullen, 14,246 (English markets); Moville, 10,800; Ballycastle, co. Antrim, 15,116, in addition to 23 cwt. (these were chiefly sent to Liverpool, London, and Belfast); Carrickfergus, 4,882, in addition to 8½ cwt.; Strangford, 8,764 (chiefly sent to London, Glasgow, and Belfast); Donaghadee, 18,780, in addition to 1 cwt. (these went to the Belfast market); Newcastle, 7,525 (sent to Belfast and the English market); Dundalk, 8,860; Malahide, 15,719.

The methods of packing the fish wherever a lobster cutter, regularly fitted with wells for the purpose, was not available, seems to have been packing in boxes or hampers with seaweed, and, in some cases, heather.

The average size of the fish captured, measured from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, was from 12 to 16 inches. Though in some cases they measured 18 and in one return 20 inches.

The average price obtained for lobsters seems to have varied from 5*s.* per dozen to about 12*s.* per dozen—in the neighbourhood of large towns like Dublin and Belfast the figures being considerably higher than in districts where they were bought in large quantities for the English market; though in the latter case the prices paid to the fisherman were clear of all cost for conveyance, &c. Taking the average of 9*s.* per dozen, we thus arrive at the figure of £31,050 as the value of the fish of which actual

returns were made, but without doubt these figures would be largely increased if the returns made to this department were perfect. It is not unreasonable to assume that £50,000 would represent the sum gained by this industry.

The number of men and boys who are returned as engaged in lobster capture during the year was about 3,300, but of course they were not exclusively engaged in this industry, being employed, in addition, in agriculture and other methods of fishing.

OYSTERS.

Public Beds.

The returns of the public oyster fisheries are, unfortunately, far from satisfactory.

In some instances the public beds have practically ceased to be worked at all, and in those which remain in work it is frequently too plain that the industry is decreasing, and that, under the constant dredging, the breed of oysters is being destroyed.

In one important instance during this year we have endeavoured to check this unfortunate state of affairs by an exercise of the statutory power we possess, of shortening the open season for dredging native oysters in Carlingford Lough to one month, December.

Provisions were made at the time for safe-guarding the right to dredge for American, Portuguese, and Dutch oysters, which are imported and laid down on beds in the Lough. These can be dredged under the new order all the year round, except May and June.

Had it been in our power we should have suspended entirely the dredging for native oysters in Carlingford Lough under the provisions of 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108, sec. 5 ; but as we can, under the provisions of that section, only exercise such powers upon the application of any person interested in the oyster fishery in the locality, and as, for obvious reasons, no such application was made to us, we were obliged to confine ourselves to shortening the open season as aforesaid.

The coast-guard officers report favourably of the condition of all the beds where oysters are fished, as regards the cleanliness of the beds and stock, with the following exceptions :—

In the Ballyheige Division—from Derrymore Point to Kilgobbin—the beds are partly closed up by dirt and weeds, part fairly clean and stocked. Between Tarbert and Mount Trenchard, on the south side of the Shannon, the beds are badly stocked, but clean ; in Ballylongford Bay the beds are covered with dirt, not having been sufficiently worked. At Fenit also the beds were dirty in part. At Rosmoney, in the Clifden Division, the stock is very deficient, the beds being in a very dirty and neglected condition. In the Rathmullen Division, from Burt to Manorcunningham on the Lagan side, and from Fort Stewart to Raybridge on the Rathmullen side of Lough Swilly, the stock is decreasing, owing to the accumulation of mud and grass on the beds.

The reports of spatting during the most recent close time are generally favourable. With regard to the oyster beds situated in Lough Foyle, the fishermen complain of the steam dredger from Londonderry discharging her mud during the spatting season in the South Channel, and state that the tide sweeps portions of the poisonous matter across the beds, and that they have often found the young brood dead with the fish in the shells, which they attribute to the poisonous matter discharged from this vessel.

At the great majority of stations from which reports are sent, the report is that the public beds are showing signs of decay. The chief exceptions are the beds in the Galway district at Ballyvaughan, Spiddal, and Costello Bay, which are reported improving ; and Moville, where the report is that the beds not having been dredged for several years, the stock has greatly improved, and is still increasing. No complaints were made of the capture of undersized oysters, except in the County of Kerry, where the practice seems general, and has proved most destructive to the oyster fishery.

A fresh bed has been found off Rosslare Point.

There were 605 men and 2 boys, and 2 first class, 93 second, and 81 third class vessels engaged in the oyster fisheries.

Private Beds.

From such of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private beds, we gather that about one and three quarter millions of oysters were planted around Ireland in 1893, and slightly more taken off. The following are the particulars according to counties—Cork : planted, 4,000 ; lifted, 2,700. Kerry : planted, 20,000 ; lifted 33,000. Galway : planted, 206,000 ; lifted, 153,000. Mayo : planted, 15,000 ; lifted, 12,500. Sligo : planted, 22,000, lifted, 214,000. Louth : planted and lifted, 1,447,200.

Calculated at 6*d.* a dozen the number thus taken off the private beds would value about £3,880.

Further particulars are given in Appendices No. 10, pages 78 to 81, and No. 2, page 57.

CRABS.

The returns of the capture of these shell-fish from the various Coast Guard Officers point to the remarkable difference which exists in this class of fishing in the neighbourhood of local markets and places where there are easy means of transit, and in localities more remote. In the latter districts the capture of crabs is practically nil, while in the vicinity of large towns, such as Belfast and Dublin, or where an easy access to the English markets in Liverpool and Manchester is offered, the capture of crabs forms an important and productive industry.

Dividing the coast into six arbitrary divisions for the purpose of comparison, starting from Dublin southwards, and continuing to follow the coast of the Island until we return to Dublin, we find the following as being the return of the numbers of crabs captured, as furnished by the Coast Guard Officers. It must be, however, remembered that these returns are by no means absolutely correct, but it may be taken that they roughly represent the numbers captured. In the district from Dublin to Waterford the total returns are only about 6,000. On the coast of the County Waterford, over 18,000 crabs were taken. The next district, commencing at Cork and ending at Guidore, in Donegal, comprises almost all the South and West coasts; yet in this immense line of sea coast we find the capture to be only about 23,000. It is true that the returns in many instances furnish an explanation, large numbers of crabs being taken, and there being no market, either thrown back by the fishermen or used as bait. In many districts, however, on this coast line this fishery is entirely neglected by the fishermen, owing to difficulties and expenses of transit.

The next district extends from Guidore to Greencastle, at the entrance to Lough Foyle. This district, which is one of the wildest bits of coast in the Island, has a remarkable return of crabs captured, the figures being nearly half a million, by far the largest of any of the six arbitrary divisions of the coast. This large number of fish seems to have been mostly taken by steamer to the Liverpool, Manchester, and London markets. It would certainly seem a hopeful sign for this fishery, when it is proved that so large a trade can be carried on from this wild part of the Island, and there seems no reason why it should not extend to the Western and Southern coasts where it practically is at present non-existent, especially having regard to the light Railways now open or about to open.

The next district, extending from Greencastle to Dundalk, may be supposed to represent the supply of the Belfast market, the numbers taken there were about 98,000, plus a quantity of crabs given by weight, 31 cwt.

The next district from Dundalk to Dublin also shows a large total, about 276,000. These no doubt are chiefly for the Dublin market, and are captured round Rockabill and Lambay Island. The prices obtained for these crabs seem to have been above the average, 1½*d.* per crab being obtained. The general price obtained seems to have been about 1*d.* per crab.

The total number of the foregoing reached nearly one million, which at 1*d.* each would be worth about £4,000.

MUSSELS.

Nearly 6,000 tons of Mussels were gathered around the Coast for exportation during 1893. About three-fourths of the quantity came from Belfast Lough, and these were exported principally to Scotland for bait. The balance found markets in Liverpool, Manchester, London, and Bristol.

The prices obtained by the persons who gathered them differed widely. The lowest was 10*s.* per ton, and this was the rate for the Belfast Lough Mussels. In other places they fetched from 10*s.* to £3 per ton. Of the Carlingford Lough Mussels, 100 tons for local sale brought the latter price, while 700 tons, for exportation, realized 10*s.* per ton less.

The total amount for the entire coast might be estimated at over £5,000.

Nearly 500 men, women, and children were engaged in the industry—generally speaking for from three to six months of the year.

The export of Mussels from the North of Ireland is principally due to their scarcity on the Scotch Coasts, where they form the favourite bait of the hook men. The operations of the exporters have had, undoubtedly, an injurious effect upon the beds in Belfast Lough, and complaints have frequently been made of the scarcity of mussels there.

The product of 1893 in this Lough were taken from the Channel between Whitehouse and Holywood, in about three fathoms of water. The mussels were sent by boat to Belfast, where they were sold to merchants, who sent them across Channel.

The following are the local details :—

About 48 tons of mussels were gathered in Wexford Harbour for export by steamer to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched about £2 6*s.* 8*d.* a ton—in all about £112. Twenty persons gathered them between September and the end of April.

At Ballinacourty (Co. Waterford), about 500 bags of 2 cwt. each—or 50 tons—were gathered for export to Bristol, Liverpool, and London, by about 50 people, from September to May. The average price was 3*s.* a bag—or 30*s.* a ton. The total amount realized would thus be about £75. They were sent to market by rail and steamer.

A few bags were sent from Cromane Point to Manchester. The price is not known. Ten persons were employed gathering them in October last.

From Derkmore (County Sligo), 2,166 cwts. were sent by cart and steamer to London and Liverpool. They fetched about 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—which would amount in all to over £270. Thirty persons gathered them from September to March.

From Ball Hill (Co. Donegal), 12 tons were sent to Liverpool and Manchester. The average price was 2*s.* per cwt., which would produce the amount of £24 in all. About 18 people were engaged gathering them in January, February, March, and October.

From Moville, Lough Foyle, 60 tons were exported to Glasgow at 10*s.* per ton. They were sent by the Scotch steamers from Londonderry. They were used by the Scotch fishermen for bait. Large quantities are also used by the local fishermen here for the same purpose. The price of such is not obtainable. Twelve men were employed gathering them in March, April, and May, for market, and all the year round for local requirements.

From Whitehouse in Belfast Lough from 100 to 200 tons of mussels a week were exported to the fishing stations around Scotland between 1st October and 30th April. Total, about 4,500 tons. The average price is about 10*s.* per ton. The total amount thus realized would be over £2,250. About 50 men are employed.

At Holywood, on the south shore of the Lough, small quantities were gathered for local sale. About 6 persons were engaged between February and August.

In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

From the neighbourhood of Omeath (Carlingford Lough), about 800 tons were taken, 700 tons of these were sent to Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester. The price was about 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The remainder was sold locally at about 3*s.* per cwt. The entire proceeds would be about £2,050. The mussels were gathered in January, February, March, September, and October, by forty-three men and about 130 women and children.

From Dundalk Bay, 500 bags were sent by steamer to Liverpool and Manchester. The price was 3*s.* 6*d.* per bag, in all about £87. The mussels were picked by twenty-five people in January, February, March, April, September, and October.

From Mouth of Boyne, about 15 tons per week are exported yearly between 1st September and 1st February, by the Drogheda steam boats to Liverpool and Manchester, about 330 tons in all. The price was £1 5*s.* 0*d.* a ton. The total amount realized would thus be about, £412.

About forty men and fifty or sixty women and children were employed gathering the mussels, and putting them in bags.

COCKLES.

About 500 persons were engaged at one time or another during the year gathering cockles. The total amount realized is estimated at about £2,400. Most of the take was sold locally, but a small quantity was exported.

Starting southwards from Dublin and going around the coast, the following are the local details. The cockles are gathered at, *or in the neighbourhood of* the places named. The figures given are estimates.

Clontarf (Co. Dublin).—About 23,000 gallons were taken throughout the year by about 30 persons, who sold them locally at an average price of 8*d.* per gallon. This would realize over £760, which, divided among the gatherers, would give about £26 a year, or 10*s.* a week, to each.

Ringsend (Co. Dublin).—About 10 tons were gathered all the year round, which were carried about in baskets for local sale. They realized about £80, at £8 a ton. The

number of persons engaged varied from 10 to 40, many of the pickers selling oranges and apples when in season.

Wexford.—About 60 tons were picked during the year and hawked through the villages. They realized 1½*d.* a quart, in all about £420. During the summer months about 30 women were employed, but only 4 or 5 during the winter.

Bannow.—Five persons gathered throughout the year 1 ton of cockles for local sale. They were sold at about 1*s.* 4*d.* per gallon. The amount thus realized would be about £18.

Dunmore.—Seventy-eight tons were gathered by about 20 women throughout the year. They were hawked through the district. The price was 7*d.* a gallon. The total amount realized was about £637.

Tramore.—Eight persons were employed from 1st June to 30th October gathering over 700 gallons of cockles. The latter were sold at 1*d.* a quart. The total sum realized would thus be about £12.

Ballinacourty.—The total take here was 100 baskets of half a cwt. each. Sixty baskets were exported to Bristol, by cart and steamer; and 40 sold locally. The price all round was 1*s.* 10*d.* a basket. The total amount realized would be nearly £10. From 30 to 40 persons were engaged, between February and September.

Ring Bar.—About 10 tons were gathered by 5 persons between May and September, and were sold locally at 6*d.* a gallon. The total sum realized would thus be £70.

Brandon.—Along the strand, between Brandon and Kilcummin, cockles were gathered in considerable quantities during the months of April, May, June, July, and August, by from 40 to 50 people. They were mostly for local sale, at 1*s.* a gallon. The total quantity cannot be obtained, but it is probable that it realized about £50.

Ross (Killala).—About 800 sacks were gathered by 12 persons during March, April, May, and June, and were sold locally at 4*s.* a sack. Total sum realized, £160.

Greencastle.—During April, May, and June, between 60 and 70 persons gathered in all about £24 worth of cockles on Magilligan strand. The price was 2*d.* per quart. This would mean that 720 gallons were picked. They were all sent by local dealers to Ballymena and Belfast.

Moville.—Between March and May about 14 persons gathered 100 bushels. They were bought by local dealers who paid the pickers 1*s.* 6*d.* a bushel, and forwarded them to Belfast, Londonderry, and Limavady. The total sum realized would be £7 10*s.*

Whitehouse.—On and off during the year about 120 persons were engaged picking 350 gallons of cockles. Two thirds were sent to Belfast, whence they were exported to Liverpool; these realized 1*s.* 3*d.* per dozen quarts. The remainder were sold locally at 1*s.* per dozen quarts. Total about £7.

Strangford.—A few boys and women, when not otherwise engaged between June and September, gathered cockles and sold them locally at from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* a quart. The quantity cannot be estimated.

Omeath.—Ten tons were taken by about 100 persons during the year and sent by train to Belfast chiefly. The price was 5*s.* a cwt. The total sum realized would therefore be £50.

Giles' Quay.—None were gathered by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but some were taken by strangers and sold in Dundalk.

Dunany Point.—Thirteen men picked about 12 cwt. between February and May. They were sold locally at 1*d.* a pint. The total sum realized is estimated at £6.

Baldoyle.—From 7 to 10 persons were engaged during the year. They took over 3,000 gallons; sold them locally. The price realized was 8*d.* a gallon. The total sum would thus be over £100.

PERIWINKLES.

Periwinkles are gathered chiefly on the south and west coasts, only comparatively small quantities being taken on the north and east coasts. None were gathered on the shores of Counties Londonderry or Wicklow, and only a few on the coasts of Dublin and Wexford, in 1893. During the year about 1,950 tons were gathered round the whole coast of Ireland. They were taken at all seasons of the year, and realized over £6,650—the average price being about £3 8*s.* per ton. Nearly the whole was exported to London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, &c., the largest quantity being sent to London. A few tons were exported from Counties Mayo, Sligo, Donegal, and Down to Scotland, and only about 140 tons were disposed of locally in Ireland, including 23 tons sold in Dublin, and a few tons in Belfast. The following are the particulars of the approximate quantities, &c., taken at the different places around the coast, as furnished by Coast-guard officers.

At Wexford.—2½ tons were gathered and exported to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ten persons at spring tides in May, June, July, and August.

At Bannow.—10 tons were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched about £2 4*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons in April, May, June, August, and September.

At Bonmahon.—About 56¼ tons were gathered and sent by carts to Dungarvan, where they fetched about £3 2*s.* per ton. They were gathered by about twenty-four persons during the whole year except in June and July.

At Ballinacourty.—About 120 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by fifty or sixty people from August to April.

At Knockadoon.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to English markets, *via* Youghal and Cork. They fetched from £7 15*s.* to £9 6*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about sixty people in September and October.

At Ballycotton.—21 tons were gathered and exported to London and Birmingham. They fetched £3 15*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five people from January to May, and in September and October.

At Ballycroneen.—About 5½ cwts. were gathered by two persons from June to October, and sold locally, at about 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

At East Ferry.—26¼ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons throughout the whole year.

At Robert's Cove.—About 12 tons were gathered and exported to London *via* Cork. They were sold for £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton. They were gathered by four women and five girls from April to October.

At Upper Cove.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from £2 to £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by six persons from November to March.

At Old Head.—2 tons were gathered and sent by carts to Kinsale, whence they were exported to England. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in January and February.

At Courtmacsherry.—4 tons 3 cwts. were gathered and exported to London *via* Milford. They fetched about £2 7*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons, mostly women, in January, February, and October.

At Barry's Cove.—50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twelve persons from May to September.

At Ring Bar.—10 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by five persons from May to September.

At Mill Cove.—About 2¾ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £1 12*s.* to £2 2*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons in October and November.

At Baltimore.—11 tons 8 cwts. were gathered and exported to London *via* Cork and Milford. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by one hundred and fifty persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Castletown.—90 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons in February, March, October, and November.

At Laurence Cove.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from October to February.

At Lackeen Point.—About 12 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 to £2 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about eighty-five persons from October to March.

At Waterville.—About 31½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 6*s.* to £2 17*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five persons from October to March.

At Kells.—About 3¼ tons were gathered and exported to London, *via* Cork and Milford. They fetched £4 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from September to January.

At Cromane Point.—1 ton was gathered and exported to London, where it was sold for £5 8*s.* (which includes carriage and all other expenses). About twenty people were employed gathering the ton in October.

At Minard.—2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £1 per ton

clear of carriage and all other charges, and were gathered by two families, comprising eight persons, in September and October.

At Dingle.—About 16 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. They fetched from £1 11*s.* to £3 2*s.* per ton, and were gathered by five families, comprising about twenty persons, from September to April.

At Fenit.—50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 18*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about seventy persons from September to April.

At Cashen River.—About 23 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 7*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about 100 persons in January, February, March, and October.

At Tarbert.—27½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 18*s.* to £3 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ninety persons, chiefly during the last four months of the year.

At Cappa.—About 250 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 120 families from September to April.

At Kilcredane.—About 3¾ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £4 to £4 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons from January to March, and from September to December.

At Seafield.—6¼ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. They fetched about £2 18*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about sixty-five persons, mostly women and children, during October.

At Ballyvaughan.—About 50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 2*s.* to £3 2*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirty-five persons from April to September.

At North Arran Island.—About 16 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £4 13*s.* to £8 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-four persons, principally during January, February, and March, only a few being gathered during the remaining months.

At Spiddal.—About 21 tons were gathered and sent by car to Galway and thence to Dublin, where they fetched about £4 per ton. About twenty people were employed gathering them throughout the year.

At Costello Bay.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about 300 people throughout the year.

At Roundstone.—50 tons were gathered and sent to London and Dublin. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by from 200 to 300 people, mostly children, who were occasionally employed from September to April.

At Clifden.—About 3 tons were gathered and sent by hooker to Galway thence to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to September.

At Cleggan.—1½ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by the children of seventeen families (about forty in all), from October to May.

At Tully.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 to £2 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by the families of the fishermen (about 200 people in all—principally women and children), from October to April.

At Rosmoney.—About 100 tons were gathered and exported, chiefly to London. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about 200 persons throughout the year, only a few being taken in June and July.

At Achilbeg.—About 130 tons were gathered, 100 tons being exported to London and 30 tons sold locally. They fetched from £2 5*s.* to £3 5*s.* per ton, and were gathered by 300 persons throughout the year.

At Bullsmouth.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 200 persons throughout the year.

At Doohoma.—About 25 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from June to September.

At Blacksod Point, 17½ tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £1 12*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about fifty women and children principally during the summer months.

At Elly Bay.—About 19 tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched from £1 4*s.* to £1 16*s.* per ton, and were gathered by fully thirty people throughout the year.

At Belmullet, 10 tons were gathered, and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirty people, principally from March to June.

At Ross (Killala).—About 5 tons were gathered and sent to Ballina by cart, whence they were exported to Scotland. They fetched about £4 3*s.* per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in September and October.

At Pullocheny, 6¾ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from January to April and from September to December.

At Pullendiva, 56½ tons were gathered, 32¼ of which were exported to Liverpool and Manchester, the balance (24¼ tons) being sold locally. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by forty-six persons throughout the year, those gathered from October to March being exported, and those gathered from April to September being sold locally.

At Derkmore, 6½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool, where they fetched £7 10*s.* per ton. They were gathered by thirty persons from March to May when the highest prices are obtainable.

At Rosses Point, 22 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty women and children from September to May.

At Raghley, 25 tons were gathered and exported to Scotland. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to December.

At Ballyshannon.—About 30 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five persons from April to July.

At Tribane.—About 6 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 per ton, and were gathered by about eighty persons from January to April and from August to December.

At Innisbofin, 9 tons were gathered and exported to London and Glasgow. They fetched £3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by twenty people occasionally employed from May to October.

At Mulroy.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £3 per ton, and were gathered by about 100 persons, mostly women and children, from May to September.

At Rathmullen.—About 9½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Manchester. They fetched £2 5*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to September.

At Moville.—About 37½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £2 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons, including women and children, from February to May.

At Whitehouse.—About 120 tons were gathered, half of which were exported to London and the other half sold locally. They fetched about £6 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about sixty-five people throughout the year.

At Marino.—A few were gathered, but no particulars as to quantity, &c., could be obtained.

At Donaghadee.—About 1¾ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by a few boys, employed occasionally from September to May.

At Millisle.—About 6½ cwts. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., and were gathered by about fifteen persons from June to September.

At Ballywalter.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by ten persons from August to April.

At Cloghy.—About 1½ tons were gathered and sent to Belfast. They fetched about £4 17*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twelve persons from January to April, and from August to December.

At Tara.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £4 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year, except during August and September.

At Ardglass, 1¼ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons from October to April.

At Killough.—About 18 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £6 13*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year, except during June, July, and August.

At Tyrella.—About 6 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched

£3 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons throughout the year, except during June and July.

At Annalong, 2½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by six persons throughout the year, except during July and August.

At Leestone, 15 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen women from November to May.

At Omeath.—About 7 tons were gathered and exported to Manchester and London. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons throughout the year.

At Carlingford.—About 1 ton was gathered and exported to London. It fetched £4, and was gathered by twenty persons from October to May.

At Giles Quay.—About 3 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched about £4 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about twenty boys and girls from February to October.

At Dunany Point, 25 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched from £2 to £2 10*s.* per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from February to July.

At Clogher Head.—About 1½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from £4 to £6 per ton, and were gathered by three families, comprising about fifteen persons in all, from January to April.

At Balbriggan.—About 12 cwts. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 8*s.* per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons, mostly young members of fishermen's families, from March to June.

At Skerries, 4 tons were gathered from February to August, and sent to Dublin for export. They were gathered by about twenty-five persons, who received £2 10*s.* per ton for them.

SHRIMPS.

Shrimping is very slightly followed by the fishermen around Ireland. In the neighbourhood of Cork Harbour, between one and two tons were taken by hand nets and shrimp trawls from April to November. Twenty persons were employed. The shrimps were sold at an average price of 8*d.* per lb., the total realized being about £120.

At Castletown-Bere a man and his three sons were engaged by a London firm during the summer months in this industry. For their take, large or small, they got 15*s.* a week. The catch—100 boxes of 2 cwt. each—was sent to London. The shrimps were taken in pots.

At the Bann Mouth four men gathered shrimps between March and July, to serve as bait for their long lines.

IRISH CURED FISH.

During the past year the hake fishing off the Cork coast has been particularly good, and large quantities have been dried for the local markets; these fish are captured by hand-lines and trammels. In the district where the latter class of fishing is chiefly practised—between the Seven Heads and Galley Head—about £2,000 worth were salted and dried. The hake fishery extends westwards to Tralee Bay, Smerwick being a specially good centre for it. The curing of ling and cod was less attended to on these coasts, but as we pass northwards the capture of these fish becomes of chief importance for the curing trade. In Clifden Coast Guard Division, which includes the Congested Districts Board Curing Station of Inishboffin, over £1,700 worth of cod and ling were prepared for market. Some of the fish were disposed of in the local markets, while others were sent inland and as far as Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. In Donegal also, where are several of the new curing stations, a still greater amount was prepared for sale. Besides the curing of cod and ling, the fishermen cure immense quantities of bream, haddock, whiting, glasson or pollock, and conger, for sale in the local markets. According to the returns of Irish cured fish we have received, we can state that over £22,000 worth was cured during the past year; but as the Coast Guard at some places reported that "it was impossible to obtain the desired information," and as among these places were such important fishing centres as the Arran Islands on the west and Rush on the east coast, the figures given must be looked upon as much short of a full statement of the facts.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF COASTGUARD.

Wicklow Division.

The fishing off the guards of this division appears to be steadily on the decline, except off the Wicklow portion, where there appears to be an improvement on last year's fishing, more especially with the cod, codling, and pollock fishing.

(Signed), J. H. Corfe, Inspecting Commander.

Wexford Division.

On the general condition of the fishing industry in this division there does not appear to be much improvement on previous years.

At Wexford.—The trawl fishing has been good especially in size of fish. Owing to an oyster bed having been found off Rosslare Point, this class of fishing bids fair to become very good. Other classes of shell fish except periwinkles are the same as other years. The fishermen are an orderly, but not over hard working class of people.

At Morris Castle.—There has been no fishing this year, boats going to decay, the fishermen being farmers also.

At Curracloe.—There has been no fishing here this year. The fishermen, who are small farmers and labourers, only fishing during herring season.

At Rosslare and Ballygeary.—The hand line and seine fishing has been fairly good this year owing to good weather. The herring fishing, which is the principal one, has not produced any large catches. The fishermen here are an orderly and generally hard working class of men.

At Carnsore.—Very little fishing is done at this place, the principal fishing being lobsters, which have not been so plentiful as in previous years. The hand line fishing has been good.

At Kilmore.—There has been an improvement on former years in the amount of fish caught at this place, especially in lobsters, but not so good in the mackerel fishing, the boats and nets not being kept up to the standard for this class of fish.

At Bar of Lough and Bannow.—There is very little fishing done at these places, the majority of fish caught being for consumption by the families of the fishermen.

(Signed), Geo. Izat, Inspecting Commander.

Youghal Division.

The sea fishing throughout the year 1893, at the several stations in this division, has not been prosperous, no takes of any importance having been made.

Sprat fishing a failure, 600 firkins having only been caught.

Lobster and crab fishing of no importance.

(Signed), George Drury, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Queenstown Division.

In examining the returns from the Queenstown Division, I beg to remind the Fishery Inspectors of my remarks last year, pointing out that from Garryvoe to Roche's Point, and from Weaver's Point to Minane River, faces the open sea; and that from Roche's Point to Weaver's Point, including most of the Roche's Point and Crosshaven guards, and the whole of the East Ferry guards, face Queenstown Harbour, and that the boats from these three places (Roche's Point, East Ferry, and Crosshaven) confine most of their fishing operations to the inside of the harbour.

There is a decrease in the number of boats, four at Ballycotton having been broken up, and only one new one having been built; there are also three less at East Ferry, and the station officer at Poor Head reports that seven boats which have not fished this year will probably be broken up. There is, however, a new first-class boat on

the Crosshaven list, which may be due to the example set by the Scotch boats referred to in paragraph 4 of this report.

On the other hand the number of men employed is about the same as last year.

The most novel feature in this year's fishing operations was the arrival of seventeen (or eighteen) Scotch boats at Queenstown for the spring herring and mackerel fishing; they were large first-class boats, chiefly from Lossiemouth, on the east coast of Scotland. They carried on their operations with great vigour during May and the first half of June, during the still weather (of which there was a good deal, and by which their fishing was rather hindered); a tug was employed to tow the boats from the entrance of the harbour up to Queenstown, where most of their fish were landed, and from where they were forwarded chiefly to the English markets.

As no Coastguard are stationed at Queenstown, I was unable to ascertain from day to day how they were doing, but the Station Master of the Great Southern and Western Railway at Queenstown has been good enough to inform me that 170 tons were forwarded by rail during that period; besides about 250 tons that were shipped into steamers at the deep water quay at Queenstown.

I have no record of any Scotch boats having made Queenstown their headquarters before; they certainly have not done so since 1889.

There being no Coastguard at Queenstown, Ballycotton is the only place where I can obtain any idea of the fish that are being landed. There has been a very large number of pollock taken in August and September, and a slight increase in the lobsters, otherwise the fishing has been only fairly good. The spring herring fishery was small, but this was probably due to the fish having been taken to Queenstown.

(Signed), Robert H. Archer, Inspecting Commander.

Kinsale Division.

Herring fishing lasted a month, a small take in comparison with previous years, being less than half that of 1892, but with rather better prices.

Cod, ling, and haddock. A slight improvement on last year.

Mackerel spring fishing disastrous to everybody concerned.

Mackerel autumn fishing, a reviving industry as regards Kinsale, 834 barrels having been cured, against none in the previous year. This is up to the end of October.

Hake up to the present remarkably good, this fishing has practically saved the fishermen from ruin, the quantity caught being nearly four times that of 1892, and the money value £5,369, against £2,084.

Whiting and sprats. Practically a failure. A very bad year on the whole.

(Signed), Ronald Hall, Inspecting Commander.

Skibbereen Division.

The spring fishing this year was bad owing, I think, to the continuous east winds prevailing at that time, which seemed to have the effect of driving the fish to leeward, under the west coast. Autumn fishing very good, a steady rise on curing of mackerel being recorded along the whole coast in this division; line fishing generally good. I have again to deplore the want of accommodation for the curing of mackerel, which was much more marked than in previous years, and causing great inconvenience to curers as well as general traders, and the public generally, in some cases actually amounting to a nuisance, and I again strongly urge that some sort of encouragement should be given to the curing of both mackerel and hake either by Local Harbour Boards or others. At present this industry is receiving no encouragement, and without which must I fear deteriorate in quality followed by quantity also.

I have again to call the attention of your Board to the state of the Union Hall Pier, which owing to the foundations sinking, and other causes, is rapidly becoming unsafe for vessels to lay alongside, and also to the utter want of pier accommodation at Castletownshend, a port which is increasing yearly in importance as a fishing centre, and granted a Provisional Order to form a Harbour Board during the late Session of Parliament.

(Signed), H. Warren, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Castletown Division.

The year 1893 was very good as regards the spring mackerel fishing. The number of French boats that visited the locality was 41; they began to arrive about 17th March; 57 Irish boats, 18 English and Manx boats. The last boats left about 20th June, there being no buyers to take the fish.

During September and October large numbers of mackerel were caught and cured. They were quite close inshore.

The inhabitants state that they had never seen such quantities of fish in Quoylagh Bay, also Ballydonegan Bay. Large quantities were also off Bere Island, and Sheephead to Whitehorse.

(Signed), Wm. Allen, Divisional Officer.

Dingle Division.

Minard.—Very few mackerel or fish of any kind captured off the guards of this station.

Dingle.—Trawling vessels did fairly well this year, but the quantities captured were below that of 1892. Canoes, with long lines, caught large quantities of cod, ling, conger, hake, haddock, whiting, &c.

If the pier at Dingle was extended into deeper water, the large boats engaged in mackerel fishing, which at present sell the fish at Ventry and Smerwick, would bring it to Dingle, where it would realize a better price, being near a railway.

Ventry.—The spring mackerel captured was far above the average of former years, both in quantity and quality. Autumn mackerel below the average. Herrings were caught in large quantities during the spring and autumn.

Smerwick and Brandon.—Very large quantities of mackerel were captured during the year, far above the average of any previous year.

A great number of cod, ling, conger, hake, haddock, &c., were caught during the year by the long-line fishermen.

(Signed), James Donovan, Divisional Officer.

Valencia Division.

The fishing in this neighbourhood appears to have been generally successful, especially in the matter of mackerel, of which a great quantity has been taken.

(Signed), W. D. Morrish, Inspecting Commander.

Ballyheige Division.

The general fishing has been of a nominal character this year. Shoals of mackerel and herrings have been observed in Ballyheige Bay, but there are no proper boats or nets to catch them, owing to there being no place of shelter. A pier would be a great benefit for the shelter of fishing boats in Ballyheige Bay. From the report of the station officer at Cashen River, there seems to be good trawling ground in that locality.

(Signed), Edwd. Johns, Divisional Officer.

Seafield Division.

There have been large shoals of mackerel, and a good quantity of herring at times off the west coast of this division, and very large quantities of mackerel have been caught with the small drift nets and canoes, so much so that in Seafield, Quilty, and Cloghauninchy, the fish have had to be destroyed. A curing shed at Quilty, where there is a railway station, would have been the means of saving thousands of mackerel for export.

I would recommend to the Fishery Board that if the Government can see their way to lay out any more money on the improvements of harbours for fishing vessels on this coast, that the best natural harbour is Merville Bay, on the ninth guard of Seafield Station. In this bay steamers have beached and discharged their cargoes in safety. A breakwater from the north (Cream Point) side would make this bay a perfect harbour of refuge, and might be the means of bringing in a large number of fishing vessels of the first-class to sell their fish, or convey them by train from Miltown Malbay, which is less than one mile. If this were done, and a curing shed also constructed here, I am of opinion that it would be the means of developing the fishery industry on this coast to an enormous extent.

Seafield Pier is no good at all as a harbour of refuge, as it could not be approached much less entered in bad weather.

Liscanor Harbour can only be entered in fine weather and high water, on account of the pier not having been extended sufficiently far out to sea, consequently it is of no use as a harbour of refuge for fishing vessels.

Kilkee Bay is also unapproachable in bad weather.

Therefore there is no harbour of refuge at all on this coast, and, in my opinion, Merville Bay, as before mentioned, is the most easy and suitable place to make one.

(Signed), C. Paget, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Galway Division.

The Divisional Officer at Galway reports no improvement in the fisheries, owing to want of energy in the fishermen.

Clifden Division.

This year has been exceptionally good for fishing in this division on account of the fine weather

A great increase in the take of lobsters is shown, especially at Roundstone, but the increase has been general all round this coast.

Complaints, as usual, of the want of nets and gear come from all parts.

(Signed), Thos. E. Cochrane, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Belmullet Division.

There are no first or second class boats in the division, and no men who are professional fishermen solely engaged in fishing. From this you will see that fishing as an important industry is not carried on in this neighbourhood. The reason is that there is no market for fresh fish, as Belmullet is forty-two miles from the nearest railway station, Ballina.

The boats used are principally curraghs, and are unable to fish except in fine weather; the men as a rule are very poor, and have very inferior fishing gear.

Three curing stations have lately been established in the division; they are worked under the Congested Districts Board. One is at Inver, Broadhaven; one at Muingcreena, Blind Harbour; and the other in South Inishkea Island. There has not been much done at Inishkea or Inver; 1,800 cod, 200 ling, and 68 glasson have been cured at the former, and 300 cod at the latter. The work at Muingcreena has, however, been more successful, as there are more fishermen in that neighbourhood than in other parts of the division. The station was opened only on 5th September last, and up to the present nearly 6 tons of mackerel have been cured, and it may be expected that a considerable number of cod, ling, haddocks, &c., will be cured there during the season which will shortly open. The fish caught, with the exception of those cured at these stations, is either used by the men and their families or sold in Belmullet for local consumption. These curing stations, especially the one at Muingcreena, will be a great boon to the local fishermen, but I do not think that they will be sufficient to make a change in the style of fishing, or to induce people to equip larger boats for the work; nothing but a railway will do this.

The only fresh fish that are sent away are lobsters. They are caught at Inishkea and Duvillaunmore Islands. The fish are bought by merchants in Belmullet, and forwarded in boxes, containing three to five dozen, to Dublin. The carriage to Dublin comes to about 20 per cent. of their value. A considerable number die before reaching Dublin, as they have a journey of seven hours by car before getting to a train. A few are sent to London, Manchester, and Liverpool, but this can only be done in cool weather. This branch of the fishing industry would be a much greater source of profit both to fishermen and merchants if there were a railway to Belmullet.

Several steam trawlers came into Blacksod Bay during the months of March, April, and May. They were all from English and Welsh ports. They come in and fish the bay and then steam off with their catch to Cardiff or some other port; moreover, they work on Sundays. They fish in shallow water, from three to six fathoms. Their presence in the bay leads to bitter complaints from the local fishermen, especially their

fishing on Sundays. I think all steam trawling inside Blacksod Bay should be prohibited; but if this cannot be done, that the Coast Guard Officers should be empowered to stop Sunday fishing.

I consider that this place is admirably adapted by nature to be the centre of a very important fishing industry. The adjoining seas teem with fish, and there are excellent anchorages for large boats in both Broadhaven and Blacksod Bay. The one thing wanting to develop it is a railway to Belmullet. If this were once opened, I feel convinced that it would pay anyone well to fit out and work a large number of first and second class boats.

(Signed), J. Nethery Hill, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Ballycastle (Killala) Division.

There is not in this district much fishing as an industry, I believe on account of want of harbours, or places of refuge in bad weather, and also the difficulty of transport to any large town, or curing station.

Belderig.—The best place for fishing purposes in this Division. A pier built here would do much to encourage the fishermen of the place, and would make a decent harbour.

Ballycastle.—The breakwater, if extended another fifty yards, and forming an elbow, would be great protection to the boats landing fish, or hauling up. The Bay being open and exposed, a sea very soon gets up, and fishermen do not go out unless in fairly good weather.

Kilcummin.—A boat-slip here would be very useful to enable the boats in bad weather being run up in safety, as the landing at present is on large stones, and in any sea damage to the boats is certain. The slip has, I believe, been petitioned for previously.

Ross.—A pier at Portavada would be of great benefit to the fishermen in bad weather.

(Signed), W. J. H. Auton, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Sligo Division.

The cod and ling fishery was good this year; mackerel not good. Herring in the autumn—very good takes in Donegal Bay; further south of Sligo Bay, not so good. Spring herring fishery there was none except at Raghley. Rosses Point men go out but little. The Raghley and Mullaghmore men would, no doubt, do better if better means of transport than carts were available. The men at these places send principally to Sligo, distant fourteen and seventeen miles respectively, and the roads are very bad.

A fair amount of fish is sold locally at all these stations, at Bundoran particularly; also Mullaghmore in summer.

(Signed), Francis Spring-Rice, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Killybegs Division.

Takes generally above the average of previous years. Herrings came into Donegal Bay in large quantities from the middle of September to the end of October, and advantage was taken of this by the fishermen, though unfavourable weather prevented complete success. Herrings also came into Boylagh Bay in large shoals somewhat later in the season, and large quantities were taken.

Suggestions for improvement of fishing.—The road to the old Coastguard Station, Teelin Harbour, being almost completed, I think that a small pier for landing fish at this part of the harbour would be useful.

A good pier at Portnoo for shelter of boats, whilst unloading and whilst moored, would be useful were there more boats and men employed in fishing to warrant the expense.

(Signed), V. D. Hughes, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Guidore Division.

There have been several large shoals of fish seen off the coast during the summer months. Since the beginning of September, good catches of herring have been taken; also cod, haddock, bream, whiting, and glasson, in fair quantities have been caught.

(Signed), James W. Bridle, Divisional Officer.

Rathmullan Division.

A large quantity of herrings appeared in Downing's Bay at the end of October and early in November. Many were taken, but poor prices obtained. It is much to be hoped that the Curing Stations erected by the Congested Districts Board at Downing's Bay and Tory Island may be commercially successful. That at Downing's Bay has been worked for the curing of cod and ling during a part of this year to the great advantage of the fishermen, who sell their fish at once on the pier to the manager. The cod cured were not good, being out of season, but doubtless, experience will prevent this occurring again.

The boatslip at Magheraroarty for the Tory and other islands fishermen is an urgent need; the men landing get wet up to their waists, and have often to remain in wet clothes for hours.

It was a fair average season for the fishing in this Division.

(Signed), Chas. G. Prater, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Moville Division.

The general state of the fisheries in this District has been fairly good. Oysters are doing better than for a number of years.

I have also to report the loss of seven boats in a gale, five being at Moville; the accommodation at the fishery pier being quite inadequate for the number of boats using it, and had shelter been available, the boats would have been saved.

(Signed), Hy. Geo. Manns, Acting Divisional Officer.

Ballycastle (Antrim) Division.

The usual methods of fishing off this coast are by hand and long lines and draft nets; some trawlers off Portrush and Port Stewart during the summer months.

The fishing has not been so good this year as in some preceding years, especially in the capture of lobsters.

The want of a boat harbour is very detrimental to the fishing industry at this port.

(Signed), H. M'A. Cutfield, Inspecting Lieutenant.

Strangford Division.

The carriage of fish to market is a serious drawback to the fishermen, who must take whatever is given them, and sometimes the returns are small indeed.

Black pollock, or, as they are locally named, blockin, are taken in large quantities on both sides of the Lough with nets (seine). They are sold locally to fish buyers, and taken into the country and small inland towns for sale. Thousands of those fish are sold to the buyers for 3*d.* per hundred (120), which would bring in any market from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per hundred (120). During the months of July and August a great number are caught by the inhabitants for sport, and visitors and tourists join in it.

The Killard detachment guards are included in those of Strangford.

The lobsters taken off Tara are numerous, the transit is bad. Sometimes the carters will not take the fish away, consequently they have to be returned to the water again, and by the time they are taken away they die in transit, and the fishermen get no return for dead fish. I would say that the fishermen get about one-half the value of the fish, and very often not so much.

At Gunn's Island the station officer there has nearly the whole under his immediate eye. The trawlers, he mentions, as trawling off his station, belong principally to Ringsend, sometimes they land their fish at Ardglass.

The fishermen are generally orderly. The number of lobsters here caught are ascertained by the Coast Guards meeting the boat as she comes in with the fish. Sometimes mackerel come into, and up the Lough; several were caught up the Lough this year with long lines. This occurs only once in several years.

The boatmen on the unguarded portions of the Lough have a horror of registering and marking their boats, as they say they don't like to have them covered with paint marks and numbers all over, and there is no means which we can take to make the registered boats be numbered properly.

(Signed), J. J. M'Cullen, Divisional Officer.

Newcastle Division.

I have nothing to add to previous reports.
The harbour at Newcastle remains in the deplorably useless state so often reported

(Signed), John C. Roughton, Inspecting Lieutenant.

SALMON FISHERIES.

GENERAL.

Owing to the extremely dry weather, and consequent low state of the water in every part of Ireland during the year 1893, the open season was a bad one both for netting and angling. It is difficult to assign a reason why the netting in estuaries and tidal waters generally should have been so much below the average take; but a careful examination of the reports from the various Boards of Conservators of Fisheries seems to show that the capture, not alone of salmon, but of sea or white trout, in the majority of those rivers frequented by both these classes of fish, has largely diminished. A season such as that of 1893 affords no fair criterion of the actual state of the salmon fisheries. It is satisfactory to observe from the reports received of the spawning season of 1893-4, that in many districts a fair amount of fish were observed on the spawning beds of the various rivers, and that owing to the floods, the fish were to a large extent protected from the operations of the poachers, and were enabled to drop back into the main rivers, after spawning. But at the same time it is right to add that these same floods may, in mountain tributaries, have carried down a large portion of the ova deposited upon the spawning beds, and destroyed it.

We regret to have again to call attention to the large number of cases of poisoning rivers by means of spurge, *Euphorbia Hibernica*, one river (Roughty, county Kerry), having been poisoned on no less than ten different occasions; and we fear that without special legislation, based somewhat on the lines suggested in our last report, it will be impossible to stamp out this most mischievous practice. We also beg to draw attention to the great injury done to salmon rivers in flax growing districts, by the water in which the flax has been steeped being permitted to flow into them instead of being used as a manure for the land. Year after year we circulated notices setting forth the injury caused to the salmon fisheries, by these acts of carelessness, the illegality of the practice, and also the useful properties of this stuff as a manure.

That eminent scientist, the late Sir Robert Kane, LL.D., &c., &c., in his "Industrial Resources of Ireland" says:—

"When the flax is steeped, the water acquires a darker colour, a disagreeable odour, *and it is well known becomes poisonous to fish.* This arises from the solution of the glutinous material which had cemented together the pure fibres. . . . It is thus seen that the steep-water dissolves out a great quantity of nitrogen and of the inorganic materials of the stem; in fact, *that it removes from the plant almost everything that the plant removes from the soil.* . . . The steep-water thus dissolves especially the alkaline ingredients and the phosphates of the plant, and hence leaves the rotted stems in a condition of almost pure ligneous matter. . . . Now the agriculturist should steadily bear in mind that the fibre which he sells to the flax-spinner has taken nothing from the soil; all the crop took out of the soil he has still in the steep water, and in the chaff of the scutched flax; and if, after suitable decomposition, these be returned to the land, the fertility of the latter will be restored; and thus materials, at present utterly neglected, and even a source of inconvenience, may be converted into most valuable manure.

"That the water in which flax has been steeped possesses powerful influence as a manure, has been observed by various persons; thus, round the edges of bog-holes used for steeping, a luxuriant and tender herbage often arises in vivid contrast to the surrounding barren peat. Various agricultural authorities have noticed its beneficial effects when experimentally used; but I shall only quote, in order to show the attention it deserves, the following notice by Mr. Wakefield. 'The water in which flax has been immersed is, in Ireland, entirely neglected; but Mr. Billingsby mentions it as an excellent manure, and no country in the world, perhaps, affords better opportunities of employing it than Ireland. I made frequent inquiries about it, but could never hear of a single instance of its being used.' The author of the Survey of Somersetshire (Mr. Billingsby) says, 'It is observable that land, on which retted flax is spread to prepare it for hackling, is greatly improved thereby; and if it be spread on a coarse sour pasture, the herbage will be totally changed and the best sort of grasses will make their appearance. Having myself cultivated flax on a large scale, and observing the almost instantaneous effect produced by the water in which flax was immersed, I was induced some years ago to apply it to some pasture land, by means of watering carts similar to those used near London for watering the roads. The effect was astonishing, and advanced the land in value 10*s.* per acre.'

"The chaff remaining after the scutching might also be formed into manure, and has actually been found of as much value as its composition would indicate; it appears also fitted to be used as food for cattle. This has been fully verified by Mr. Nevin and Mr. Charley, in the North of Ireland; and thus, in fact, the farmer sending to market only the fibre of the flax, which derives nothing from the soil, has the opportunity of economizing, in

other and highly remunerating modes, all the residual materials. . . . Its nutritive quality cannot be material, but, mixed with the water of the flax-steep, it should complete the restoration to the soil of the constituents of the growing flax."

An erroneous opinion having existed in some places that *running water* was preferable for steeping, the following extract from the Instructions given by the FLAX SOCIETY may serve to remove the prejudice.

WATERING OF FLAX.

"This should be done in soft water, and to insure this *let the steep-holes be filled some weeks before required, that the sun and air may soften and warm it.* They should be dug from 6 to 12 feet, by about twice the width for the length, and to be filled from running water, if possible; and, *after the flax is put in, to carefully exclude any addition*, except in case of leakage, and then *to add most cautiously.* On the Continent the same pools are used year after year."

And another distinguished scientist, the present Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, City Analyst, &c., &c., gives the following analysis of the component parts of flax water :—

EXTRACT of ANALYSIS by CHARLES A. CAMERON, Esq., M.D., Professor of Hygiene, R.C.S.; Professor of Chemistry, Steevens's Hospital and Ledwich School of Medicine, and City Analyist :—

"The results of my Analysis show that 1,000 gallons of this liquid contain—

"Organic or Combustible Matters,	30 lbs. 4 ounces.
"Mineral or Incombustible Substances,	23 lbs. 4 ounces.
"Total Solid Matter per 1,000 gallons,	53½ lbs.
"The Organic Matter contains Nitrogen, equivalent to Ammonia,	3 lbs. 14 ounces.
"The Mineral Substances include—	
"Phosphorus Acid, equivalent to Phosphate of Lime,	1 lb. 2 ounces.
"Potash Salts,	5 lbs. 10 ounces.
"Soda Salts,	10½ lbs."

In spite of all this, a very large number of cases of pollution of rivers by flax water are reported to us annually. The penalty fixed by the 5th and 6th of Her Majesty the Queen (cap. 106, sec. 80), "for throwing, emptying, or causing to run or flow into any river or lake, any dye stuff, lime, spurge, flax, hemp, or other deleterious or poisonous matter" is any sum not exceeding £10; but Boards of Conservators complain, and with great justice, that magistrates, in many cases, will merely inflict nominal penalties, and that, consequently, it is frequently useless to institute proceedings, at a very considerable cost. This is to be deplored, as it tends to increase offences of this nature when those offending are aware that they can act almost with impunity.

As regards the question of the erection of fish passes over weirs in rivers frequented by salmon, it is much to be regretted that, owing to the limited funds at the disposal of Boards of Conservators, very little is done in this direction; as there is but little doubt that if passes were made over obstructions in most of the rivers in Ireland large areas of spawning ground would be opened up. It has been suggested that if a small fund were placed at our disposal out of which loans could be made to Boards of Conservators or others, on somewhat similar lines to loans made for other purposes by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, it would prove advantageous to the salmon fisheries.

With regard to the River Shannon, which is vested in the Commissioners of Public Works as Commissioners of the River, the Chairman of the Board (Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Sankey, R.E., K.C.B.) and his colleagues have most courteously expressed a desire to assist us in every way in their power, as regards the construction of efficient fish passes over the various weirs connected with drainage or navigation. This we look upon as of great importance, as it is expected that some good will result from the harmonious action of the two departments.

We are now in a better position to deal with the illicit traffic of salmon carried on in the close season, owing to a very valuable and exhaustive opinion given by the Honorable the Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.), and we trust that in a year or two we will be enabled in a great measure to put a stop to this practice. The Fishmongers Company, through their courteous clerk, Mr. J. Wrench Towse, have given us most cordial aid in endeavouring to suppress this sale of salmon captured at a period when it is illegal to do so.

It is satisfactory to be able to report to your Excellency that the artificial propagation of salmon is being slightly extended, and we trust that we may be in a position to state in our next report that it has been introduced into such other districts as may be considered necessary for a proper stocking of the rivers therein.

It is to be regretted that we have no means of obtaining statistics of the capture of salmon throughout Ireland, as it would be important to be in a position to authoritatively show the actual capture in the various rivers in order to determine the question as to whether the fisheries were becoming more or less productive, or in what way the capture varies from year to year. There are no doubt great and obvious difficulties in the way of obtaining this information. The increase however in the amount received from the sale of licences in the various districts from £5,659 7*s.* 6*d.* in the year 1863 to £10,509 5*s.* in the year 1893, would point to the conclusion that the salmon fisheries have been steadily improving.

The result of the various inquiries held by us during the year, so far as the by-laws consequent thereon have been approved by your Excellency in Council, will be found in the appendices. In some cases, owing to the steps required by the statute, they have not yet been submitted for the consideration of your Excellency and the Privy Council.

DISEASE.

As promised in our last report, we now submit for your Excellency's information, the report of Doctor Edmond McWeeney, M.A., M.D., &c., on the subject of the origin and nature of a disease which was observed in the smolts from a certain district in the North of Ireland. It would be most desirable if we were authorized to incur a small annual expenditure for observations of this nature in any district where signs of disease might from time to time be observed—

Report on the Examination of Specimens of Diseased Salmon, presented to the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, by Edmond J. McWeeney, M.A., M.D.

"The first specimens which I received during 1893 consisted of a number of salmon fry, or so-called alevins, averaging about 1½ inches in length. They came from a hatchery at Ballisodare, and I was requested to find out, if possible, what was the disease which had caused their death.

"A microscopical examination of the specimens, which were in very well preserved condition, soon revealed the presence of large non-septate hyphæ full of granular protoplasm, intermixed with oil-droplets. This at once suggested the presence of Saprolegnia in a degenerate condition, the oil-droplets scattered through the protoplasm being due to a partial break-down of that substance, owing to unfavourable surroundings. Some of the fish were floated off into clean boiled water, and a few flies that had previously been soaked in alcohol and washed out, were introduced into the vessel. In a few days the characteristic furry appearance had developed round the flies, and the dead alevins were thickly coated over with the same material. Careful examination of the growth showed it to be due to a species of *Saprolegnia*, probably *S. ferax*. The diagnosis had to be made, in the first instance, without the sexual organs, for, although they were carefully sought for, none were found for many days. During this period, however, an abundance of zoosporangia were constantly being formed, and from the peculiar tendency of the new sporangial hyphæ to grow up through the interior of the old empty ones, as well as from the diplanetic zoospores, it was possible to diagnose Saprolegnia with a moderate amount of certainty. Subsequently the oogonia were developed, and the peculiar pitted appearance of their walls, as well as the absence of antheridial filaments, were the characters which induced me to consider this specimen to be the classical *Saprolegnia ferax, auct.* It is an interesting fact to note that the ova from which these alevins were hatched came from the Rhine, and this species *ferax* is the one (out of nine or ten included in the genus) which appears to have attracted special attention both in Germany and Great Britain, owing to its highly developed and destructive parasitism.

"Whilst this specimen was in the laboratory a very curious change became apparent in its characters. Three or four days having elapsed since the last observation was made, fresh pieces of fungus were detached from the flies and placed under the microscope. Numerous zoosporangia were at once observed, produced, however, by cymose branching from a point on the hypha close to the basal portion of the already emptied sporange. This fact together with the tendency of the zoospores to remain grouped together instead of wandering away after leaving the mouth of the dehisced sporangium showed that an Achlya was now present. Side by side with the Achlya some filaments of Saprolegnia could still be seen, but the latter species had quite disappeared after a few days, leaving the Achlya in sole possession of the substratum. In former years this Achlya would have probably been looked upon as *A. dioica* (Pringsheim), for its hyphæ were extensively inhabited by circular zöospores with projecting beaks that perforated the walls of the hypha and protruded into the surrounding water. These zöospores, however, have been shown by Cornu to belong to a Chytridiaceous organism named by him Woronina polycystis, which attacks the Achlya and dwells within its hyphæ. I have not been able to determine the exact species to which this Achlya belonged, for it never developed sexual organs, and despite all I could do the cultures gradually succumbed to an ever-increasing swarm of bacterial organisms. Neither can I determine whether the case was one of conjoint parasitism or whether the zoospores of the Achlya subsequently intruded themselves in some way (probably with the water) into my cultures.

That young fish and ova are not unfrequently attacked by species of Achlya is a known fact, one well ascertained instance of which is that recorded by Humphry, who found that trout eggs from a hatchery in Massachusetts were destroyed by *Achlya racemosa* (Hilde.) *var. stelligera*, (Cornu). Humphry states that he is informed that it is "necessary to remove dead eggs very frequently, since the infection spreads rapidly, and all the eggs in the hatching-trays are killed unless this is done. After the eggs are hatched the young fry appear not to be injured by this fungus." It would be very interesting to know if any such destruction of unhatched ova has as yet been observed in this country.

"This concludes my remarks on the Ballisodare alevins, and I now turn to the next specimen which was forwarded me, a salmon, nearly three feet long, sent up early last February from Dervock, on the River Bush, County Antrim. The fish presented a sickly appearance, due to patches of membranous material on its body and fins, and various slight abrasions of the skin not deep enough to be called ulcers. The membranous material was shown, by a series of experiments similar to that just detailed, to be *Saprolegnia ferax*. The fish was, however, far from being overgrown by the fungus, and I undertook a careful dissection with a view to ascertain if any other cause for its unhealthiness could be found. Certain appearances in the liver caused me to preserve some pieces of that organ in absolute alcohol. The urinary bladder yielded on scraping a number of characteristic psorospermial "pole-capsules." These organisms evidently abounded in the mucous that lined the organ in question, but to this isolated fact I am not inclined to attach much importance for reasons that will be seen later on.

"After suitable fixation, hardening and embedding, portions of the urinary bladder and liver were cut into serial sections, stained by various methods and examined. The epithelial lining of the urinary bladder did not seem well preserved. Its place was taken by a layer of oval granules which seemed like nuclei (perhaps of blood or mucus-corpuscles). At any rate, they stained deeply and uniformly with aniline dyes. The deeper parts of the bladder-wall showed cellular accumulations apparently of an inflammatory character. On staining by Gram's method a most interesting result was obtained. The vessels and clefts of the tissues were found to be stuffed with bacteria, of the shape of short baciili, always arranged in pairs. Plugs, consisting of these micro-organisms, occupied the vessels following them in their twisted course for some distance. The cell accumulations, which I have mentioned, were sometimes in immediate relation to the bacteria, and this fact, taken along with the comparative absence of bacteria from the free surfaces of the structure, seems to me to indicate that the bacterial invasion had taken place *intra vitam*, and was not (as I was at first inclined to think) the mere visible expression of processes of decomposition. There were some obviously putrefactive bacteria present in and on the superficial layer of the bladder-wall, but they were few in number. The tissues surrounding the deeper bacterial accumulations were often necrotic. In fact, the appearances reminded one very strongly of those met with in sections of organs affected with the metastatic abscesses of pyemia in the human subject. In the latter case, of course, the organisms are different, being usually strepto- or staphylococci, and not, as in the present case, diplo-bacilli. The length of the pair was from 2 to 4 μ.

"Portions of the tissue were occupied by a peculiar reticular structure with oval, faintly-staining, hyaline masses, lying in the meshes of the network, but, as a rule, not nearly filling the spaces in which they lay. The nuclei refused to take the stain in these regions, and I forbear from expressing any opinion as to the nature of the objects in question.

"No psorospermial sporocysts could be found in any of the sections unless indeed the appearances just described be susceptible of that interpretation, which I very much doubt. For this reason I am not inclined to attach any importance to the finding of psorosperms in the bladder-mucus—a position in which L. Pfeiffer and other workers on this subject find them to be almost invariably present. Had psorospermial infection played any part in the illness of this fish I should undoubtedly have found them not merely on the surface of the mucous membrane, but also conglomerated together in the deeper part of the tissue.

The sections of liver showed the microscopic structure of that organ very well, the majority of the cell-columns preserving their nuclei, as did the vascular structures and their contents without exception. In many of the smaller capillaries there could be seen with the low power blue lines, which on applying the oil-immersion objective became resolved (Gram-staining) into chains of diplo-bacilli which seemed rather larger than those found in the bladder-wall, though in other respects similar. These organisms could be traced lying in "single file" between the columns of liver cells, the nuclei of which had been brought out by a previous staining with carmine (Weigert-Gram method).

"As to the significance of these bacteria, I cannot express a confident opinion. Their presence *intra vitam* would constitute a sort of blood poisoning which, as it might easily be supposed, would prove highly detrimental to the fish so attacked. Whether similar cases are recorded I cannot at present say. The presence of the *Saprolegnia* may have so weakened the vital forces of the fish as to permit of the invasion of its tissues by bacteria while still alive. Again, it is of course possible that the bacteria may have been present simply as putrefactive organisms invading a dead fish. On the whole I think the former view is the more probable, but fresh material, examined *ad hoc*, is requisite before scientific certainty can be attained.

"In conclusion I beg to point out to the Inspectors the importance of the study of piscine pathology from the practical point of view. The better the exact nature of fish-disease is understood the more likely it is that suitable remedies will be indicated. Fish that are in a languid or dying state ought to be removed from the river with as little delay as possible, so as to lessen the chance of their infecting others, and specimens should be submitted as a matter of routine to a careful examination. Were this course systematically adopted, our knowledge of an important branch of economic science would, in a very few years, be rendered vastly more extensive and accurate.

"30th September, 1893."

Literature on relations of Saprolegniaceæ to Fish :—

Huxley: Saprolegnia in relation to Salmon Disease. Q.J.M.S., 1882 (with a cut).
Smith, W. G.: "The Salmon Disease." Gardiner's Chronicle, 4th May, 1878, with three cuts; also in Grevillea, Vol. VI., page 152.
Murray, G.: "Inoculation of Fishes with Saprolegnia ferax," Jr. of Botany, 1885, page 302.
Buckland, Walpole, and Young: "Report upon the Disease which has recently prevailed among the Salmon, &c.," London, 1880.
Stirling, A. B.: "Notes on the Fungus Disease affecting Salmon" in Proceedings, Royal Society, Edinburgh, years 1878 and 1879.
Swan, Allan (of Bushmills, Co. Antrim): in Proceedings, Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.

Literature on Saprolegniaceæ from the Botanical standpoint :—

Many Works by De Bary and Pringsheim.
Archer, W. (of Dublin): "On two new Species in Saprolegnieæ," Q.J.M.S. VII., page 121.
Hartog, M. M. (of Cork): "Recent Researches on the Saprolegnieæ." Annals of Botany, Vol. XI., page 201.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES.

During the year 1893 public inquiries were held at the following places, and were attended by large numbers of persons interested:—

No. 1, or Dublin District.

At Wicklow, on the 14th day of July; at Bray, on the 18th day of July; at Newbridge, on the 19th day of July; at Blessington, on the 21st day of July; and at Dublin, on the 25th day of July. To inquire:—

"1. Into subject of the close time for net fishing in the fresh water portion of the Bray river, in the district defined and known as the No. 1, or Dublin district.

"2. For the purpose of defining the boundary between the tidal and fresh water portions of the said Bray river.

"3. To make a by-law prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving fish close into the banks of any rivers within the said district."

No. 2. Wexford District.

At Wexford, on the 16th and 17th days of November; at Enniscorthy, on the 18th and 19th days of November; and at Tullow, on the 21st day of November. To inquire into an application for a change of the close time for netting and angling in the River Slaney.

At Wexford, on the 16th day of November. To inquire into an application to pass a by-law, prohibiting the use of seine nets in that part of the River Slaney which is situated between Wexford Bridge and Ferry Carrig Bridge.

At Wexford, on the 16th day of November; at Enniscorthy, on the 18th day of November; and at Tullow on the 21st day of November. To inquire into an application respecting the size of the mesh of nets at present used for the capture of salmon and sea trout in the tidal waters of the River Slaney.

No. 3. Waterford District.

At Waterford, on the 29th of March, a Court was held to inquire into the application of Major James Duff Coghlan, of 4, Park-place, St. James's, London, respecting the legality or illegality of a Scotch or Stake Weir, situated in Waterford Harbour, on the shore of Dromina, Parish of Crooke, Barony of Gaultiere, and County of Waterford, in so far as the same might or might not be injurious to navigation. We reported thereon to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. For further proceedings in this case see Appendix No. 22, p. 115.

No. 5, or Cork District (Bandon Division).

At Bandon, on the 6th day of June, to inquire into an application for a by-law to prohibit wading the waters, having a pole or gaff, or to throw stones or other missiles or substances therein for the purpose of driving or scaring fish close into the banks of any river in the Bandon division of the Cork District, or in any other manner to drive or scare fish in the upper or fresh waters of any river in the division.

No 6[1]. Skibbereen District.

At Skibbereen, on the 1st day of June, to inquire into the state of the salmon fisheries in the district, and the best means to be adopted for preserving the upper waters of the Ilen River.

At Skibbereen, on the 2nd day of June, to inquire into the necessity for defining the mouth of the Bawnaknockane River.

No. 7, or Killarney District.

At Killorglin, on the 27th day of July, and also 28th day of July; and at Killarney, on the 31st day of July and 1st day of August.

1. To inquire into the necessity of passing by-laws with the object of giving effect to the following resolutions passed by the Conservators of Fisheries of the Killarney District, viz.—

"(*a.*) That no draft net be allowed of greater length than at least two-thirds of the width of that portion of the river Laune where it is used for the capture of salmon and trout, in the fresh water and tidal portion of the said River Laune.

"(*b.*) That no draft nets shall be used in the tidal and fresh water parts of the said River Laune at a less distance from each other than 200 yards.

"(*c.*) That no nets shall be shot simultaneously from points on both sides of the tidal and fresh water parts of the said River Laune, which are opposite to each other, so as to be in the water at the same time, but the net shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite bank is shot.

"(*d.*) That all netting on the Laune be limited to the period between the 1st February and 15th July.

"(*e.*) That the netting on the lakes begin on the 17th of January, and cease on the 1st July.

"(*f.*) That the sea fishing be fixed from the 1st February to the 1st August.

"(*g.*) That all rod fishing on the lakes and rivers in the Killarney district begin on the 17th January and end on 31st October, and that no gaff be used before the 1st April.

"2. To alter the close season for netting in the tidal waters of the River Laune, and its estuary.

"3. To alter the close season for netting in Ballinskelligs Bay."

At Killarney, on the 14th day of October; Killorglin, on the 18th day of October; and Cahirciveen on the 23rd day of October, to inquire into an application for a change of the close time for the capture of salmon or trout within the Killarney district.

No. 8. Limerick District.

At Kilrush, on the 9th day of November, to inquire into an application

"To alter the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th clauses of the by-laws, rules, and regulations, dated the 10th November, 1892, relative to the use of drift nets in the River Shannon, &c., which provide—

"2nd. That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon (than that part situated between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare), or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"3rd. That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way, or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other, in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"4th. That no drift nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"5th. That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabahee, in the County of Clare."

At Killaloe, on the 2nd day of November, to inquire into the practice of fishing at the navigation sluices at Killaloe, with the view of prohibiting same, or for making such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may seem expedient.

At Croom, on the 6th day of November, to inquire into the necessity of passing a by-law to prohibit the use of night lines on the river Mague and its Tributaries.

No. 11. Ballina District.

At Ballina, on the 4th day of May, to inquire into an application

"1. To make a by-law regulating the manner of netting in the freshwater portion of the River Moy, and prohibiting such practices as in their judgment are detrimental or injurious to the fisheries of said river.

"2. To inquire into the mode of fishing in the tidal portion of said River Moy.

"3. To inquire into the operation of the by-laws, rules, and regulations, dated 3rd March, 1879, which regulate the mode of fishing to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for or taking salmon or trout by means of drift nets, in Killala Bay, in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo."

No. 12. Sligo District

At Sligo, on the 9th day of May, to inquire into an application for a change of season for salmon and trout in the Ballisodare river.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Hatcheries at work during the season of 1893 :—

Dublin District—River Liffey.

Report from Major Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstans, dated 31st March, 1894 :—

The salmon fry turned into the Liffey by me this year consisted of 500 yearlings and 500 two-year olds, and were obtained from Mr. J. J. Armistead of the Solway Fishery, Dumfries. The two-year olds were all marked by cutting off a portion of the adipose fin. Unfortunately owing to a delay which occurred in transit at Holyhead a large number of two-year olds were lost. The last time Mr. Armistead brought over fry the loss did not amount to one per cent., but in that case the Railway arrangements were carried out without a hitch.

No. 4.—Lismore District.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

An Account of Salmon taken by R. & E. Foley, Lismore, for Artificial Propagation during 1893.

Observations.

"This has been an early and a good spawning season. We have taken particular care in selecting fairly large and healthy spawning fish—a most important point, we consider.

"The first run of Spring fish was noticed about November 17th, and appeared to be in beautiful condition.

"A trial haul with net was made January 1st, 1894, when 7 Spring fish were landed, and returned to the river, at the high average of 21 lbs. each. As the water was high all through the winter months, we trust that the upper reaches of the Blackwater are well stocked with fish of the first quality.

"We hope the enclosed list explains all that the Inspectors require.

15*th February*, 1894. "R. & E. FOLEY."

Date.	Number of Fish taken.	Their weight, as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, unripe, or fresh run.	Whether taken in Hatch or by Nets.	Whether put above Weir or into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Remarks.
Oct. 6,	35	Average 13 lbs.	12 Female,	Nearly ripe,	Hatch,	Into hatchery,	—	Hatch set to work October 5th.
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	6 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	—	17 bright (small).	do.	Above weir,	—	
do. 7,	7	—	1 Male,	—	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	—	—	6 bright,	do.	Above weir,	—	Removed hatch gratings October 7th.
do. 16,	5	do. 12 lbs.	1 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	Set hatch to work October 15th.
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	4 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do. 18,	27	do. 12 lbs.	17 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	10 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do. 19,	20	do. 12 lbs.	4 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	7 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	—	9 bright,	do.	Above weir,	—	
do. 20,	14	do. 12 lbs.	3 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	2 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	—	9 bright,	do.	Above weir,	—	
do. 21,	14	do. 12 lbs.	1 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	do. 12 lbs.	2 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	—	11 bright,	do.	Above weir,	—	Removed hatch grates October 22nd.
Nov. 3,	21	—	—	8 bright,	do.	do.	—	Set hatch to work November 2nd.
do.	–	—	7 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	—	6 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do. 4,	29	—	9 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	12 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	—	8 bright,	do.	Above weir,	—	
do. 5,	18	—	—	9 bright,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	—	4 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	—	5 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	Removed hatch grates November 5th.
Dec. 16,	21	do. 8 lbs.	2 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	Set hatch to work December 15th.
do.	–	do. 11 lbs.	4 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. 6 lbs.	5 Female,	Unripe,	do.	Above weir,	—	
do.	–	do. 11 lbs.	2 Male,	Unripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. lbs.	—	8 bright,	do.	do.	—	
do. 17,	25	do. 20 lbs.	—	10 bright,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. lbs.	6 Female,	Unripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. 5 lbs.	2 Male,	Unripe,	do.	do.	—	
do.	–	do. 6 lbs.	2 Slats,	—	do.	Below weir,	—	
do.	–	do. 9 lbs.	3 Male,	Nearly ripe,	do.	Into hatchery,	—	
do.	–	do. 10 lbs.	2 Female,	Nearly ripe,	do.	do.	—	

OVA LAID DOWN.

Date.	Number of Eggs laid down.	Remarks.
1893.		
November 11, . .	10,000	From a 13 lb. Fish
„ 14, . .	12,000	„ 15 lb. „
„ 17, . .	10,000	„ 13 lb. „
„ 20, . .	44,000	From 4 Fish.
„ 21, . .	12,000	„ 1 „
„ 24, . .	32,000	„ 3 „
„ 27, . .	42,000	„ 4 „
„ 28, . .	18,000	„ 2 „
December 2, . .	25,000	„ 5 „
„ 6, . .	58,000	„ 5 „
„ 8, . .	28,000	„ 2 „
„ 21, . .	6,000	„ 3 „
1894.		
January 10, . .	14,000	„ 1 „
„ 14, . .	22,000	„ 2 „
	333,000	

We find, from past experience, that between three and four hundred thousand Eggs are sufficient for our Hatchery, overcrowding being injurious.

SUMMARY.

Date.	Bright Fish put above Weir.	Unripe, etc., put back to River.	Ripe, or nearly so, put into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Total number Fish taken in Hatch.
October 6th to December 17th, . . .	95	17	124	—	236
November 11th, 1893, to January 14th, 1894, ...	—	—	—	333,000	—
Totals, . . .	95	17	124	333,000	236

From November 16th to January 21st 92 fish were returned to main river from hatchery. At the end of January the flood rose over mill race, and the remaining fish escaped.

No. 6[3]—Kenmare District.

River Blackwater, County of Kerry. Hatchery established on the Mahony Estate by R. M'Clure, Esq., J.P., agent for the property.

"Kerry Blackwater.

"Artificial Propagation of Salmon.

"For many years past, a simple, inexpensive and successful system of artificial propagation has been steadily followed in the case of this river on the Mahony estate. The plan of hatchery is very simple. A number of boxes, each 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, are placed in line one after another near a small stream from which a regulated supply of water is taken. The boxes are so fixed as to give a slight fall from one to the other all along the line. Of course, well washed gravel is first put into each box, leaving space for a depth of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches of water. The salmon ova is placed carefully, and evenly distributed, in each box. The details of operation, &c., cannot be explained in a short report. I may remark that in this case the boxes are quite close to a public road, and are never interfered with in any way. Some six weeks after the little fish are perfectly formed, they are removed to the small tributaries of the river, where they are safest from natural enemies as well as from heavy floods. As a consequence of this system which has been

followed successfully, the river is always well stocked with salmon, and the net fishing productive to the owner and coast fishermen. If a simple system of artificial propagation were generally adopted, the salmon fisheries of Ireland would be largely increased in value. The Government would do well to afford the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries the means of encouraging and developing artificial propagation of salmon.

"ROBT. M'CLURE,

"February 5, 1894. "Glenhazel, Kenmare.

"The quantity of ova annually put into boxes is 100,000, of which some 90,000 are usually successful."

No. 7.—KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert, of Muckross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake (one of the chain of lakes commonly known as the Killarney Lakes).

"Muckross Abbey, Killarney,
6th March, 1894.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ulto., *re* the artificial propagation of salmon at Muckross.

"These operations are being carried on here on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake (one of the lakes of Killarney).

"This stream has been selected as being suitable for the purpose, and an enclosure of about ninety feet long by thirty feet wide, has been fenced in for the hatchery grounds.

"Nearly six thousand salmon ova have been distributed in five hatching boxes, each box is six feet by one and a-half feet by nine inches.

"Seven female salmon and four males were operated on, to obtain the above mentioned ova.

"The said salmon ova were put into the boxes early in January last (1894). I inspected the hatchery to-day, and found everything going on well there. I expect the ova will be hatched by the end of this month.

"I hope to carry on the artificial propagation of salmon in this hatchery on a much more extensive scale next season, and by this and other means I intend to improve the salmon fisheries of the Killarney Lakes in which I am considerably interested.

"Faithfully yours,

"HENRY A. HERBERT, of Muckross.

No. 12.—SLIGO DISTRICT.

River Ballisodare, County of Sligo. Hatchery established by Colonel Edward Cooper, Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County Sligo.

"I am afraid that I have not much new to report for the information of the Inspectors with regard to the artificial propagation of salmon. I have not imported any Rhine ova this season, as those I had last spring showed signs of the fungoid disease, which was submitted to and reported on by Dr. M'Weeney, but I succeeded in obtaining a few ova from the Blackwater, which have hatched out much earlier than the Sligo river ova, and promise well. I also hope by next year to obtain some French ova from the Loire, as I have obtained the address of a firm who supply ova in France. I have also heard of a hatchery in Switzerland, near Basle, and I may import some Rhine ova from them, as they live so much higher up the river than Frieburg in Baden that the ova there may be free from disease. We have had such heavy rains and floods for the last two months that I have had the greatest difficulty in keeping the water in the troughs tolerably pure, notwithstanding every care in filtering it. I hope, however, by next season to have a spring into my hatchery, and if I succeed, it will obviate this difficulty, and I shall probably extend the establishment, as I am convinced that the introduction of fresh fish from other rivers has been of the greatest benefit to my river.

"I remain, yours very faithfully,

"EDWARD H. COOPER.

"I have about the same number of ova as last year, and from the same rivers, with the addition of a few ova from the Blackwater, but none from the Rhine."

No. 13.—BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh. Hatchery established by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"On this river there were captured for breeding purposes 115 male salmon and 55 females. Of these 60 males and all the females were spawned, the balance of the males being turned into the river again. The first lot was spawned on the 12th December, and the last on the 22nd January. Male fish ran from 8 lbs. to 30 lbs., and females 7 lbs. to 15 lbs.; the quantity of ova put into hatching-house being 450,000."

No. 15[1].—Londonderry District.

Hatchery established at Newtownstewart by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., and lessees of Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"Artificial Salmon Hatching on the Foyle.

"This season there have been taken for breeding purposes 206 female fish, averaging a little over 6 lbs. each, and a like number of males which would be slightly heavier. From these were got 800,000 ova. The first fish spawned was on 30th November, 1893, and the last on 20th January, 1894.

"The principal spawning took place during the last fortnight of December. The period of incubation on the Foyle is from fifty to sixty days, consequently a considerable number of the first laid down ova have been hatched.

"There was no difficulty in obtaining sufficient breeders on the Foyle this season, and in addition to stocking the hatchery, twelve pairs were allowed to deposit their ova in the canal attached to the works, and it is intended to take note how these deposits will develop.

"When report was made to Inspectors last year hatching was—as at present—not finished, and it is better Inspectors should now know result. About 80 per cent. of the ova came to life, and about 20 per cent. of the young fry died, leaving 60 per cent. of the original number to be turned into the river and canal, and this latter is at present swarming with fry.

"Besides the ova taken from the fish, a considerable quantity was lifted from the natural beds in various parts of the river, and placed in the hatchery; but although this was done with the greatest care, only about 15 per cent. came to life. It would seem, therefore, from this, that natural impregnation is not perfect.

"Since last year two ponds have been constructed, into which it is intended to put a number of fry during the month of March, and careful note will be kept of how they thrive."

We give two views of this complete and interesting Hatchery from photographs kindly supplied to us by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L.

No. 15[2].—Coleraine District.

River Bann, County Londonderry, &c. Hatchery established at Movanagher by R. L. Moore, Esq., and lessees of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"Artificial Salmon Hatching on the Bann.

"Having received permission from the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries to keep the Cutts at Coleraine fishing during the close season for the purpose of catching a few fish to stock a small experimental hatchery put up on the Bann at Movanagher near Kilrea, about ten miles above the tidal flow, the Cutts were closed on the 19th August, and from then till the 19th September, 159 salmon were captured. Of these twenty-five were put into one Cutt, and the remainder turned into the river.

"The Bann Drainage Board complained that the keeping of this Cutt closed raised the water in the river, so it had to be opened. Twenty-one of the fish were then transferred to wooden crates moored in the river, but they did not do well here, owing, it is believed, to the crates being moored in 'still' water. Three of the female fish died, and all the remainder except one were let into the river. From this one fish about 5,000 ova were obtained, and placed in the small hatchery, which is a wooden structure, capable of holding 30,000 ova, and drawing its supply of water from the canal, as no spring water was obtainable, and the filtering of this water has been very troublesome and very costly.

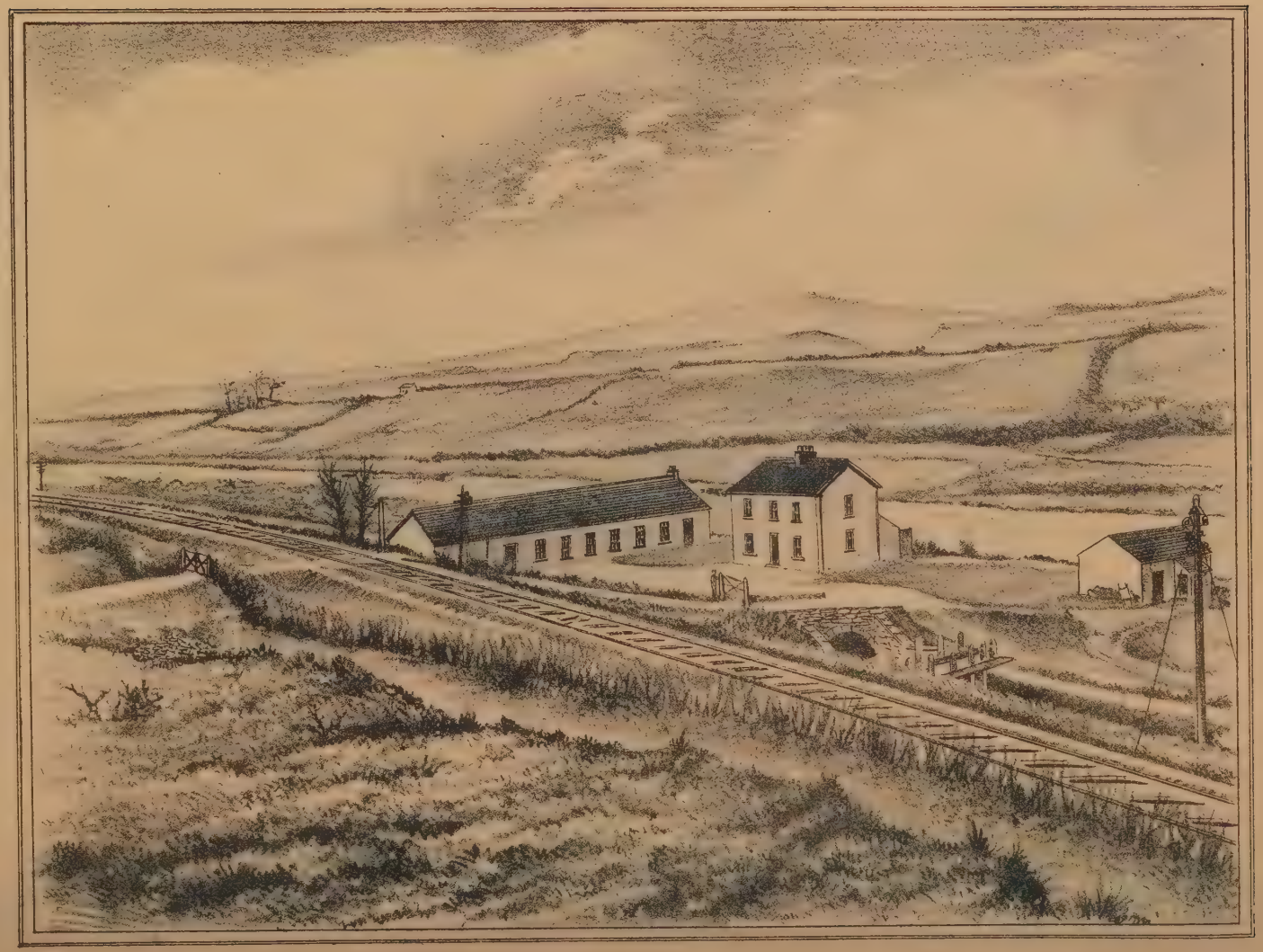
"As no more ova could be obtained in the Bann, 20,000 were brought from the Erne, but as up to the present none of the eggs has come to life, it is not possible to say will the experiment at this place turn out successful."

SALMON FISHERIES.

Substance of Reports received from the various Boards of Conservators of Salmon Fisheries in Ireland for the Year 1893.

No. 1.—Dublin District.

State of the fisheries is fair, but no improvement has taken place in consequence of the dry season of 1893. The take was less productive as regards salmon, but there was an increase in capture of sea or white trout on the coast between Wicklow and Dalkey. Angling for salmon absolutely nil. There appears to have been an increase in the average size of spring salmon and grilse. No signs of disease were observed. The offences against the Fisheries Laws remain about the same. The usual complaint is made of want of funds for any improvement or development of the Salmon Fisheries, by the erection of passes, &c. The spawning season for 1893–4 was affected by the dry weather. The quantity of breeding fish observed was consequently less.



No. 2.—Wexford District.

The salmon fisheries of the district were on the decline owing to the dry season and want of water. The take of salmon and grilse by nets has been less, as has also been the capture of sea or white trout. Angling was not as good as during the preceding year. The average size of spring salmon and grilse remains the same—salmon about 11 lbs., grilse about 4 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed, and no cases of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws, as far as prosecutions and detections are concerned, have diminished ; but it is beyond doubt that illegal fishing is carried on.

Here, again, complaint is made of want of funds for the erection of fish passes, &c.

During the spawning season, 1893-4, less breeding fish were observed on the spawning beds. This applies to the Slaney and its tributaries.

No. 3, or Waterford District.

The report from the Clerk of this District for the year 1893, mentions that were the state of the fisheries to be judged by the relative capture of salmon in 1893 to that of previous years, it would be described as declining, but such a criterion would be fallacious as the exceptional climatic influences of 1893, and the consequent low state of the rivers, militated against the run of salmon. Judging, however, by the vast run of fry in the spring of 1893, it is concluded that the fisheries are improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less than in the preceding year (1892), owing to the small run of salmon from the sea, caused by want of water, and absence of freshes.

There is no net fishing for sea or white trout carried on in this district. The angling was bad owing to the abnormally low state of rivers, and the great heat, and drought prevailing during the greater part of the open season. The average weight of spring salmon was about 12 lbs., and of grilse about 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. A few spent fish in the upper waters exhibited some marks, but in absence of expert opinion the Board should be slow to attribute them to disease. No cases of poisoning rivers have come to the knowledge of the Board. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished, owing to the vigilance of the water bailiffs, and also the invaluable aid of the police. During the spawning season 1893-4, the quantity of breeding fish was about an average one. An increase was observed on river Suir tributaries, and on rivers Anner and Nore. The Clodiagh (tributary of the Suir) had a less run of fish. The breeding fish did not enter the tributaries as early as usual owing to want of water. There was a considerable run of breeding fish in January A number of fish spawned in the Maine river.

No. 4.—Lismore District.

This district seems to form a striking contrast to some of the other districts, as it is reported that the net fishing for 1893 was an average one—the capture of salmon and grilse by nets being about the same, as was also that of sea or white trout. As regards angling it is stated to have been good below Glandulane weir (which is situated on the River Blackwater within a short distance of Fermoy), but bad above this obstruction, owing to the continuous drought. An unusual run of large fish, both spring salmon and grilse, was observed in the Blackwater in the month of February—average weight of the former about 12½ lbs., and of the latter about 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed, and no reports of poisoning were received. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have diminished to a very small extent. Complaint is made of the condition of Glandulane weir, already referred to. It was examined by a Civil Engineer, by direction of the Board of Conservators, but no further action has been taken up to the present. The spawning season for 1893-4 is reported as being an average one, but breeding fish were observed to be smaller than usual.

No. 5.—Cork District.

In this district also the report is of a more cheerful character. It would appear that the general condition of the salmon fisheries is good, and improving. At the same time, it is observed that the capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive during 1893 than in the previous year ; but the take of sea or white trout by nets was about the same. Angling was fairly good, considering the dryness of the season. Average size of spring salmon and grilse remains the same. Three cases of poisoning the

tributaries of the River Lee occurred—but, on the whole, offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. The quantity of breeding fish observed was much more during the spawning season, 1893–4, than in previous season; this applies to the River Lee and its tributaries.

No. 5.—Cork (Bandon Sub-District)—*continued.*

Here again the salmon fisheries are reported as being in a good state. It is stated that 1893 was a very good season, and that more salmon and grilse were captured by nets than in the preceding year, and that also the take of sea or white trout by these engines has been more productive. On the other hand, the angling season was the worst for many years, owing to the want of water to bring the fish up. Average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains about the same—salmon 12 lbs., and grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Two cases of poisoning occurred on the Bandon river with the plant called "The Irish Spurge"—*Euphorbia Hibernica*—but illegal fishing has diminished. Complaint is made that the fish pass at the Desart Mills weir, on the Bandon River, is not properly constructed so as to facilitate the ascent of fish.

No. 6[1].—Skibbereen District.

In this district the state of affairs seems very unsatisfactory. General state of the salmon fisheries is declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less in 1893 than in the preceding year. The take of sea or white trout by nets was also less productive. Angling could not be worse, owing to destruction of salmon in the small rivers, and the insufficiency of funds to afford proper protection. Average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains the same—salmon 12 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. One case of poisoning by "Irish Spurge" is reported.

Offences have not increased against the Fisheries Laws.

A small increase was observed in the number of fish on spawning beds in the season of 1893-94. This refers to the Ilen river.

No. 6[2].—Bantry District.

The report of this district states the salmon fisheries are declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was so small as hardly to pay for the licence duty. No white or sea trout were taken by nets. Angling was also very bad. Offences against the Fisheries Laws, especially fishing with unlicensed engines, appear to be on the increase. One case of poisoning occurred. Average weight of spring salmon 10 to 12 lbs., grilse from 4 to 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in the district. The spawning season of 1893–4 was not so good as that of 1892–3.

No. 6[3].—Kenmare District.

In this district, again, the condition of the salmon fisheries for the year 1893 varied from many of the other districts as far as net fishing is concerned. The general state of the salmon fisheries is said to be fair, and better than in the season of 1892. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was more productive. No nets are used for the capture of sea or white trout. On the other hand, as in most districts, and owing to the same cause (dry weather), the angling was very bad. The average weight of salmon 7 lbs., and grilse 5 lbs.

This district is unfortunately the great centre of the poisoning operations by "Irish Spurge," which grows in large quantities in the vicinity of the rivers. The Roughty river was poisoned no less than ten times with this deadly plant. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased, although it is fair to state that nineteen water bailiffs are employed by private individuals in addition to ten by the Board of Conservators.

The spawning season for 1893-4 was an average one.

No. 7, or Killarney District.

In the report for this district, it is stated that 1893 would have been a very good season but for the dryness of the season, one half of the rivers having been without a sufficient supply of water, but that as a rule the salmon fisheries are improving. The capture of spring salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in the previous year, as was also the capture of sea or white trout. Angling was not good, most of the rivers being nearly dried up in consequence of drought. No reports of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have slightly

increased, and have all been committed by unlicensed men. No sign of disease has been observed amongst the salmon. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains about the same, viz., spring salmon about 12 lbs., and grilse about 5 lbs. Complaint is made of the great want of fish passes over weirs in the rivers of this district. Special reference is made to the great obstruction caused to the ascent of salmon by the weir on the river Flesk, known as the "Flesk Mills Weir" near Killarney; a water bailiff has to be kept there specially for the protection of the fish while trying to ascend. The Board were anxious to erect a diagonal balk of concrete on the apron of the weir, so as to concentrate the flow of water, which now trickles over the entire extent of the apex of the weir, but the proprietor of the mills refused to allow them.

The reports as regards the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district, during the spawning season of 1893–4, are very favourable, large numbers having been observed in most rivers. This applies to the rivers Inny, Waterville, Gidaugh, Flesk, Caragh, and Gweestin. In the river Maine, owing to the discoloured state of water, by reasons of floods, fish could not be observed on the scours or beds. The floods for the months of December and January were a great protection to spawning fish, as the poachers were unable to get at them, and having spawned, the fish were enabled to get back from the smaller streams into the main rivers.

No. 8.—Limerick District.

The report on the condition of the fisheries of this district shows that while the season of 1893 was an average one as regards salmon, the capture of peale and grilse was much below that of recent years. It must, however, be observed that the take of salmon as well as of grilse by nets was less productive than in 1892. The angling generally has been bad throughout the district. The abnormally dry season contributed largely to this result. It is to be observed that some of the spring fish taken were unusually large—many exceeding 40 lbs. in weight—a few being as much as 60 lbs. The average weight, however, of early spring fish (say those taken from the middle of February to the middle of April) was not more than 28 lbs. The average for grilse was about 6 lbs. No cases of salmon disease have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain about the same as in previous years. Spawning season of 1893–4 shows an increase of breeding fish over that of 1892–3, and both show an increase on previous seasons. An increase observed in rivers Maigue and tributaries, and Mulcaire. No decrease in any river.

No. 9[1], or Galway District.

In this district the report is a gloomy one. The salmon fisheries are stated to have declined. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in previous years, as was also that of sea or white trout. The angling was bad all over the district. The average size of spring salmon was less than in other years, while the average size of grilse remained about the same. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased. The prevailing offence is fishing without having paid licence duty. No signs of disease were observed. Quantities of breeding fish less in season 1893–4.

No. 9[2].—Connemara District.

The state of the fisheries in this district forms rather a contrast with that of the adjoining district (Galway)—the report concerning which we have already given. In this district the salmon fisheries are stated to be improving. It is, however, noteworthy that there is no netting carried on, and therefore the report is confined to angling. As regards that, we are informed that although there were but few floods, still the angling was very good, considering the exceptionally dry season. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was from 9 to 10 lbs. for the former, and about 6½ lbs. for the latter. The spawning season of 1893-4 was a bad one, owing to drought.

No signs of disease were observed in the district, nor have any cases of poisoning been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have not increased.

No. 10[1], or Ballinakill District.

Here again the condition of the salmon fisheries seems to have been worse than in the past year (1892). It is stated they are declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less productive than in 1892, as was also that of sea or white trout by the same mode of capture; while angling was not so good as usual. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was about 13 lbs. for the former, and 6¾ lbs. for the latter.

No signs of disease were observed, and no cases of poisoning have taken place. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain much the same.

During the spawning season of 1893–4 the number of breeding fish observed in all the rivers was much less than usual. It was the worst season for many years.

No. 10², or Bangor District.

In this district the condition of the salmon fisheries is stated to be about the same as in previous years. But the take of salmon and grilse by nets was very much less productive than in 1892, as was also the take of sea or white trout by the same means. Angling was bad, as very few fish ascended the rivers in summer and early autumn, owing to long continued drought. Offences against the Fisheries Laws appear to have diminished, and are only committed by persons without licences. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year, nor has any sign of disease been observed.

The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs., and of grilse 6 lbs. Number of breeding fish observed during spawning season of 1893–4 was less than usual.

No. 11, or Ballina District.

The report from this district gives the state of the salmon fisheries as fair, and their condition remains steady. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive, owing to the dry season. The take of sea or white trout by the same means of capture was about the same as in the preceding season.

The angling was also worse owing to the drought.

The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was, for the former, 10½ lbs., and 6 lbs. for the latter. No cases of poisoning rivers have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have increased, and all offences committed were the acts of people who had not taken out licences. No signs of disease have been observed.

No. 12, or Sligo District.

From the report of this district, it appears that the salmon fisheries in 1893 were declining. The take of salmon and grilse and sea or white trout by nets was about one-half of the quantity taken in the previous year. The angling was very bad.

The average weight of salmon was 10 lbs. to 11 lbs., and of grilse from 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed amongst the salmon, and no cases of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain in number about the same as in previous years. The quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893–4 showed a decrease in all rivers except the Ballisodare. The latter had an average season.

No. 13, or Ballyshannon District.

The salmon fisheries of this district were not in so good a state as in 1892. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was a great deal less. There is no fishing for sea or white trout in this district. Angling was bad. A few cases of poisoning rivers by means of flax water are reported. No signs of disease have been observed. The average weight of salmon and grilse was about 10 lbs. for the former, and about 5 lbs. for the latter.

All the rivers in the district showed a decrease in the number of breeding fish during the spawning season of 1893–4.

No. 14, or Letterkenny District.

The report states the condition of the salmon fisheries to be fair. No great change since the preceding season.

The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in 1892, while the take of sea or white trout by the same method of capture is reported to be greater. It is stated that the angling is improving. There have been no cases of premeditated poisoning of rivers, but a few cases of pollution by flax water are reported, which were the result of carelessness.

Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. No signs of disease were observed, but in the Lackagh river it is stated that several fish died through want of water in the various pools.

The average weight of salmon was about 12 lbs., and of grilse about 7 lbs.

Complaints are made of the obstruction caused to the ascent of salmon by two dams on the Lennan river, as no fish can pass unless there is a flood in the river.

The spawning season of 1893–4 was better than usual in all rivers, except the Lennan and Owentocker.

No. 15[1], or Londonderry District.

Here the report states the salmon fisheries are not prosperous, but it also states that the take of salmon and grilse by means of nets has been slightly more productive than in the previous year, as has also been the take of sea or white trout by the same mode of capture. Angling would appear to have remained about the same as in the year 1892. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was about 10 lbs. for the former and 6 lbs. for the latter. No signs of disease have been reported, but it is stated great destruction has been caused by flax water being allowed to flow into the rivers, and that owing to the ridiculously small penalties imposed by the magistrates for this offence, it is useless prosecuting. Here also complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in rivers, which very much impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these would require fish passes. The Board of this district further suggest that the Fisheries Department should have some fund from which they could detray the cost of scientific investigation from time to time in the event of disease appearing in any river, and also out of which they could lend money to Boards of Conservators for the purpose of the erection of fish passes or removal of obstructions—loans to be made somewhat on the same principle as the loans administered by "The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland." In all rivers in this district the quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 was slightly greater than usual.

No. 15[2], or Coleraine District.

According to the report from this district the fisheries were declining last season, but the capture of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1892, while the take of sea or white trout by the same method remained about the same. The angling was bad, the take being unusually small. No signs of disease were observed. A number of cases of poisoning rivers by flax water, lime, and bleaching powder occurred, and several persons were convicted in connection therewith. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased, but it is rarely that a licence holder commits a breach of the law. The average weight of spring salmon was 15 lbs., and of grilse 7 lbs.

It is stated that there are only a few fish passes constructed over the weirs on rivers in this district, and they are so defective that they are practically useless.

The Board are of opinion that the close season for angling for salmon should be the same all over the district, and that no alteration should be made in the minimum size of pollen permitted to be taken in Lough Neagh.

In the Clady, Agivey, Keely, and Moyola Rivers the quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 was much greater than during the former season. The River Maine and its tributaries showed a decrease. The breeding fish were particularly healthy and strong.

No. 16, or Ballycastle District.

The salmon fisheries for the past year are stated to be on the decline. The capture of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less than in 1892, as was also that of sea or white trout. The angling was bad. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have somewhat diminished. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported. Fungus growth on salmon was observed during the hottest portion of the summer, but not to the same extent as in former years. The average weight of spring salmon was about 8 lbs., and of grilse 5 lbs.

The breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893--4 was less in all rivers than during the preceding season.

No. 17[1], or Drogheda District.

In this district the salmon fisheries were not so good as in 1892.

The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was much less than in the previous year, as was also that of sea or white trout, by the same means of capture.

Angling was not so good as in former years. No reports of cases of poisoning rivers have been received. Complaint is made that magistrates (except where they are owners of fisheries) exhibit no sympathy with the prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators, and in fishery cases invariably inflict the minimum penalty. If two offences are committed at the same time, it is stated they take no evidence in the second, generally expressing an opinion that, as they were coerced to inflict a fine under the statute, the Board instituting the prosecution should return the penalty imposed.

No signs of disease have been observed in the rivers of the district. The average weight of spring salmon was about 13 lbs., and of grilse about 4 lbs.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Boyne during the spawning season, 1893–4, was much greater than in 1892–3, but the lowness of the water prevented their ascent, this applies to the River Boyne, but there was a decrease observed in all the small rivers and tributaries above Navan on account of water being low all the winter.

No. 17², or Dundalk District.

The report for this district gives the state of the salmon fisheries in 1893 as being fairly good. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less than in the preceding year, while the take of sea or white trout was, by the same mode of capture, greater. The angling was bad, as the fish could not ascend the rivers owing to the low water. The average size of spring salmon was somewhat larger than usual, being 14 lbs , and that of grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. There were a few cases of poisoning by flax water reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. Owing to the dry season there was a general decrease observed of spawning fish during the winter of 1893–4.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary ; and of the help rendered to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Petty Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY,
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,
CECIL R. ROCHE,
The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

M. P. Dowling, *Secretary*,

19*th May*, 1894.

Appendix No. 1.

Abstracts of Returns from Coast-Guard of the Numbers of Vessels, Boats, and Crews, engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1893.

Table No. 1.—Registered and Unregistered Vessels that fished during the Year 1893.

No.	Name of Division.	Registering Officer.	Solely engaged in Fishing.									Partially engaged in Fishing.									Totals.			No.
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.						
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
1	Kingstown,	H. J. G. Garbett, Comm., R.N.,	71	284	68	15	60	9	20	73	3	1	7	1	25	101	2	20	65	9	152	590	92	1
2	Arklow,	James H. Corfe, Comm., R.N.,	39	306	6	122	418	12	25	72	–	–	–	–	13	46	5	23	88	10	222	930	33	2
3	Wexford,	George Izat, Comm., R.N.,	2	10	–	28	102	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	74	199	1	3	14	–	108	328	1	3
4	Waterford,	F. W. Sanders, Comm., R.N.,	9	35	1	82	262	14	56	149	13	–	–	–	37	109	2	20	47	2	204	602	32	4
5	Youghal,	George Drury, Lieut., R.N.,	3	15	–	36	166	–	18	62	1	–	–	–	18	69	2	12	37	2	87	349	5	5
6	Queenstown,	Robt. H. Archer, Comm., R.N.,	9	42	1	39	152	–	26	92	–	1	4	–	26	77	2	50	136	3	151	503	6	6
7	Kinsale,	Ronald Hall, Comm., R.N.,	39	268	38	4	9	1	–	–	–	5	40	–	41	198	3	99	454	9	188	969	51	7
8	Skibbereen,	H. S. Warren, Lieut., R.N.,	58	442	28	7	36	–	5	14	2	28	210	6	184	857	14	151	559	33	433	2,118	83	8
9	Castletown Berehaven,	William Allen, Divisional Officer,	3	16	1	5	20	1	12	39	–	4	19	2	56	254	14	239	1,014	88	319	1,362	106	9
10	Valentia,	William D. Morrish, Comm., R.N.,	1	3	1	4	10	–	46	182	6	–	–	–	11	68	–	233	1,163	13	295	1,426	20	10
11	Dingle,	James Donovan, Divisional Officer,	20	80	–	6	18	–	83	256	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	560	–	288	914	–	11
12	Ballyheigue,	Edward Johns, Divisional Officer,	1	2	1	4	11	2	14	43	1	8	36	6	14	26	3	40	106	5	81	224	18	12
13	Seafield,	Claude Paget, Lieut., R.N.,	2	14	2	1	2	–	90	270	–	–	–	–	5	16	–	77	233	17	175	535	19	13
14	Galway,	Ford E. W. Lambert, Lieut., R.N.,	14	61	16	61	232	–	26	75	3	1	8	–	343	1,148	73	327	854	47	772	2,378	139	14
15	Clifden,	Thomas E. Cochrane, Lieut., R.N.,	–	–	–	4	12	–	14	47	–	–	–	–	130	465	–	311	1,105	–	459	1,629	–	15
16	Keel,	James Hanna, Divisional Officer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	54	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	173	626	42	186	686	45	16
17	Belmullet,	James N. Hill, Lieut., R.N.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	487	13	162	487	13	17
18	Ballycastle, Killala,	W. J. H. Auton, Lieut., R.N.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148	749	15	148	749	15	18
19	Pullendiva,	Edward Barter, Divisional Officer,	–	–	–	5	18	2	14	19	1	–	–	–	3	11	–	58	260	2	80	308	5	19
20	Sligo,	*Hon.* F. Spring-Rice, Lieut., R.N.,	4	13	–	25	98	3	63	318	20	–	–	–	5	24	1	42	191	9	139	644	33	20
21	Killybegs,	V. D. Hughes, Lieut., R.N,	3	10	–	19	95	2	68	389	17	1	4	–	7	46	2	59	301	2	157	845	23	21
22	Buidore,	James W. Bridle, Divisional Officer,	–	–	–	9	34	4	41	133	21	–	–	–	124	395	55	242	659	220	416	1,221	300	22
23	Rathmullen,	Chas. W. Prater, Lieut., R.N.,	2	6	–	17	44	4	14	29	1	–	–	–	138	443	31	52	106	4	223	628	40	23
24	Moville,	W. H. G. Nowell, Comm., R.N.,	–	–	–	191	842	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	52	182	–	3	4	–	247	1,035	–	24
25	Ballycastle, Antrim,	H. M'A. Cutfield, Lieut., R.N,	1	4	–	74	160	9	3	7	–	–	–	–	47	131	3	8	17	1	133	319	13	25
26	Carrickfergus,	Chas. J. Turner, Comm., R.N.,	–	–	–	19	56	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	41	76	2	43	73	4	104	206	6	26
27	Donaghadee	Wm. Shearborn White, Comm, R.N.,	10	71	8	93	280	15	2	1	–	1	7	1	52	123	6	21	25	3	179	507	33	27
28	Strangford,	J. J. M'Cullen, Divisional Officer,	1	4	1	34	53	10	3	4	1	–	–	–	58	108	5	7	17	–	103	186	17	28
29	Newcastle,	John C. Roughton, Lieut., R.N.,	18	112	12	48	148	2	14	21	2	4	39	10	70	167	9	2	7	–	156	494	35	29
30	Dundalk,	Ernest Kinder, Lieut., R.N.,	–	–	–	42	203	15	1	3	1	–	–	–	87	337	2	31	72	2	161	615	20	30
31	Malahide,	J. W. Osborne, Comm., R.N.,	22	141	11	20	55	1	4	8	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	3	6	–	51	214	12	31
		Totals for 1893,	332	1,939	195	1,014	3,596	106	674	2,364	93	55	381	26	1,666	5 686	240	2,838	10,035	555	6,579	24,001	1,215	
		Do. 1892,	333	1,960	177	1,021	3,617	88	716	2,554	139	70	460	41	1,547	5,234	135	2,684	9,446	391	6,371	23,271	971	

APPENDIX No. 1—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of REGISTERED BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	7	8	6	21
2 Arklow,	1	25	5	31
3 Wexford,	–	34	4	38
4 Waterford,	–	17	5	22
5 Youghal,	2	8	6	16
6 Queenstown,	2	16	12	30
7 Kinsale,	5	30	34	69
8 Skibbereen,	7	29	16	52
9 Castletown Bere,	–	–	10	10
10 Valentia,	–	1	12	13
11 Dingle,	1	–	–	1
12 Ballyheigue,	1	1	4	6
13 Seafield,	–	2	5	7
14 Galway,	1	2	8	11
15 Clifden,	1	32	91	124
16 Keel,	–	–	32	32
17 Belmullet,	–	2	22	24
18 Ballycastle, Killala,	–	–	19	19
19 Pullendiva,	1	1	2	4
20 Sligo,	–	6	25	31
21 Killybegs,	2	5	40	47
22 Guidore,	–	–	–	–
23 Rathmullen,	1	17	1	19
24 Moville,	2	44	–	46
25 Ballycastle, Antrim,	–	11	2	13
26 Carrickfergus,	–	9	–	9
27 Donaghadee,	–	42	–	42
28 Strangford,	–	21	2	23
29 Newcastle,	6	16	8	30
30 Dundalk,	2	29	7	38
31 Malahide,	5	11	2	18
Total,	47	419	380	846

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed on the Irish Coast during the year 1893, as compared with that landed during 1892; mainly compiled from the Returns received monthly from the persons employed to collect statistics at the following places:—

On the North Coast—Ballycastle, Portrush, Portstewart, Buncrana, Knockallow, Downies, Gortmore, Dunfanaghy, Portnablaghy, Bunbeg, Rutland, Portnoo, Moville.

On the East Coast—Ardglass, Newcastle, Annalong, Kilkeel, Leestones, Carlingford, Greenore, Clogher Head, Balbriggan, Skerries, Loughshinney, Rush, Howth, Ringsend, Kingstown, Bray, Wicklow, Arklow, Courtown, Wexford, Rosslare, Ballymoney, Cahore, Ballygeary.

On the South Coast—Carnsore, Kilmore, Dunmore East, Fethard, Boat Strand, Ballinacourty, Helvick Head, Youghal, Ballycotton, Queenstown, Rathcoursey, Robert's Cove, Oyster Haven, Upper Cove (Kinsale), Old Head, Courtmacsherry, Seven Heads, Travarra, Broad Strand, Blind Strand, Dunny Cove, Mill Cove, Union Hall, Castletownsend, Ballyally, Baltimore, Skull, Crookhaven, Bantry, Castletown Bere, Ballycrovane, Ballydonegan, Garinish, Dursey Island.

On the West Coast—Teelin, Killybegs, Ballyederlan, Ballysiggart, Tribane, Inver, Ballhill (Donegal), Mullaghmore, Derkmore, Pullendiva, Pullocheny, Inniscrone, Kilcummin, Rathlacken, Belderg, Belmullet, Clew Bay, Spiddal, Costello Bay, Galway, Arran, Glenina, Derreen, Liscannor, Seafield, Kilkee, Farrahy, Moveen, Ross, Tullig, Kilcredane, Fenit, Smerwick, Ventry, Dingle, Caherciveen, Knightstown, Portmagee, Brandon, Brandon Creek.

	On North Coast.				On East Coast.				On South Coast.				On West Coast.				TOTAL.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Turbot,	41	76	107	157	572	846	2,555	3,791	100	114	330	386	708	429	1,419	876	1,421	1,465	4,411	5,210
Soles,	137	161	403	481	1,312	1,123	4,024	3,182	557	467	1,951	1,697	1,853	968	8,370	3,757	3,859	2,719	14,748	9,117
Total Prime Fish,	178	237	510	638	1,884	1,969	6,579	6,973	657	581	2,281	2,083	2,561	1,397	9,789	4,633	5,280	4,184	19,159	14,327
Herrings,	14,410	24,832	3,410	4,724	25,092	36,111	11,239	12,723	40,322	18,612	12,133	6,290	16,465	26,051	4,528	7,215	96,289	105,606	31,310	30,952
Cod,	5,213	3,051	2,218	962	17,992	21,063	10,696	12,120	3,353	3,606	1,763	1,921	10,356	13,944	2,560	3,870	36,914	41,664	17,237	18,873
Ling,	1,594	1,392	784	376	4,497	6,721	2,457	3,592	4,493	3,152	2,126	1,692	9,289	6,210	2,307	1,913	19,873	17,775	7,674	7,603
Haddock,	6,549	2,527	2,232	1,060	14,186	16,509	10,868	11,647	1,018	1,025	643	654	3,817	2,043	1,887	1,040	25,570	22,104	15,630	14,401
Whiting,	1,031	435	311	112	7,079	9,881	4,039	4,743	486	1,484	257	621	7,017	5,098	2,473	2,158	15,613	16,898	7,080	7,634
Sprats,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,944	1,424	956	158	26	490	3	54	9,970	1,914	959	212
Mackerel,	342	239	121	66	5	3,550	4	682	253,935	256,476	97,302	80,271	67,565	207,295	35,153	71,493	321,847	467,560	132,580	152,512	
Hake,	.	.	.	.	5,078	3,599	4,287	2,679	13,537	31,850	5,937	11,305	1,348	3,524	548	1,524	19,963	38,973	10,772	15,508
All other, except Shell Fish,	8,608	8,471	3,289	2,509	24,785	26,679	15,771	15,640	10,476	14,652	4,391	5,494	11,238	14,485	4,810	4,853	55,107	64,287	28,261	28,496
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	37,925	41,184	12,875	10,447	100,598	126,082	65,940	70,799	338,221	333,162	127,789	110,489	129,682	280,537	64,058	98,783	606,426	780,965	270,662	290,518
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics),	.	.	.	.	997,760	1,751,005	1,655	2,659	8,040	9,400	35	48	717,240	136,360	636	183	1,723,040	1,896,765	2,326	2,890 (3,880)
Do. (additional information),	.	.	.	.	19,320	25,739	898	941	77,910	110,148	2,631	2,805	53,880	58,582	1,558	1,593	222,000	247,697	7,606	7,201 (23,849)
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics),	70,890	53,228	2,519	1,862	211,680	164,448	2,718	1,857	8,690	10,632	71	86	3,200	6,944	26	56	311,060	252,026	3,433	2,472 (1,528)
Do. (additional information),	87,490	70,002	618	473	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		2,344 (11,82)
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics),	Cwts.	Cwts.			460	846	306	365	4,750	3,817	672	571	10,790	10,758	1,357	1,408	16,240	15,421	2,371	
Do. (additional information),	240	.	36	.																
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics),	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,577	5,822	.	.	3,409	3,510		.	3,577	3,240	.	.	15,736	14,907
Do. (additional information).																				
Total of Shell Fish (as returned by collectors of statistics),	.	.	3,173	2,335	.	.	71,517	76,621	.	.	131,198	113,999	.	.	67,635	102,623	.	.	286,308	305,425
Total value of all Fish landed (as supplied by Collectors),	.	.	16,048	12,782	.	.			.	.			.	.			.	.	[illegible]	41,083
Additional information, *re* Shell Fish, as above.																				346,508
Grand Total,																				

APPENDIX No. 3.

APPENDIX

SPRING MACKEREL

DETAILS OF THE FISHING CARRIED ON

Name of Coastguard, Station, or place where information collected.	Date on which Fishing commenced.*	Date on which Fishing ended.*	Places at which Fish is principally taken.	Places where Landed.
	1893.	1893.		
Ballycotton,	5th May,	21st June,	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,
Queenstown,	4th May,	20th June,	Off Roche's Point,	Queenstown,
Upper Cove,	30th March,	30th June,	Old Head of Kinsale—from 20 to 30 miles off shore.	Kinsale,
Courtmacsherry,	8th April,	24th June,	Courtmacsherry,	Kinsale and Castletownsend,
Union Hall,	1st April,	20th June,	Off Union Hall,	Union Hall,
Castletownsend,	28th March,	23rd June,	Off Castletownsend,	Castletownsend and Reen,
Baltimore,	4th April,	22nd June,	Off Baltimore,	Baltimore,
Crookhaven,	4th April,	20th June,	From 20 to 45 miles West and South-West of Alderman Rocks.	Crookhaven,
Castletown Bere,	30th March	10th June,	Castletown, Waterfall, and Pulleen,	Castletown,
Ballydonegan,	3rd April,	29th April,	Dursey Island, Garnish, Reentrisk, Equavade, Tranferlagh, and Ballydonegan.	Garnish, Tranferlagh, Dursey Island, and Ballydonegan,
Ballycrovane,	1st April,	6th May,	Off Cod Head,	Ballycrovane,
Lackeen Point,	April,	1st May,	Westcove and Castlecove,	Westcove, Castlecove, and Rawe,
Waterville,	1st April,	8th June,	Reenin, Coomatloukane, Derrynane, and Westcove.	Reenin, Coomatloukane, Derrynane, and West Cove.
Ballinskelligs,	5th May,	31st May,	Glen, Boolakeel, Ballinskelligs, and Innyferry.	Boolakeel,
Portmagee,	31st March,	14th June,	Off Bray Head, Puffin Island, and Skelligs Rocks.	Portmagee and Knightstown,
Knightstown,	4th April,	13th June,	Bray Head to Lighthouse,	Knightstown,
Cahersiveen,	23rd March,	27th May,	Off Coonana and Cooscroom,	Coonana, Cooscroom, and Cahersiveen.
Kells,	April,	Middle of May,	Kells to Coonana Point,	Kells,
Dingle,	4th April,	15th June,	Dingle Bay,	Dingle and Ballymore,
Ventry,	3rd April,	15th June,	Off Blasket Islands—from 1 to 10 miles.	Ventry, Dunquin, and Blaskets,
Smerwick,	3rd January,	2nd June,	Clogher, Ferriter's Cove, Smerwick, Ballydavid, Brandon Creek, Ballinranagh and Glassabeg.	Smerwick and Ballydavid,
Brandon Creek,	1st April,	15th May,	Outside Brandon Creek,	Brandon Creek,
Brandon,	26th March,	7th May,	Brandon Bay,	Brandon,
Fenit,	31st March,	31st May,	From Brandon Head to Loop Head,	Fenit,
Kilcredane,	1st April,	27th May,	Carrigaholt and Tullig,	Carrigaholt and Tullig,
Ross,	13th April,	19th May,	Malbay,	Ross Creek,
Moveen (Carrigaholt),	12th April,	3rd May,	Between Kilkee and Loop-head,	Goleen,
Coosheen,	11th April,	24th May,	Coosheen,	Farrihy,
Kilkee,	8th April,	30th May,	Kilkee,	Kilkee,
Seafield,	3rd March,	4th May,	Off Coastguard Station,	Seafield,
Liscannor,	3rd April,	15th April,	Off Liscannor,	Liscannor,
Kilronan (N. Arran),	4th April,	9th June,	Off N. Arran Island,	Kilronan,
Belmullet,	24th February,	24th June,	Broadhaven, and off adjoining Coast.	Tip, Inver, and Portacloy,
Belderg,	11th May,	30th June,	Belderg and Porturlin,	Belderg and Porturlin,
Rathlacken,	11th June,	End of June,	Lacken Bay,	Rathlacken,

* NOTE.—These columns show the *earliest* and *latest* dates on which fish were taken, but, in a great many cases, the main fishing by large boats did not commence until a few days after the former, and ended some days earlier than the latter dates.

No. 3.

FISHING, 1893.

AT OR NEAR THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Quantity of Fish landed, boxes of 60 Fish.	Total value.	Average Price per box (according to total capture and total value).	Markets or Places to which Fish was forwarded.	No. of Steamers employed carrying Fish to England.	No. of Ice Hulks employed.	Observations.
	£					
177	28	3s. 2d.	Midleton and Cork,	-	-	No harbour dues.
475	78	3s. 3d.	Sold locally,	-	-	Harbour dues, one-eighth of a penny per register ton; 1d. if landed at Deep-water Quay.
33,136	13,061	7s. 10d.	Milford and Fleetwood,	10	3	Harbour dues of 10s. per boat, payable during season.
-	-	-	—	-	-	No harbour dues. 415 boxes taken here landed elsewhere.
36	12	6s. 8d.	Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Bandon, &c.	-	-	No harbour dues.
19,878	7,505	7s. 6d.	Milford, Fleetwood, Baltimore, Cork, and Dublin.	9	4	No harbour dues; but subscriptions paid voluntarily for maintaining light on Reen Point during season.
23,070	9,244	8s. 0d.	Milford, Birmingham, London, and Kilkenny.	12	4	Harbour dues, 10s. per boat per annum, payable at any time during the season.
22,686	11,673	10s. 3d.	Milford and Fleetwood,	7	4	No harbour dues.
15,469	8,008	10s. 4d.	Milford,	5	3	do.
3,824	2,512	13s. 1d.	Castletown Bere,	-	-	do.
3,711	2,640	14s. 2d.	do.,	-	-	do.
33	12	7s. 3d.	Sneem,	-	-	do.
1,374	310	4s. 6d.	Cahersiveen,	-		do.
184	46	5s 0d	do.,	-	-	do.
1,217	322	5s. 3d.	Manchester,	-	-	do.
432	179	8s. 3d.	Buyers at Bantry and Arran Islands.	-	-	do.
5,069	1,995	7s. 10d.	Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester.	-	-	Harbour dues (2s. 6d. per year) not paid.
100	36	7s. 2d.	Cahersiveen and Dingle,	-	-	No harbour dues.
4,045	1,582	7s. 9d.	Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Dublin.	-	1	Harbour dues, 5s. per boat, at end of season.
22,023	9,726	8s. 9d.	Manchester, &c., *via* Milford, and Holyhead.	10	5	No harbour dues paid.
4,743	2,651	11s. 2d.	English Markets,	-	-	No harbour dues.
3,300	1,700	10s. 3d.	English Markets,	-	-	do.
5,000	2,500	10s. 0d.	Dublin and ditto,	-	-	Harbour dues not paid.
37,585	19,729	10s. 6d.	Liverpool, Manchester, and Milford.	5	4	Harbour dues, 10s., if paid at beginning of season, or 2s. 6d. each time of landing at the pier.
669	207	6s. 2d.	Carrigaholt, Kilkee, Kilrush, and Dublin.	-	-	Harbour dues not paid.
624	125	5s. 0d.	Carrigaholt and Kilkee,	-	-	—
273	58	4s. 3d.	Dublin,	-	-	—
294	80	5s. 5d.	Sold locally,	-	-	No harbour dues.
523	129	5s. 0d.	Kilrush and Limerick,	-	-	do.
48	16	6s. 8d.	Sold locally,	-	-	Harbour dues not paid.
32	10	6s. 3d.	Ennis and Ennistymon,	-	-	do.
†23,364	9,311	7s. 10d.	Galway and Milford,	2	2	No harbour dues.
98	19	3s. 10d.	Sold locally,	-	-	do.
724	108	3s.	Belmullet, Ballina, Ballycastle, and America—cured fish.	-	-	do.
146	37	5s.	Ballina, Killala, Crossmolina, and Ballycastle.	-	-	do.

† Includes 93 boxes, the value of which could not be ascertained, and which is, therefore, not included in "Total Value" column.

APPENDIX No. 4.

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Name of Coast Guard Station or Place where information collected.	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.						Places where Fish	
				English.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.			1st Class Boats.	2nd Class Boats.
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
		1893.	1893.								
1	Bray and Killiney,	22nd Aug.,	6th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—
2	Greystones,	22nd Aug.,	14th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—
3	Wicklow,	—	15th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	—	—
4	Carnsore,	28th Aug.,	27th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	4	–	—	Carnsore Quay,
5	Kilmore,	1st Aug.,	11th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	26	1	—	Kilmore Quay,
6	Bar of Lough,	11th Sept.,	12th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	—	Bar of Lough,
7	Bannow,	12th Sept.,	24th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	4	–	—	Bannow,
8	Fethard,	20th July,	10th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	16	–	—	Fethard,
9	Dunmore, East,	11th May,	28th Sept.,	–	1	–	9	6	–	Dunmore,	Dunmore,
10	Ballymacaw,	21st Aug.,	30th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	9	1	—	Ballymacaw and Rinnashark.
11	Tramore,	12th June.	30th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	16	13	—	Lady Elizabeth's Cove and Tramore.
12	Bonmahon,	20th June,	9th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	1	3	—	Bonmahon and Stradbally,
13	Helvick Head,	15th Aug.,	26th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—
14	Youghal,	3rd July,	26th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—
15	Ballycotton,	8th Aug.,	13th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	5	–	—	Ballycotton,
16	Queenstown,	31st Aug.,	7th Oct.,	–	–	–	1	–	1	Queenstown,	—
17	Oyster Haven,	4th July,	8th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	2	—	—
18	Upper Cove,	1st Sept.,	28th Oct.,	–	–	2	20	1	11	Kinsale,	Kinsale,
19	Old Head,	8th Aug.,	10th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—
20	Courtmacsherry,	18th Aug.,	21st Oct.,	–	–	–	3	1	2	Kinsale, Union Hall, and Glandore.	Courtmacsherry,
21	Mill Cove and Union Hall.	20th June,	24th Oct.,	–	–	16	17	1	–	Union Hall and Glandore Pier.	Mill Cove and Ballinaclough.
22	Castletownsend,	14th Aug.,	24th Oct.,	–	–	23	25	–	–	Castletownsend and Raheen League.	—
23	Baltimore,	23rd Aug.,	26th Oct.,	–	–	2	42	2	5	Baltimore,	Baltimore,
24	Schull,	15th Aug.,	20th Oct.,	–	–	–	20	31	12	Schull and Cape Clear Island.	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, and Lower Letter.
25	Crookhaven,	1st Aug.,	20th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	6	6	—	Dunmanus Pier,
26	Castletown Bere,	20th Aug.,	20th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	10	20	—	Bantry, Gearies, Glengariff, Trafusk, and Adrigole.
27	Ballydonegan,	3rd Aug.,	15th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	11	46	—	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranferlagh, and Ballydonegan.
28	Ballycrovane,	1st Aug.,	23rd Oct.,	–	–	–	–	6	87	—	Urhan, Ardacloggin, Eyries, and Ardgroom.
29	Lackeen Point,	3rd Sept.,	3rd Nov.,	–	–	–	–	–	9	—	—
30	Waterville,	1st Aug.,	15th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	1	17	—	Farraniaragh and West Cove.
31	Ballinskelligs,	1st Aug.,	17th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	–	17	—	—
32	Portmagee,	21st Aug.,	6th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	7	60	—	Portmagee,
33	Knightstown,	17th Aug.,	5th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	–	48	—	—
34	Cahersiveen,	11th July,	6th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	–	36	—	—
35	Kells,	22nd Aug.,	17th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	–	13	—	—
36	Minard,	1st July,	31st Oct.,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	
37	Dingle,	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—

No. 4.

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISHING, 1893.

on at or near the following places :—

were landed by		Number of Fish taken during Season.		Total amount estimated to be realized by the Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.
No.	3rd Class Boats.	Cwts.	Hundreds (120).	£	Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.	
1	Bray and Killiney, . . .	54	—	46	—	—	Sold fresh.
2	Greystones, and on Strand between Bray Head and Drummond Hill.	—	585	198	—	—	do.
3	Wicklow, ...	—	1	1	—	—	do.
4	—	21	—	6	—	—	do. Captured by hand lines.
5	Kilmore Quay, ...	503	—	74	—	—	do. do.
6	—	—	22	6	—	—	do.
7	—	—	37	14	—	—	About 22 hundreds sold fresh. Balance salted for home use.
8	—	1,993	—	236	—	—	Sold fresh.
9	* —	450	—	34	—	—	do.
10	Rinnashark, ...	—	800	397	—	—	do. Some kept for home consumption.
11	Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Tramore, Newtown Cove, Garanus Strand, and Boat Strand.	—	283	141	—	—	Sold fresh.
12	Bonmahon and Stradbally, .	—	90	41	—	—	do.
13	Dungarvan, ...	278	—	25	—	—	do.
14	Youghal, ...	225	—	27	Youghal, ...	12	—
15	—	—	71	18	—	—	—
16	Queenstown, ...	17	—	3	—	—	—
17	Oyster Haven and Hodder's Cove.	286	—	38	—	—	All cured by fishermen for their own consumption.
18	Kinsale, ...	—	2,432	993	Kinsale, ...	834	—
19	Old Head and Garrylucas, .	180	—	33	—	—	All cured by fishermen for their own consumption.
20	Courtmacsherry, . . .	156	—	40	—	—	Sold fresh at Kinsale, Union Hall, and Glandore. Fish landed at Courtmacsherry cured by fishermen for home consumption.
21	—	17,241	—	3,274	Union Hall and Glandore,	4,142	All cured.
22	—	14,004	—	3,393	Castletownsend Pier and Raheen League.	3,406	do.
23	Trafaska, ...	20,698	—	3,929	Baltimore, ...	5,085	do.
24	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, and Lower Letter.	—	4,647	1,535	Schull, Cape Clear Island, Kilcrohane, Durrus, and Lower Letter.	2,360	do.
25	Dunmanus Pier, . .	—	2,119	636	Dunmanus, . . .	1,017	About 20,000 fish sent to Schull and sold fresh. Remainder cured.
26	Bantry, Gearies, Glengariff, Trafusk, and Adrigole.	—	533	133	Sheep Head, Gearies, Glengariff, &c., &c.	310	—
27	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranferlagh, and Ballydonegan.	—	25,634	6,409	Dursey Island, Garinish, Tranferlagh, and Ballydonegan.	9,564	A few hundreds were sent to Liverpool fresh, and some consumed by the fishermen Remainder cured.
28	Urhan, Ardacloggin, Eyries, Ardgroom, Gurteen, and Carrickeen.	—	16,331	4,155	Urhan, Ardcloggin, Eyries, Gurteen, and Ardgroom.	8,000	All cured.
29	Rossmore, Rossdohan, Tahilla, and Bannow.	—	313	83	—	—	All cured for home consumption and sale in local markets.
30	Farraniaragh and West Cove,	—	4,678	1,270	Farraniaragh and West Cove.	720	—
31	Ballinskelligs, Boat Cove Glen, Boulakeel, and Innyferry.	—	2,573	817	Ballinskelligs and Boat Cove Glen.	686	Remainder cured for home consumption.
32	Portmagee, ...	8,802	—	1,485	Waterview, . . .	2,077	A large quantity sent fresh to English markets.
33	Knightstown, Tahilla, and Reenard Point.	5,125	—	2,336	Knightstown, . . .	1,078	—
34	Coonana, Cooscroom, and Cahersiveen.	2,485	—	943	Coonana, . .	140	Some sent fresh to England.
35	Kells, Foileye, and Gleesk, ,	—	219	77	—	—	About 600 sold fresh in Cahersiveen. Remainder cured for home consumption and local markets.
36	Auniscaul and Minard, . .	—	75	34	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	Dingle, ...	8,730	The fish cured at Dingle was purchased fresh at Smerwick, Brandon, Brandon Creek, and Dunquin, and brought to Dingle for curing.
	Carried forward, .	72,518	61,443	32,880		48,161	

* Includes fish caught between termination of Spring season and the commencement of the regular Autumn season.

APPENDIX, No. 4. (continued).

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Name of Coast Guard Station or place where information collected.	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.						Places where Fish	
				English.	Scotch.	Manx.	Irish.			1st Class Boats.	2nd Class Boats.
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
		1893	1893								
38	Ventry,	1st Sept.,	31st Oct.,	–	–	–	–	–	20	—	—
39	Smerwick,	4th Aug.,	6th Dec.,	–	–	11	2	–	137	Smerwick,	—
40	Brandon Creek,	8th Aug.,	6th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	–	32		—
41	Brandon,	24th July,	15th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	4	50	—	Brandon,
42	Fenit,	—	—	–	–	–	–	–		—	–
43	Kilcredane,	9th Aug.,	13th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	26	—	—
44	Kilkee,	11th Aug.,	30th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	–	52	—	—
45	Farrihy,	4th July,	5th Dec.,	–	–	–	6	–	–	Farrihy,	—
46	Seafield,	28th July,	6th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	–	24	—	—
47	Liscannor,	7th July,	18th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	–	68	—	—
48	Ballyvaughan,	18th July,	30th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	20	—	—
49	Arran,	1st Sept.,	31st Oct.,	–	–	–	2	9	4	Kilronan,	Kilronan,
50	Spiddle,	4th July,	25th Sept.,	–	–	–	13	15	15	Galway,	Galway,
51	Costello Bay,	14th July,	20th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	92	—	—
52	Cleggan,	1st Aug.,	30th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	10	—	—
53	Clew Bay,	15th July,	25th Aug.,	–	–	–	–	5	20	—	Westport Quay, Carrowkeeran, Newport, Carrowmore, and Louisburgh.
54	Achil Beg,	1st July,	19th July,	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—
55	Keel,	2nd Aug.,	5th Aug.,	–	–	–	–	–	3	—	—
56	Belmullet,	1st July,	30th Dec.,	–	–	–	–	–	30	—	—
57	Ballyglass,	1st Sept.,	25th Oct.,	–	–	–	–	–	58	—	—
58	Belderg,	1st July,	13th Nov.,	–	–	–	–	–	71	—	—
59	Kilcummin and Rathlacken.	12th June,	5th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	40	—	—
60	Inniscrone,	1st Aug.,	15th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	7	—	
61	Pollocheeny,	3rd Aug.,	26th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	6	—	–
62	Rosses Point,	20th July,	15th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	5	—	—
63	Raghley,	21st Aug.,	25th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	12	—	—
64	Mullaghmore,	1st Aug.,	7th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	14	—	—
65	Ballyshannon,	24th Aug.,	16th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	–	4	—	—
66	Inver,	1st Aug.,	11th Aug.,	–	–	–	–	5	–	—	Inver,
67	Ballysiggart, Ballyederlan, and Tribane.	20th July,	25th Aug.,	–	–	–	–	–	12	—	—
68	Teelin,	12th July,	4th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	2	10	—	Teelin,
69	Dunfanaghy,	5th July,	3rd Aug.,	–	–	–	2	10	–	Dunfanaghy,	Dunfanaghy,
70	Portnablaghy,	5th July,	1st Aug.,	–	–	–	–	2	2	—	Portnablaghy Pier,
71	Downies Bay,	6th July,	28th July,	–	–	–	–	–	14	—	—
72	Cloghy,	15th Aug.,	23rd Sept.,	–	–	–	20	–	–	Macammon,	—
73	Ardglass,	3rd Aug.,	27th Sept.,	–	–	–	12	14	–	Ardglass,	Ardglass,
74	Newcastle,	16th Aug.,	23rd Sept.,	–	–	–	–	6	–	—	Newcastle,
75	Leestone,	14th Sept.,	21st Sept.,	–	–	–	–	10	–	—	Blackrock, Ballykeel, and Leestone.
76	Carlingford,	3rd Aug.,	7th Oct.,	–	–	4	4	–	–	Carlingford,	—
77	Giles Quay,	7th Aug.,	22nd Sept.,	–	–	–	–	17	–	—	Whitestown, Giles Quay, and Rampark.
78	Clogher Head,	12th Sept.,	29th Sept.,	–	–	–	–	3	1	—	Clogher Head,

No. 4—*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 4. (continued.)

FISHING, 1893—*continued.*

on at or near the following places—*continued.*

were landed by		Number of Fish taken during Season.*		Total amount estimated to be realized by the Fishermen. £	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.
No.	3rd Class Boats.	Cwts.	Hundreds. (120.)		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.	
	Brought forward, . .	72,518	61,443	32,880	—	48,161	
38	Blasket Islands, Dunquin, Coumeenoole, Ventry Quay, and Ventry.	—	933	350	—	—	About 2000 sold fresh, remainder cured for home consumption and local markets.
39	Smerwick, Ballydavid, N. and S.	—	11,456	4,857	Ballynagall, ...	1,900	Remainder sold fresh.
40	Brandon Creek, ...	15,953	—	2,639	Dingle, ...	—	About 550 boxes sold for consumption fresh.
41	Brandon, ...	8,169	—	2,429	Brandon, ...	800	Part of remainder sold fresh and part sent to Dingle for curing.
42	Fenit, ...	—	131	39	—	—	This fish was bought at Brandon, landed at Fenit, and sent fresh to English markets.
43	Ross and Tullig, . . .	1,131	—	287	—	—	—
44	Kilkee, ...	—	419	147	—	—	—
45	—	399	—	82	—	—	—
46	Seafield, Clonichy, Lochdonnell, and Quilty.	5,202	—	645	—	—	Of the entire capture 2,448 boxes were taken during the first half of September, but there being no market, the fishermen cured them for their own use.
47	Liscannor, ...	—	220	84	—	—	—
48	Ballyvaughan and Glenagh.	—	238	68	—	—	Sold fresh.
49	Kilronan, ...	—	306	91	Kilronan, ...	130	—
50	Different places along coast,	—	517	172	—	—	About half the fish cured for local markets.
51	Costello Bay to Galway, .	296	—	92	—	—	—
52	Inishbofin, ...	—	367	138	—	—	—
53	Westport Quay, Carrowkeeran, Newport, Carrowmore, and Louisburgh.	516	—	96	—	—	Sold fresh.
54	Curraun, Achil Beg, Cloughmore, Doocga, Doaghbeg, Derreen, and Clare Island.	—	325	152	—	—	About 3,000 cured for home consumption.
55	Keem, ...	—	83	33	—	—	—
56	Glenlara and Tip, . . .	99	—	24	—	—	—
57	Muingrena, ...	724	—	136	Muingrena, ...	60	—
58	Belderg, Porturlin, and Portacloy.	1,554	—	233	Porturlin and Portacloy.	201	—
59	Polnamuck, Lacken, Dock, Kilcummin, and Rathfran.	—	422	207	—	—	—
60	Inniscrone Pier, . . .	33	—	15	—	—	—
61	Finod and Pollocheeny, .	24	—	9	—	—	—
62	Rosses Point, ...	—	25	10	—	—	—
63	Ballyconnell, Lisladdy Strand, and Brown's Bay.	—	294	107	—	—	—
64	Mullaghmore, ...	—	242	112	—	—	—
65	Bunnatroohan, . . .	—	8	2	—	—	—
66	—	—	41	13	—	—	All sold fresh.
67	Ballysiggart and Tribane, .	153	—	41	—	—	—
68	Teelin, ...	27	—	7	—	—	—
69	—	76	—	19	—	—	—
70	Portnablaghy Pier, . .	2	—	1	—	—	—
71	Gortmore Shore and Downies Pier.	159	—	41	—	—	—
72	—	—	375	29	—	—	Very small mackerel taken in nets while drifting for herrings, and sold fresh.
73	—	698	—	39	—	—	Taken in the herring nets and sold fresh.
74	—	—	102	74	—	—	Sold fresh.
75	—	5	—	1	—	—	Taken in the herring nets and sold fresh.
76	—	—	28	6	—	—	—
77	—	—	287	280	—	—	—
78	—	—	12	5	—	—	—
	Total, . . .	107,738	78,274	46,692	—	51,252	

* Includes fish caught between termination of Spring season and the commencement of the regular Autumn season.

APPENDIX No. 5.

HERRING FISHING—SPRING, 1893.

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed during the season.						Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Dunmore, E.,	May.	September.	–	2	13	49	–	–	–	2	17	6	–	–	Dunmore, East.
Ballinacourty & Dungarvan,	(Spring and Autumn.)	July.	–	–	12	–	156	–	–	–	3	–	20	–	Dungarvan.
Helvick Head,	May.	31st May.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Do.
Youghal,	15th May.	June.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	Youghal.
Ballycotton,	May.	6th June.	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–		6	–	Ballycotton.
Roche's Point,	25th April.	30th June.	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	Queenstown.
Kinsale,	1st May.	17th June.	–	–	50	1	1	8	–	–	50	1	–	–	Kinsale.
Portmagee,	12th May.	30th May.	–	–	–	–	5	30	–	–	–	–	3	25	Portmagee.
Minard,	7th March.	1st May.	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	Anniscaul and Minard.
Dingle,	March.	30th April.	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	Ballymore.
Ventry,	20th April.	30th April.	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	20	Ventry and Ballymore.
Smerwick,	15th April.	11th March.	–	–	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	–	–	60	Smerwick, Ballinagaul, Ballydavid, North, and Brandon Creek.
Cappa,	24th January.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	5	16	–	–	–	–	3	13	Cappa, Kilrush, Querrin, Scattery, and Knock.
Kilcredane,	June. (Spring and Autumn.)	December.	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	Kilrush.
Seafield,	June. (Spring and Autumn.)	13th May.	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	14	Seafield, Quilty, and Cloghauninchy.
Liscannor,	18th January.	11th April.	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	28	Liscannor.
Belmullet,	4th February.	May.	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	13	Belmullet and Doolough.
Raghley, Ballyconnell, and Cloonagh.	February.	17th March.	–	–	–	–	5	14	–	–	–	–	5	14	Brown's Bay, Ballyconnell, and Cloonagh Strand.
Tribane,	10th January.	1st April.	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	20	Tribane, Ballysiggart, and Ballyetherland.
Teelin,	20th February.	30th March.	–	–	–	–	3	15	–	–	–	–	3	15	Teelin and Tawney.
Malinmore, Malinbeg, and Glencolumbkille.	11th January.	June.	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	6	Malinmore, Malinbeg, Glencolumbkille.
Tory Island,	March.	31st May.	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	Magheraroarty, Bunbeg, and Sheephaven.
Knockalla,	2nd May.	20th January.	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	Knockalla and Port Bawn.
Culdaff Bay,	10th January.	21st January.	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	Portaleen, Portahack, & Portnasantally.
Moville,	1st January.	14th March.	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clare River, Myroe, and Magilligan.
Portmuck,	1st January.	August.	–	–	–	–	12	6	–	–	–	–	8	4	Portmuck.
Carrickfergus,	20th June.	August.	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Scotch Quarter Pier, Carrickfergus.
Ballywalter,	May.	June.	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	Portavogie and Ardglass.
Burr Point,	May.	Sept.	–	–	–	3	23	2	–	–	–	3	23	2	Do. do.
Cloghy,	May. (Spring and Autumn.)	Sept.	(Not known.)			7	53	–	(Not known.)			7	53	–	Macammon and Ardglass.
Portaferry,	12th June.	25th August.	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	Portaferry, Kircubbin, Ardglass.
Strangford,	1st June.	31st August.	–	–	–	–	21	2	–	–	–	–	21	2	Ardglass, Kilclief, Ardullen, and Killinchy.
Ardglass,	17th May. (Spring and Autumn.)	22nd Sept.	–	22	33	41	38	–	–	–	25	7	12	–	Ardglass.
Killough,	27th May.	24th August.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Ardglass.
Annalong,	13th June. (Spring and Autumn.)	17th October.	–	–	1	42	125	–	–	–	1	5	15	–	Annalong.
Kilkeel,	3rd June.	5th August.	–	2	10	17	–	–	–	2	10	17	–	–	Kilkeel.
Greenore,	June.	August	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	Giles Quay and Greenore.
Clogher Head,	1st June.	15th August.	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	Clogher Head.
Howth,	1st June.	2nd July.	–	1	16	6	–	–	–	1	12	6	–	–	Howth.

NOTE.—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Spring" fishing was carried on. At some places, the so-called "Spring" fishing overlapped the dates on which the "Autumn and Winter Season" commenced and ended at other places.

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1893, AND WINTER, 1893-4.

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed during the Season.						Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Kingstown,	29th October.	1st December.	–	–	–	7	5	2	–	–	–	7	5	2	Kingstown.
Bray,	20th November.	30th December.	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	Bray.
Greystones,	13th November.	Middle of December.	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	Greystones.
Wicklow,	8th November.	21st December.	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	Wicklow.
Arklow,	8th November.	8th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	60	5	–	–	–	–	60	5	Arklow.
Kilmichael,	1st November.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	Askintinny and Clones Strand.
Courtown,	12th November.	14th December.	–	–	–	–	12	6	–	–	–	–	12	6	Courtown Harbour.
Cahore,	13th November.	27th December.	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	Cahore.
Wexford,	1st November.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	Wexford.
Rosslare,	1st November.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	–	–	23	1	Rosslare and Wexford.
Ballygeary,	14th November.	16th December.	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	Ballygeary.
Dunmore, E.,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ballinacourty & Dungarvan,	August.	October.	–	–	–	50	150	–	–	–	–	34	15	–	Dungarvan.
Youghal,	September.	December.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	Youghal.
Knockadoon,	26th August.	26th October.	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	Youghal.
Ballycotton,	8th August.	31st December.	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	Ballycotton.
Oyster Haven,	1st September.	30th November.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Oyster Haven.
Kinsale,	12th September.	31st October.	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	1	10	Kinsale.
Crookhaven,	5th October.	2nd December.	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	Crookhaven.
Castletownbere,	20th July.	30th November.	–	–	–	–	12	30	–	–	–	–	12	30	Castletown, Bantry, Glengariffe, Gerahies, and Trafrask.
Ballinskelligs,	August.	November.	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	15	15	Ballinskelligs.
Portmagee,	9th June.	15th July.	–	–	–	–	5	35	–	–	–	–	3	30	Portmagee.
Kells,	20th September.	15th November.	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	12	Kells, Gleesk, Foileye, & Rossbeigh.
Cromane Point,	October.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	5	21	–	–	–	–	5	15	Cromane, Lack, Aughils, and Callanafersy.
Minard,	1st September.	End of October.	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	Minard and Anniscaul.
Dingle,	7th August.	31st October.	–	–	–	8	–	10	–	–	–	8	–	10	Ballymore and Dingle.

*See Spring Fishing Return—No break between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

NOTE—The dates given are those between which the fishing known as the "Autumn and Winter" fishing was carried on. At some places the so-called "Autumn and Winter" fishing overlapped the dates on which the "Spring" season commenced and ended at other places.

APPENDIX No. 6—*continued.*

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1893, AND WINTER, 1893-4—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed during the season.						Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Ventry,	19th August.	20th November.	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	20	Ventry, Dingle, Dunquin, Blasket Islands, and Ballymore.
Smerwick,	10th August.	20th November.	–	–	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	–	–	137	Smerwick, Ballydavid North, Brandon Creek, and Ballinagaul.
Fenit,	1st September.	30th December	–	–	–	–	6	20	–	–	–	–	2	17	Fenit, Kilfenora, and Spa.
Beal and Astee,	4th August.	21st October.	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	8	Ballylongford and Kilrush.
Tarbert,	August.	November.	–	–	–	–	14	3	–	–	–	–	10	2	Ballylongford, Glin, Astee, Tarbert, and Kilteely.
Cappa,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Kilcredane,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Seafield,	17th October.	28th December.	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	11	Seafield.
Liscannor,	8th September.	27th October.	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	24	Liscannor.
Ballyvaughan,	16th September.	14th November.	–	–	–	–	20	18	–	–	–	–	16	12	Ballyvaughan, Glenina, Kinvarra, Bush Harbour, Arran Quay, Eddy Island, Mulroog, and Tarrea.
South Arran Island,	September.	October.	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	South Arran Island.
North Arran Island,	1st August.	31st October.	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	Kilronan and Galway.
Spiddle,	16th September.	15th November.	–	–	–	–	58	74	–	–	–	–	30	40	Galway.
Cleggan,	October.	December.	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	Ballynakill and Letterfrack.
Tully,	28th August.	20th December.	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	10	Leenane, Rosroe, and Glenagimla.
Rosmoney,	15th August.	25th December.	–	–	–	–	5	15	–	–	–	–	5	15	Westport and Lecanvey.
Achil Beg,	15th August.	15th November.	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	30	Curraun, Doaghbeg, Louisburgh, Cloghmore, Achilbeg, Dooega, and Bolinglanna.
Keel,	15th August.	20th October.	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	12	Keel and Dooagh.
Belmullet,	September.	November.	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	13	Belmullet and Doolough.
Ballyglass,	1st September.	1st December.	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	–	–	58	Blind Harbour and Broad Haven.
Belderig,	1st September.	End of October.	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	26	Portacloy, Rossport, and Inver.
Kilcummin,	18th September.	5th November.	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	24	Rathfran, Kilcummin, Lackan, Polnamuck.
Ross,	25th September.	16th October.	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	Ross and Killala.
Inniscrone,	29th August.	31st October.	–	–	–	–	4	24	–	–	–	–	4	20	Inniscrone.

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break between Spring and Autumn Seasons.

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1893, AND WINTER, 1893-4—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed during the season.						Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Pullocheeny,	September.	November.	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	Pullocheeny and Inniscrone.
Pullendiva,	15th September.	16th October.	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	12	Ballymeeny, Pullendiva, & Aughris.
Derkmore,	2nd October.	21st October.	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	Aughris and Skreen.
Rosses Point,	End of July.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	Rosses Point.
Raghley, Ballyconnell, and Cloonagh.	July.	17th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	4	12	–	–	–	–	4	12	Ballyconnell, Cloonagh, and Brown' Bay.
Mullaghmore,	6th September.	21st December.	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	27	Mullaghmore and Bundoran.
Ballyshannon,	1st August.	5th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	10	Bundoran and Bunatroohan.
Donegal,	14th September.	End of October.	–	–	–	–	11	18	–	–	–	–	11	18	Donegal.
Tribane,	15th September.	30th October.	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	–	–	–	2	20	Do.
Portnoo,	10th September.	16th November.	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	Portnoo and Rosbeg.
Rutland,	2nd September.	16th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	30	60	–	–	–	–	25	55	Burtonport, Rutland, and Inniscoo.
Burtonport,	2nd September.	16th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	10	20	–	–	–	–	6	15	Do. do. do.
Kincasslagh,	1st October.	16th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	6	13	–	–	–	–	6	13	Kincasslagh.
Bunbeg,	27th September.	15th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	36	1	–	–	–	–	28	1	Bunbeg, Rinnafarset, Annagary, and Gola and Inishmeane Islands.
Sheephaven,	4th August.	31st October.	–	3	1	–	7	24	–	3	1	–	7	24	Portnablahy and Dunfanaghy.
Mulroy,	1st August.	31st December.				–	21	8				–	17	8	Downing's Bay Pier.
Knockalla,	12th July.	24th October.	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	Knockalla, Port Bawn, and Newbridge.
Rathmullan,	1st July.	30th September.	–	–	–	–	40	5	–	–	–	–	40	5	Newbridge, Rathmullan, Raybridge, Ramelton, Burt, Inch Island, and Manorcunningham.
Buncrana,	24th July.	18th October.	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	Buncrana, Dunree Bay, and Lenan Bay.
Culdaff Bay,	22nd November.	31st December.	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	Portnasantally, Portaleen, and Portahack.
Port Kinnagoe,	19th November.	20th January, 1894.	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	Port Kinnagoe and Tremone.
Moville,	8th September.	10th November.	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	Redcastle, Whitecastle, Moville, Glenburnie, Clare River, Myroe, and Magilligan.
Ballywalter,	July.	September.	–	–	–	5	30	5	–	–	–	4	30	1	Portavogie and Ardglass.

APPENDIX, No. 6—*continued.*

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1893, AND WINTER, 1893-4—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Date on which Fishing commenced.	Date on which Fishing ceased.	Total number of Boats employed during the season.						Highest number of Boats employed on any one day.						Places where Herrings generally landed.
			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			English.	Manx.	Scotch.	Irish.			
						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Burr Point,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Cloghy,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ardglass,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Newcastle,	1st August.	30th September.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Newcastle.
Annalong,	*	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Kilkeel and Leestone,	10th September.	6th November.	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	Kilkeel and Leestone.
Cranfield,	1st week in October.	Middle of November.	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	Kilkeel.
Omeath,	1st September.	9th November.	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	9	2	Greer's Quay, Omeath.
Carlingford,	3rd August.	3rd October.	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	Omeath and Carlingford.
Giles' Quay,	3rd September.	31st October.	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	Giles' Quay and Whitestown.
Dunany Point,	15th August,	1st November.	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	Giles' Quay and Clogher Head.
Clogher Head,	1st October.	15th December.	–	–	–	4	16	1	–	–	–	4	16	1	Clogher Head.
Balbriggan,	2nd October.	20th November.	–	9	1	14	6	–	–	9	1	14	6	–	Balbriggan.
Rush,	5th October.	27th December.	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	Howth and Rush.
Howth,	28th October.	28th October.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Howth.

* See Spring Fishing Return. No break between Spring and Autumn seasons.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1893.

PORT.	Herrings.					Cod.			Ling.			Haddock.			Hake.			Other Kinds.			Observations.
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bulk.			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.																
Belfast, .	5,026	–	–	–	–	406	3	3	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	Most from Scotland; some of the herrings from England.
Coleraine,	4,250	–	–	–	–	21	14	–	28	4	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	From Scotland.
Cork, .	16,299	–	–	–	–	–	Salted, cured, and dried fish, 1,8 82¼ tons.								–	–	–	–	–	–	It is known that 6,050 barrels of herrings came from Norway, and 456 from Scotland, and that of the dried fish, 66 tons came from Norway, 65 tons from Sweden, 170 tons from Iceland, 95 tons from the Faroe Islands, and 120 tons from Scotland. The balance may have come from these or other places.
Drogheda, .	43	2,514	–	–	–	–	12	–	23	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From Glasgow and Liverpool.
Dublin, .	4,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	462 barrels from St. Ives, 500 from Lowestoft, 500 from Wick, 230 from Great Yarmouth, 900 from Boulogne, 2,000 from Bergen, and 8 from Tobermory. A large quantity of cured fish, other than that mentioned herein, reaches Dublin in mixed cargoes.
Dundalk, .	639	–	27	7	2	–	–	–	13	1[illegible]	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From Ardrossan, Wick, and Liverpool.
Galway, .	1,590	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From Scotland.
Limerick, .	8,235	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	3	From Scotland and England.
Londonderry,	5,000	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From Scotland. 3,000 barrels of fresh herrings were also imported from Scotland.
Newry, .	1,418	–	–	–	–	7	10	–	10	10	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	9	10	–	From Scotland and England.
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nil.
Sligo, . .	3,279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From Scotland.
Tralee, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nil.
Waterford, .	1,083	–	–	–	–	329	–	–	1	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Herrings, 1,033 barrels from Newfoundland, and 50 barrels from Scotland. 317 tons cod from Norway; balance from Scotland and England.
Westport, .	3,503	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The barrels from Scotland, the 40 tons from Cornwall.
Wexford, .	–	–	25	–	–	20	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	From England and Scotland.

SUMMARY.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Herrings, . . 54,965 barrels, 2,514 boxes, and	92	7	2
Cod, ...	834	19	3
Ling, ...	262	10	0
Haddock, ...	4	7	0
Hake, ...	—	—	—
Other kinds, ...	30	11	2
Cured and Dried Fish, not specified, but mainly cod, .	1,882	5	0
Total Cured Fish imported in 1893, 54,965 barrels, 2,514 boxes, and	3,107	0	3
Do., do., 1892, 44,651 „ 3,290 „	5,010	12	2

MEMO.—The above return cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain.

APPENDIX. No. 8.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

APPENDIX No. 8.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAWLING.		STEAM TRAWLING.
DUBLIN BAY, . (10th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside lines drawn from the Bailey Light-house at Howth, to the Eastern-most point of the rocks called the "Mugglins;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on Killiney Hill.	SHEEPHAVEN BAY (County of Donegal). (3rd April, 1891).	First.—Prohibiting Steam Trawling during the term of three years from the 1st day of July, 1891, in that part of Sheephaven Bay, lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Breaghey Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooey Point, both in the County of Donegal. Second.—Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Sheephaven Bay, inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from Horn Head to Rinnafagla, otherwise Dooey Point, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel.
EAST COAST, . (14th Feb., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Cranfield Point in the County Down. (Remainder of Bye-law repealed, *see post.*)		
(31st Dec., 1879.)	Repealing so much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1851, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Skerries), in the County of Dublin, to Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clogher Head to Dunany Point in the County of Louth, and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.	COASTS OF ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY & DONEGAL. (5th August, 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, comprised within the space bounded to seaward by an imaginary line drawn from Ramore Head at the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim in a westerly direction to a place called Warren Point on the opposite shore in the County of Donegal, and bounded landward by the shores of the respective Counties, and an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of Lough Foyle from Magilligan Point to Greencastle.
DUNDRUM BAY, &c., (3rd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hellyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	COAST OF COUNTY OF WEXFORD. (9th Sept., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling off that part of the Coast of the County of Wexford comprised within the space bounded by imaginary lines drawn from Crossfarnoge Point near Kilmore to the north point of the Island called North Saltee—and from the southern point of the said Island of North Saltee to the north point of the Island called South Saltee—and from the south point of the said Island of South Saltee to Coningmore Rock, and from said Coningmore Rock to Coningbeg Light Ship, and from said Coningbeg Light Ship to the Barrels Rock Light—and thence to Carnsore Point.
BELFAST LOUGH, . (27th Nov., 1869.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of said Lough of Belfast comprised within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, *between the hours of Six o'Clock in the Evening and Six o'Clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February.*		
INVER BAY, DONEGAL BAY. (16th Feb., 1857).	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Bian Rock, to a place called Doorin Point.	WATERFORD HARBOUR. (19th Dec., 1890.)	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in that part of Waterford Harbour lying to the Northward of an imaginary line drawn from Gaultier Cottage in the County of Waterford, to Broomhill Point in the County of Wexford. *Provided always that in the case of Steam Yachts, this prohibition shall only apply when they are fishing for sale.*
DONEGAL BAY, . (15th Nov., 1870.)	Repealing such part of the By-Law of 16th February, 1857, as prohibits Trawling in that part of Donegal Bay from a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, "Blind Rock," in the Townland of Drumaneary, to the Northern Point of the Townland of Rossnowlagh Lower, and from thence to Kildoney Point, in the Townland of Kildoney, and from thence to a place called, on the Ordnance Map of Ireland, Pointinchose, near Tynte Lodge, in the Townland of Tullaghan.	COUNTY KERRY, . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island). (9th Sept., 1892).	Prohibiting at all times, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-Western extremity of Puffin Island.
GALWAY BAY, . (9th Jan., 1854.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in in the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	GALWAY BAY, . (14th Dec., 1891).	Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Galway Bay, Counties Galway and Clare, inside or to the East of imaginary lines drawn from Hags Head in the County of Clare, to Eeragh Island, at the North-westerly point of Innishmore or North Arran Island, and thence to Golam Head in the County of Galway.
BRANDON BAY, . (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coosanea.		
BANTRY BAY, . (27th March, 1858.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crowdy Point to Carrigskye Rock; and from thence to Reenavanny Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.	CLEW BAY, . (30th June, 1892.)	Prohibiting during the months of January, February, March, and April, in each year, to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as Trawling, in Clew Bay, County of Mayo, inside or to the Eastward of imaginary lines drawn from Achilbeg in the County of Mayo, to the Light House on Clare Island, and from Kinnacorra Point in Clare Island, to Roonagh Head in the County of Mayo.
BANTRY BAY, . (11th Sept., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise.		
WATERFORD HARBOUR. (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gaultier Cottage, County Waterford, to Broomhill Point, County Wexford.		
WEXFORD COAST, . (20th April, 1849.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; 2ndly, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; 3rdly, Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.	LACKEN BAY, . (County of Mayo). (7th March, 1891).	Prohibiting Steam Trawling in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the South-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.
		KILLALA BAY, . (Counties of Mayo and Sligo.) (7th March, 1891).	Firstly—Prohibiting Steam Trawling during the term of three years from the 1st August, 1891, in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the Southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Kilcummin in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Inniscrone in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year, and the 1st day of May, in the year following. Secondly—Prohibiting Steam Trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel.
COUNTY KERRY, . (Between Bray Head and Puffin Island.) (9th Sept., 1892).	Prohibiting at all times, save and except during the months of May and June, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of the Sea off the Coast of County Kerry, inside or to the Eastward of an imaginary line drawn from Bray Head, Valencia Island, in a Southerly direction to Black Head, the South-western extremity of Puffin Island.		

APPENDIX, No. 8—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	TRAMMEL NETS.
DUNGARVAN BAY, (4th July, 1849.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarvan Bay, within the limit formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helvick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacourty Head, in the Co. Waterford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacourty Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helvick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from Three o'Clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'Clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'Clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets athwart or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every train of such Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
INVER BAY, (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Bunlaghy River to Doorin Point.
KENMARE RIVER ESTUARY, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, in the County of Kerry, and eastward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Cod's Head the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
OLD HEAD and FLAT HEAD, KINSALE, (1st April, 1887.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the county Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 250 yards of any boat which at time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.
BANTRY BAY, (27th August, 1887.)	Permitting use of Trammel Nets in Bantry Bay, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.
BALLYCOTTON BAY, (13th April, 1889.)	Permitting the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of Ballycotton Bay, Co. Cork, below or outside of low mark of Spring Tides, between sunrise and sunset.
	GENERAL.
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast). (8th Oct., 1881.)	Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than Three and One-half Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Annagassan River, both in the County Louth.
DROGHEDA & DUNDALK DISTRICTS (East Coast)—*con.*	Second.—The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty Meshes, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter Inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet), is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Meath, and Ballywalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth. Third.—The use of nets, commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the *Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout*, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.
DUNDALK DISTRICT, STRANGFORD LOUGH, (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Poke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Strangford, from Mullog Point on the west to Ballyquintin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.
BELFAST LOUGH, (25th Sept., 1893.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Fish in Belfast Lough, Nets of the description commonly called and known as Poke Nets.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DONEGAL, (30th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull.
SEA COAST (between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DONEGAL, (2nd September, 1886.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunaff Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inishtrahull, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL, (29th January, 1889.)	Firstly—Prohibiting to use or have in possession or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, or any other description of Nets, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of Donegal, between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 14th day of August in the following year; *provided always* that the By-Law is not to be construed to prohibit the use of legal Draft Nets, having meshes of at least one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the round when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to exercise the same exists Secondly—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said

APPENDIX, No. 8.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 8—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Oldcastle Point), COUNTY DONEGAL—*continued.*	Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
DONEGAL BAY, (21 April, 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Muckross Point, all in the Barony of Bannagh and County of Donegal.
BALLINSKELLIGS BAY. (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
	OYSTERS.
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, from WICKLOW HEAD to CARNSORE POINT, (1st Sept., 1868.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carnsore Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
COASTS of DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WEXFORD, (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 29th April, 1869.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lambay Island, in the County Dublin, to Carnsore Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
DUBLIN BAY, (16th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlanes, Parish of Clontarf, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
Do.	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Barony of Coolock, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SOUTH-EAST COAST, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, (30th Oct., 1880.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
WEXFORD COAST, (8th April, 1862.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised
WEXFORD COAST—*continued.*	or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off said Wexford Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CORK HARBOUR, (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
KINSALE HARBOUR and BANDON RIVER, (22nd August, 1872.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kinsale Harbour and Bandon River, in the County of Cork, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH MAHON, Co. CORK. (7th January, 1887.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrenan Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.
TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Tralee Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 10th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.
TRALEE BAY, (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall

APPENDIX No. 8.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
TRALEE BAY—*con.*	be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
RIVER SHANNON, &c. (29th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
GALWAY BAY,[1] (13th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
GALWAY BAY, (8th Nov., 1877.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
GALWAY BAY—*con.*	Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BALLYNAKILL and BERNADERG BAYS. (16th May, 1892.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Second.—No Boat, in Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive, have on Board any dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for, or taking, Oysters in said Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on Board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take, from any Rock, Strand, or Shore, of Ballynakill and Bernaderg Bays, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY. (19th Nov., 1860.)	First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any
Season altered so far as BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS are concerned, making Close Season 1st May to 1st Septr. (*See post* for By-laws relating to these places.)	

APPENDIX No. 8.—*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 8.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY—*con.*	Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS—*con.*	Brood within Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.
		SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (29th April, 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.		
BLACKSOD and BROADHAVEN BAYS. (25th Nov., 1882.)	Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 19th day of November, 1860, so far as they relate to Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof— First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such Dredge or other Implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such Fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballisodare, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat on which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SLIGO, BALLISODARE, and DRUMCLIFFE BAYS. (19th July, 1884.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oysters or Oyster	LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or

APPENDIX No. 8.—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the *Sea and Oyster* FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c.—*con.*	Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH FOYLE, &c., &c. (25th Oct., 1878.)	First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Lough Foyle, no boat, in Lough Foyle shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Foyle shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Foyle by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Foyle; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
STRANGFORD LOUGH (13th Nov., 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Strangford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
STRANGFORD LOUGH (31st Dec., 1877.)	First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Strangford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (21st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grape, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds, and every such grape, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (20th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Carlingford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (15th Aug., 1893.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, or in any of the Bays or inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the First day of January and the Thirtieth day of November in each year, both the said days inclusive.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (25th Jan., 1894).	Permitting to take, or have in possession, American, Portuguese, and Dutch Oysters, in Carlingford Lough, between the Counties of Louth and Down, by any person possessed of, or interested in, any Oyster Fishery in said Lough, during part of the Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough, viz.:—from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, and from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November, in each year, all said days inclusive. Revoking Order dated the 5th day of May, 1885, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinteskin Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballinteskin, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough. Also revoking Order dated 17th day of July, 1890, by which it was permitted to dredge for, take, or have in possession, American, or Dutch Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough in the County of Louth, known as the Carlingford Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townlands of Carlingford and the Liberties of Mullatee, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the then Close Season for Oysters in said Carlingford Lough.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
County Antrim				
1832. 3rd March,	James Walker,	Belfast Lough,	137	7th March, 1877.
County Clare:				
1862. 14th February,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	Clonderlaw Bay,	112	16th September, 1889.
1867. 16th July,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	River Shannon,	30	16th September, 1889.
County Cork.				
1849. 24th February,	R. T. Evanson,	Dunmanus Bay,	19	21st November, 1885.
1856. 30th July,	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton,	Bear Haven,	45	25th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August,	Thomas Eccles,	Glengarriffe Harbour,	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October,	M. C. Cramer,	Oyster Haven,	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October,	Ebenezer Pike,	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1887.
1864. 31st October,	R. T. Atkins,	Lough Hyne,	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December,	W. FitzJames Barry,	Glandore Harbour,	68	18th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December,	T. M'Carthy Collins,	Roaringwater Bay,	75	20th August, 1887.
1867. 10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield,	Roaringwater Bay,	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July,	H. H. Townsend,	Skull Harbour,	230	29th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February,	Richard Lyons,	Midleton River,	15	25th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March,	Stephen Brown,	Dunmanus Bay,	9	31st October, 1885.
1869. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Glengariffe Harbour,	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March,	John Warren Payne,	Bantry Bay,	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June,	Mrs. Catherine Bourne,	Courtmacsherry Bay,	60	20th August, 1887.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy,	Bear Haven,	122	15th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June,	Earl of Bandon,	Dunmanus Bay,	132	31st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October,	Samuel Richard Townsend,	Rincolisky Harbour and Roaringwater Bay.	240	7th February, 1891.
1873. 6th March,	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour,	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January,	Sir H. W. Becher,	Lough Hyne,	30	1st February, 1886.
1881. 16th March,	John Arundel,	Schull Harbour,	31	19th March, 1891.
County Donegal.				
1853. 22nd September,	John O. Woodhouse,	Mulroy Bay,	63	30th October, 1889.
1867. 10th July,	Rev. Nicholas C. Martin,	Trawbreaga Bay,	90	23rd December, 1890.
1868. 31st January,	William Hart,	Lough Swilly,	790	16th February, 1880.
1871. 15th July,	Sir James Stewart, Bart.,	Do.,	106	14th March, 1890.
1877. 31st March,	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	Sheephaven,	143	30th June, 1890.
1878. 30th November,	Jane Moore Doherty,	Lough Foyle,	31	14th July, 1884.
County Down.				
1871. 9th October,	Marquis of Downshire,	Dundrum Bay,	32	4th June, 1889.
1874. 14th September,	Samuel Murland,	Strangford Lough,	15	5th August, 1890.
County Dublin.				
1867. 10th July,	Richard D. Kane,	Howth Strand,	36	19th October, 1889.
County Galway.				
1858. 15th February,	Rev. Anthony Magee,	Sellerna and Cleggan Bays, and Streamstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1858. 15th February,	Alexander Clendining Lambert,	Killary Harbour,	114	28th November, 1889.
1860. 11th May,	Edward Browne,	Ballinakill Harbour,	223	25th November, 1889.
1861. 10th January,	William Forbes,	Meenwish Bay,	225	30th November, 1889.
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Athy,	Galway Bay,	100	29th March, 1876.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do.,	320	26th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballinakill Harbour,	90	16th June, 1876.
1864. 31st December,	C P. Archer,	Do.,	48	15th January, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Acheson,	Do.,	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert M'Keown,	Killary Bay,	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1872.
1867. 10th July,	Christopher T. Redington,	Do.,	650	29th March, 1876.
1867. 24th July,	Francis J. Graham,	Barnaderg Bay,	90	5th December, 1889.
1869. 4th March,	John P. Nolan,	Ard Bay,	290	15th January, 1890.
1873. 31st December,	Gillman Browne,	Ballynakill Bay,	73	25th November, 1889.
1874. 10th April,	Rev. R. Gibbings, D.D.,	Kingstown Bay,	133	25th November, 1889.
1876. 28th December,	Edmond O'Flaherty,	Camus Bay,	187	26th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October,	Mitchell Henry,	Ballynakill Harbour,	390	Dropped—new licence granted on 9th Nov., 1893 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December,	Cecil Casson,	Ballynakill Harbour,	24	25th November, 1889.

APPENDIX, No. 9.—*continued.*

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—*continued.*

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres. about	Date of Revocation.
County Kerry.				
1848. 9th June,	F. H. Downing,	Kenmare Estuary,	3	2nd June, 1893.
1860. 3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour,	78	8th March, 1878.
1865. 12th May,	Lord Baron Ventry,	Dingle Harbour,	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July,	Thomas Sandes,	River Shannon,	780	28th October, 1876.
1869. 13th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kenmare Bay,	20	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgroom Harbour,	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November,	Samuel T. Heard,	Kenmare Estuary,	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January,	William Creagh Hickie,	River Shannon,	316	16th September, 1889.
County Londonderry.				
1876. 6th July,	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Corscaden, B. M'Corkell, John Munn, S. M. Alexander.	Lough Foyle,	3,270	22nd July, 1890.
County Louth.				
1871. 1st July,	Arthur Hamill,	Carlingford Lough,	144	11th June, 1888.
County Mayo.				
1846. 5th November,	W. H. Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 5th November,	Hon. David Plunket,	Killary Harbour,	288	27th November, 1889.
1855. 18th July,	John Richards,	Blacksod Bay,	90	19th October, 1887.
1860. 3rd February,	William Houston,	Killary Harbour,	43	20th March, 1890.
1860. 13th February,	William M'Cormick,	Achill Sound,	149	19th October, 1889.
1860. 14th November,	William Pike,	Do.,	1,676	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May,	George Clive,	Do.,	489	30th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June,	A. W. Wyndham,	Newport Bay,	80	30th December, 1889.
1865. 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	190	28th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November,	Law Life Assurance Society.	Do.,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do.,	25	16th September, 1889.
1865. 1st December,	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale,	Shores of Achill Island, off Bunacurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	26	9th October, 1876.
1866. 20th April,	Do.,	Do.,	270	9th October, 1876.
1866. 21st April,	Miss Anne J. Fowler,	Blacksod Bay,	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July,	Elizabeth Atkinson,	Broadhaven Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1867. 10th July,	Townshend Kirkwood,	Saleen Harbour,	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June,	William Little,	Killala Bay,	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	308	25th November, 1889.
1872. 3rd July,	James Rowan,	Blacksod Bay,	43	29th April, 1881.
1872. 16th December,	William O. M'Cormick,	Rathfran Bay,	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blacksod Bay,	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December,	Mary Fegan,	Clew Bay,	26	24th May, 1878.
1875. 5th July,	Thomas Shaen Carter,	Trawmore Bay,	502	24th October, 1887.
1875. 9th December,	Denis Bingham,	Blacksod Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1876. 27th December,	Francis Bournes,	Elly Harbour,	83	26th October, 1887.
1878. 29th October,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	1,676	25th November, 1889.
1878. 30th October,	Daniel Conway,	Bellacragher Bay,	2	21st July, 1880.
1881. 14th May,	C. S. S. Dickens,	Achill Sound,	93	19th October, 1889.
County Sligo.				
1869. 14th June,	John W. Stratford,	Killala Bay,	31	15th January, 1890.
1871. 24th April,	Edward Parke,	Milk Haven,	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Martin Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April,	Michael Cunnawn,	Do.,	2	31st October, 1885.
1873. 3rd March,	Isabella L. Eccles,	Do.,	29	31st October, 1885.
County Waterford.				
1862. 6th March,	Edmund Power,	Tramore Bay,	270	19th October, 1889.
1864. 2nd February,	Earl Fortescue,	Do.,	83	30th October, 1889.
1864. 11th November,	John R. Dower,	Dungarvan Harbour,	27	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November,	Arthur Boate,	Do.,	65	16th September, 1889.
1874. 27th October,	John Kendall,	Dungarvan Bay,	240	16th September, 1889.
County Wexford.				
1866. 20th April,	William Dargan,	Wexford Harbour,	70	12th December, 1889.
1878. 7th January,	Thomas J. Hutchinson,	Duncormick Estuary,	11	14th December, 1889.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.
	County Wicklow.				A. R. P.	Acres
143	31st August, 1876.	Henry Pomeroy Truell,	Henry Pomeroy Truell,	Clonmannon Lough,	62 1 30	
	County Cork.					
75	15th July, 1867,	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury,	J. O'Leary,	Lough Mahon,	70 0 0	20
77	Do.,	John Smyth,	John Smyth,	Midleton River,	10 2 0	5
79	16th July, 1867,	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay,	45 0 0	45
105	27th March, 1871,	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay,	30 0 0	
124	6th March, 1873,	Thomas Hicks,	Thomas Hicks,	Roaringwater Bay,	145 0 30	
145	27th December, 1876,	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham,	Selina H. O'Grady, and Major W. W. Newenham,	Owenboy River,	A39 1 2 B36 2 19	21 24
166	17th March, 1890,	Richard William Johnson,	Richard William Johnson,	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island),	98 0 25	
	County Down.					
167	21st October, 1890,	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Strangford Lough,	425 2 16	
	County Kerry.					
3	9th June, 1848,	F. H. Downing,	J. Townsend Trench,	Off Daurus Point,	3 2 28	3
5	5th February, 1851,	John Mahony,	Robert M'Clure,	Estuary of Kenmare River	165 2 0	140
6	Do.,	Rev. Denis Mahony,	R. J. Mahony,	Do.,	147 2 0	15–20
60	30th December, 1865,	Richard Mahony,	Sir J. C. R. Colomb,	Kenmare Estuary,	30 0 0	1
78	15th July, 1867,	Stephen E. Collis,	Stephen E. Collis,	River Shannon,	212 0 0	
84	11th February, 1868,	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes,	Do.,	56 0 0	15–20
91	11th March, 1869,	Richard J. Mahony,	Richard J. Mahony,	Kenmare Bay,	46 0 0	8
92	Do.,	Thos. Kingston Sullivan,	Thos. Kingston Sullivan,	Do.,	195 0 0	
125	14th June, 1873,	Robert M'Cowen,	Robert M'Cowen,	Barrow Harbour,	84 1 26	10
154	30th November, 1878,	Samuel T. Heard,	S. T. Heard,	Kenmare Bay,	82 0 17	
155	Do.,	Do.	Do.,	Do.,	117 3 35	
158	6th October, 1879,	Charles Sandes,	Charles Sandes,	River Shannon,	217 0 23	
162	17th November, 1882,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	40 2 27	
	County Clare.					
34	10th June, 1864,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	Poulnasherry Bay,	190 0 0	15
	County Galway.					
12	15th November, 1854,	J. K. Boswell,	Geo. Nevill,	Ballyconneely Bay,	233 0 0	23
15	21st August, 1856,	William Foreman	Thomas Corless,	Ardbear Bay,	90 2 0	2
19	3rd February, 1860,	Rev. R. H. Wall,	Do,	Mannin & Ardbear Bays,	348 0 0	160
33	6th April, 1864,	Lord Wallscourt,	Lord Wallscourt,	Galway Bay,	1,770 0 0	100
37	31st October, 1864,	John Kendall,	Thomas Corless,	Ardbear & Mannin Bays,	236 0 0	10
46	31st December, 1864,	P. Macauley,	Mitchell Henry,	Ballinakill and Barnaderg Bays.	150 0 0	150
114	26th December, 1871,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Colin Hugh Thomson,	Killary Bay,	201 2 0	50
115	9th February, 1872,	W. and J. St. George,	W. and J. St. George,	Galway Bay,	810 0 0	80
149	30th June, 1877,	Lord Wallscourt,	Lord Wallscourt,	Do.,	153 3 8	
170	9th June, 1892,	Thomas Nilan (jun.)	Thomas Nilan (jun.)	Galway Bay,	502 3 3	
171	9th November, 1893,	John MacSheehy,	John MacSheehy,	Ballynakill Harbour,	390 3 0	

No. 10.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of Licence.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	County Wicklow.
143	Nothing done.
	County Cork.
75	No Report received.
77	Nothing done except cleared bed of seaweed.
79	No Report received.
105	do.
124	do.
145	4,000 oysters from Cork Harbour laid down. Over 2,700 oysters taken off from one part of bed. There was a fall of spat in 1893. Bed in good condition.
166	No Report received.
	County Down.
167	No Report received.
	County Kerry.
3	No Report received.
5	Kept in order; 8,000 sold. There was a good fall of spat. The beds are doing fairly well. Owner intends planting Dutch Oysters in 1894.
6	15,000 Oysters sold; none laid down. A considerable fall of spat. Bed requires more stock. Owner intends planting French and Anglo-Dutch in Spring, 1894.
60	Bed cleared. No fall of spat.
78	No Report received.
84	Same as 158 and 162.
91	Same as 92.
92	Nothing done this year except to protect bed.
125	Bed in good state. About 10,000 sold. About 20,000 laid down. Bed suffered much from frost in 1892. Very little (if any) fall of spat.
154	Abandoned.
155	Nothing done. There was a fall of spat in 1892 and 1893. Intends not to fish bed for the present.
158, 162	None laid down or taken up. No fall of spat. Beds in a fair state. The half million French seed oysters already laid down are being looked after.
	County Clare.
34	Nothing done on bed.
	County Galway.
12	No Report received.
15, 19	Report on No. 37 includes these beds.
33	Bed dredged and scattered oysters gathered together. Collectors of spat on bed. About 20,000 taken off, and 21,000 laid down. Does not appear to have been a large fall of spat last summer. Beds in very good state. Re-laid French Oysters will do well, and spat, on bed. About one million oysters laid down on beds during last three years.
37	Beds carefully tended; oysters sorted into sizes. 7,000 per week, to meet demand, taken off between 1st September and 30th April, which would amount to about a quarter of a million in all. Laid down 25,000 Native and 100,000 from Brittany. Very large fall of spat; mild weather prevented it from being carried away. French Oysters were very successful. They improved and fattened very quickly on the Ardagh Beds.
46	No Report received.
114	Beds cleaned, &c. No oysters laid down. About 2,000 taken off. Good fall of spat and beds in good condition.
115	No Report received.
149	Report for No. 33, above, includes this bed.
170	Cleaned a considerable part of bed. About 10,000 sold, and 60,000 laid down. There was a fall of spat. Bed in good state.
171	Licence only confirmed on 13 April, 1894.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.
	County Mayo.				A. R. P.	Acres.
8	17th November, 1852,	John C. Garvey,	Captain Geo. Austin,	Clew Bay,	108 3 33	4
36	30th September, 1864,	Captain George Austin,	Captain George Austin,	Westport Bay,	194 0 0	97
47	31st December, 1864,	Colonel F. A. K. Gore,	Mrs. M. S. Knox Gore,	Killala Bay,	375 0 0	30
138	16th August, 1875,	John Kendall,	William Casey,	Clew Bay,	44 0 37	10
139	28th December, 1876,	Martin J. Fegan,	Mrs. Mary M'Hale,	Do.,	12 3 9	10
140	19th January, 1876,	Michael Moran,	—	Do.,	3 2 2	3
141	28th December, 1876,	Francis Mulholland,	Francis Mulholland,	Do.,	12 1 20	8
144	14th September, 1876,	Maria Russell,	Thomas Russell,	Do.,	4 1 10	4
168	11th December, 1891,	John Curran,	John Curran,	Do.,	34 1 29	
	County Sligo.					
7	17th November, 1852,	Thomas White,	Percy H. Russ,	Ballisodare Bay,	132 1 26	10
49	13th April, 1865,	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay,	148 3 0	40
59	1st December, 1865,	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Richard J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	54 0 0	20
66	15th June, 1867,	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay,	87 0 0	10
86	13th March, 1868,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Colonel Edward Cooper,	Ballisodare Bay,	190 0 0	10
98	10th September, 1869,	Henry W. Meredith,	Henry W. Meredith,	Sligo Bay,	20 0 0	3
99	Do.,	Owen Wynne,	Messrs. Russ and Taylor,	Do.,	77 0 0	5
100	Do.,	Do.	P. H. Russ, and Capt. F. J. Taylor.	Do.,	53 0 0	20
101	12th March, 1870,	R. J. Verschoyle,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	13 2 0	2
102	22nd April, 1871,	Agnes M. Nicholson,	W. K. Barrett,	Sligo Bay,	52 2 10	25
121	24th February, 1873,	R. J. Verschoyle,	R. J. Verschoyle,	Ballisodare Bay,	114 0 20	9
135	27th January, 1875,	St. Geo. Jones Martin,	F. E. Robinson and others,	Sligo Estuary or Bay,	77 1 33	35
163	14th June, 1884,	Percy Harding Russ,	James Russ,	Ballisodare Bay,	130 2 21½	14
164	14th August, 1885,	William Cochrane,	Vernon Cochrane,	Do.,	41 1 0	
169	22nd December, 1891,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Alex. Joseph Crichton,	Do.,	100 3 30	
	County Donegal.					
110	27th July, 1871,	F. Mansfield,	E. C. Mansfield,	Lough Swilly,	25 1 0	10
133	15th October, 1874,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	12 2 0	
	County Louth.					
10	1st July, 1854,	Burton Bindon,	C. O. Woodhouse,	Carlingford Lough,	51 3 10	
57	1st December, 1865,	John Obins Woodhouse,	Musson & Co.,	Do.,	54 0 0	50
65	4th June, 1866,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	98 0 0	
97	10th September, 1869,	Lord Clermont,	C. O. Woodhouse,	Do.,	54 0 0	

No. 10.—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—*continued.*

No. of Licence.	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	County Mayo.
8) 36)	Worked with No. 36. Beds kept clean and in good condition. None sold or laid down. No fall of spat. Large portion of bed has, for purposes of Oyster cultivation, been destroyed by the sea breaking through a natural bank that protected it seawards, and covering with sand.
47	No Report received.
138	About 4,000 laid down. Very little spat. Bed cleaned and in good state.
139	No Report received.
140	do.
141	Bed in good condition. 2,000 Oysters sold, and 10,000 laid down. Very small fall of spat.
144	Bed cleaned and marked with buoys. 2,000 sold. 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat.
168	Owner waiting result of previous plantings. Between 1,000 and 2,000 taken off. None planted. No fall of spat noticed. Bed in fair state. Owner expects fair result next year when oysters will be marketable. Samples sent to best markets have been approved of.
	County Sligo.
7	Worked with No. 163. No Report received.
49	Bed cleaned. A small quantity of Oysters taken off for private use. None laid down. No perceptible fall of spat. Bed in danger of being covered with shifting sands.
59	Worked with 101 and 121. Bed cleaned, &c. Between 5,000 and 6,000 sold. None laid down. Small fall of spat, and not so good as might have been expected from such a warm season. It is stated that severe thunderstorms may account for this.
66	No Report received.
86	Beds kept clean and in good order. Between 8,000 and 9,000 sold. 22,000 (East River) American Oysters laid down in March, 1893. A number of young oysters noticed on the shells and on other oysters, but as this bed is only stocked with American Oysters, which are not supposed to spat in Irish Waters, they must have either come over on their parents, or have caught spat from adjoining oyster beds. The bed is in good order and fairly well stocked. American East River Oysters suit this bed well. There is, however, a considerable mortality after being laid down, but those that survive grow and fatten quickly. Expenses of laying down and carriage to market absorb much of profit.
98	No Report received.
99	do.
100	do.
101	See No. 59. Worked with this and No. 121.
102	About 200,000 Oysters sold. Fall of spat, but not in great quantity. Beds clean.
121	See No. 59. Worked with this and No. 101.
135	No Report received.
163	Worked with No. 7.
164	No Report received.
169	Nothing done on bed.
	County Donegal.
110) 133)	No Report received.
	County Louth.
10	No Report received.
57) 65)	1,809 barrels American Oysters planted in early part of 1893, and all picked up for sale later on. They did moderately well. Beds in good order.
97	No Report received.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000, reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891) from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1893.

COUNTY.	No. of applications.	No. of applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1893.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1893.	Amounts actually issued between 1st January and 31st December, 1893.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	1	6 0 0	1	1	6 0 0	6 0 0
Clare,	14	18	109 0 0	6	8	45 0 0	73 0 0
Cork,	15	22	686 0 0	14	21	586 0 0	642 16 0
Donegal,	2	2	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
Down,	2	2	36 0 0	2	2	36 0 0	16 0 0
Dublin,	5	5	470 0 0	2	2	180 0 0	180 0 0
Galway,	14	18	95 0 0	12	15	80 0 0	88 0 0
Kerry,	5	8	550 0 0	4	4	50 0 0	54 10 0
Leitrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	3	3	410 0 0	3	3	410 0 0	440 0 0
Londonderry,	6	7	161 10 0	6	7	161 10 0	35 0 0
Louth,	2	2	30 14 0	2	2	30 14 0	30 14 0
Mayo,	40	41	369 10 0	36	36	342 10 0	285 0 0
Meath,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	8	12	185 10 0	8	12	185 10 0	78 15 6
Waterford,	3	5	94 0 0	2	4	54 0 0	89 0 0
Wexford,	4	6	55 0 0	3	3	49 0 0	49 0 0
Wicklow,	1	1	300 0 0	1	1	300 0 0	300 0 0
Total,	125	153	3,578 4 0	102	121	2,516 4 0	2,367 15 6

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS).

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 31st December, 1892, and 31st December, 1893, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 is set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

COUNTIES.	Balances 31st December, 1892.		Cash received to 31st December, 1893.			Expended to 31st December, 1893.		Balance 31st December, 1893.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Repayments.	Dividends.	Sale of Stock.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans made in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,			13 13 0			6 0 0	1		
Clare,			18 6 1			73 0 0	8		
Cork,			238 18 3			642 16 0	15		
Donegal,			17 5 6			—	—		
Down,			4 10 5			16 0 0	1		
Dublin,			26 11 8			180 0 0	2		
Galway,			72 6 5			88 0 0	13		
Kerry,	17,000 0 0	1,382 9 0	123 14 5	467 10 8	Nil.	54 10 0	5	17,000 0 0	333 12
Limerick,			19 12 6			440 0 0	5		
Londonderry,			19 17 8			35 0 0	2		
Louth,			8 0 8			30 14 0	2		
Mayo,			139 0 4			285 0 0	29		
Sligo,			43 3 9			78 15 6	7		
Waterford,			50 13 9			89 0 0	2		
Wexford,			18 8 6			49 0 0	3		
Wicklow,			37 5 8			300 0 0	1		
	17,000 0 0	1,382 9 0	851 8 7	467 10 8	—	2,367 15 6	96	17,000 0 0	333 12 9

APPENDIX No. 11.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS.)

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security, to 31st December, 1893, together with the Balance outstanding, and the Amounts in Arrear.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS ADVANCED.				Repayments to 31st December, 1893.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.	
		To 31st December, 1892.	During the year 1893.	Total to 31st December, 1893.	Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.			No. of Loans.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	3	39 0 0	6 0 0	45 0 0	47 3 4	22 1 0	25 2 4	—	—
Clare,	15	71 0 0	73 0 0	144 0 0	152 9 0	27 18 1	112 10 9	6	12 0 2
Cork,	39	1,258 10 0	642 16 0	1,901 6 0	2,089 15 2	390 15 9	1,671 8 1	5	27 11 4
Donegal,	4	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	69 4 6	28 10 9	40 13 9	—	—
Down,	2	17 0 0	16 0 0	33 0 0	35 1 4	6 15 7	28 5 9	—	—
Dublin,	4	150 0 0	180 0 0	330 0 0	349 6 8	90 4 6	259 2 2	—	—
Galway,	40	215 0 0	88 0 0	303 0 0	318 18 4	106 19 5	202 18 11	2	9 0 6
Kerry,	21	273 0 0	54 10 0	327 10 0	345 7 2	151 16 9	191 7 11	1	2 2 6
Limerick,	6	30 0 0	440 0 0	470 0 0	528 0 0	19 12 6	508 7 6	—	—
Londonderry,	9	88 0 0	35 0 0	123 0 0	131 6 0	33 15 0	97 11 0	—	—
Louth,	3	10 0 0	30 14 0	40 14 0	43 0 4	11 10 8	31 9 8	—	—
Mayo,	76	352 10 0	285 0 0	637 10 0	672 4 6	179 6 10	480 5 5	9	12 12 3
Sligo,	18	129 0 0	78 15 6	207 15 6	220 17 6	64 11 2	154 14 5	1	1 11 11
Waterford,	25	315 0 0	89 0 0	404 0 0	437 5 0	92 11 7	290 6 9	16	54 6 8
Wexford,	7	59 0 0	49 0 0	108 0 0	115 15 0	28 10 0	87 5 0	—	—
Wicklow,	4	310 0 0	300 0 0	610 0 0	678 5 6	75 5 6	578 12 6	2	24 7 6
	276	3,382 0 0	2,367 15 6	5,749 15 6	6,233 19 4	1,330 5 1	4,760 1 11	42	143 12 4

Assets—Stock, £17,000; Cash, £333 12s. 9d.; Outstanding on Loans, £4,993 14s. 3d.

RETURN of the Works recommended for execution under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the contracts where 1894 (taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament), the date for the completion of the Public Works, and information since obtained.—[*Vide* p. 9.]

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	How Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts			No.
				Free Grant.	Contribution.	Loan.		1884–5.	1885–6.	1886–7.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	900 0 0	—	4 15 10	467 15 1	1
2	Clare,	Liscannor,	6,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	—	1,500 0 0	4,307 0 0	23 19 3	2,722 7 6	1,609 14 7	2
3	Do.,	Seafield,	3,400 0 0	2,550 0 0	—	875 0 0	2,885 16 9	880 9 1	536 13 2	1,687 15 5	3
4	Do.,	Kilkee,	1,400 0 0	1,050 0 0	140 0 0	210 0 0	Day's labour.	—	103 18 5	1,163 7 6	4
5	Do.,	Carrigaholt,	13,500 0 0	11,000 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	12,160 0 0	80 7 10	5,058 9 0	5,334 19 5	5
6	Cork,	Knockadoon,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	1,184 0 0	17 12 11	1,278 5 6	—	6
7	Do.,	Baltimore,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	821 1 0	—	620 12 2	480 11 1	7
8	Do.,	Ross,	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	—	3,493 17 6	20 5 4	1,312 6 9	520 18 2	8
9	Do.,	Union Hall,	4,600 0 0	3,450 0 0	1,150 0 0	—	3,410 14 4	—	673 8 2	869 8 7	9
10	Do.,	Ballycotton,	20,500 0 0	16,500 0 0	2,650 0 0	1,350 0 0	18,795 0 0	23 13 8	7,353 1 0	10,610 3 2	10
11	Do.,	Castletown Berehaven,	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	—	—	2,290 0 0	—	—	867 19 6	11
12	Donegal,	Malin Head,	10,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	300 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,765 14 11	17 13 3	2,184 17 0	4,959 14 11	12
13	Do.,	Culdaff,	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	2,349 7 3	17 7 5	2,381 13 10	1,441 10 8	13
14	Do.,	Portsalon,	6,400 0 0	5,100 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,703 2 6	18 5 3	718 9 11	4,054 18 3	14
15	Do.,	Portochre,	2,000 0 0	1,830 0 0	170 0 0	—	1,719 0 0	1,291 6 6	553 0 0	—	15
16	Do.,	Malinmore,	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	—	—	991 13 8	—	589 8 7	615 4 1	16
17	Do.,	Bundoran,	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	—	—	2,700 0 0	14 2 9	1,737 7 4	1,209 6 5	17
18	Down,	Annalong,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	3,550 0 0	16 15 8	1,954 4 5	1,544 7 1	18
19	Do.,	Kilkeel,	7,400 0 0	5,550 0 0	450 0 0	1,400 0 0	6,897 17 6	6 4 2	2,098 16 6	5,267 17 5	19
20	Do.,	Ballyhalbert,	7,000 0 0	5,250 0 0	350 0 0	1,400 0 0	5,392 0 0	—	—	1,192 5 1	20
21	Dublin,	Loughshinny,	2,000 0 0	1,899 10 0	276 4 6	—	1,798 0 6	—	—	25 15 0	21
22	Galway,	Cashla,	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	11 9 8	2,015 14 7	22
23	Do.,	Crampaun,	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	—	—	do.	—	599 11 5	1,681 8 4	23
24	Do.,	Cleggan,	8,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	7,478 0 0	41 19 0	1,572 8 3	2,061 14 0	24
25	Do.,	Collaheigue,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	24 9 9	1,672 9 2	25
26	Do.,	Corra,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	1,375 10 0	9 15 0	689 19 2	1,064 18 6	26
27	Do.,	Mason Island,	710 0 0	710 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	177 2 3	428 7 2	27
28	Do.,	Ard West,	960 0 0	960 0 0	—	—	do.	—	196 12 11	574 6 0	28
29	Do.,	Gannoughs,	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	do.	—	159 0 11	104 15 11	29
30	Do.,	Rossaveel,	340 0 0	340 0 0	—	—	do.	—	42 7 2	289 16 10	30
31	Do.,	Bunowen,	2,950 0 0	2,950 0 0	—	—	do.	—	59 5 6	2,072 16 10	31
32	Do.,	Inishbofin,	240 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	do.	—	89 2 3	72 19 0	32
33	Do.,	Bealadangan,	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	19 3 0	416 4 6	33
34	Do.,	Kilkerrin,	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	do.	—	—	622 7 9	34
35	Kerry,	Anascaul,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	729 0 0	—	406 19 0	352 5 0	35
36	Do.,	Brandon,	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	—	—	4,338 18 11	—	6 2 10	1,768 3 4	36
37	Do.,	Ballydavid,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	500 0 0	Day's labour.	—	202 18 4	1,422 5 0	37
38	Do.,	Dingle,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	568 6 6	38
39	Limerick,	Knocknadina, Glin,	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—	—	23 0 0	—	—	39
40	Londonderry,	Portstewart,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	2,896 16 11	—	31 4 1	2,035 10 0	40
41	Louth,	Carlingford,	15,000 0 0	11,250 0 0	150 0 0	3,600 0 0	10,850 0 0	18 8 5	2,969 12 4	4,059 13 1	41
42	Do.,	Clogher Head,	17,000 0 0	12,750 0 0	250 0 0	4,000 0 0	14,250 0 0	-	756 8 6	2,872 18 11	42
43	Mayo,	Carrowkeeran,	3,000 0 0	2,750 0 0	250 0 0	—	2,701 8 0	51 2 10	2,843 3 2	—	43
44	Do.,	Belmullet East,	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	85 12 3	1,357 10 11	44
45	Do.,	Belmullet West,	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	do.	—	26 16 3	390 15 3	45
46	Do.,	Lackan,	5,630 0 0	5,630 0 0	—	—	5,230 0 0	—	626 6 0	1,320 14 6	46
47	Do.,	Polnamuck,	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	24 5 6	238 18 2	47
48	Do.,	Killerduff, Ballycastle,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	do.	—	14 13 1	1,122 15 9	48
49	Do.,	Dorrary Point, Achill,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	Under Co. Sur.	—	2 17 0	981 8 0	49
50	Do.,	Lecanvey,	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	—	—	795 18 0	2 16 8	15 13 1	992 12 11	50
51	Sligo,	Inishcrone,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	—	5,568 0 0	781 1 5	2,971 10 8	502 15 9	51
52	Do.,	Easkey,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	—	3,553 0 0	12 7 4	1,612 11 6	2,227 12 3	52
53	Do.,	Aughris,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	1,898 0 0	12 1 9	1,747 9 2	426 1 2	53
54	Waterford,	Cheekpoint,	3,000 0 0	2,250 0 0	750 0 0	—	2,648 19 3	54 16 0	1,269 4 0	1,566 1 2	54
55	Do.,	Passage East,	3,915 0 0	2,850 0 0	1,065 0 0	—	3,246 11 1	—	4 12 6	9 18 0	55
56	Do.,	Ballinagaul,	1,500 0 0	1,312 10 0	13 10 0	174 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,119 15 9	369 16 0	—	56
57	Do.,	Boatstrand,	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	—	—	5,164 5 6	1,147 11 1	3,860 9 4	1,194 7 0	57
58	Wexford,	Kilmore,	8,500 0 0	6,375 0 0	—	2,125 0 0	7,450 0 0	—	12 2 4	1,425 13 9	58
59	Wicklow,	Greystones,	10,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	—	2,971 18 11	786 15 2	59
		Totals,	237,764 0 0	200,566 0 0	9,814 14 6	27,584 0 0		5,702 18 4	58,354 13 2	84,624 11 7	

No. 12.

(46 & 47 Vic. c. 26), with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Commissioners of contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each year up to 31st March, works, and date when completed, compiled from the annual Reports of the Commissioners of

Expended.							Total Expended to 31st March, 1894.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Saving in Expenditure on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
1887–8.	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–1.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1893–4.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
627 12 0	150 0 6	91 18 1					1,342 1 6	342 1 6	—	1st June, 1887,	June, 1889.	1
828 6 0	—	—					5,184 7 4	—	815 12 8	31st Oct., 1886.	Dec., 1887.	2
208 2 0	—	31 0 0					3,343 19 8	—	56 0 4	1st Oct., 1885,	April, 1887.	3
280 17 2	—	—					1,548 3 1	148 3 1	—	—	Dec., 1887.	4
2,991 8 7	250 9 1	45 15 10					13,761 9 9	261 9 9	—	1st Nov., 1886,	Jan., 1888.	5
—	—	129 5 3					1,425 3 8	175 3 8	—	1st June, 1885,	Nov., 1885.	6
329 17 9	—	157 7 6					1,588 8 6	588 8 6	—	2nd Nov., 1885,	March, 1886.	7
2,445 8 10	32 15 0	—					4,331 14 1	331 14 1	—	1st Nov., 1885,	May, 1888.	8
2,826 8 11	541 8 10	—					4,910 14 6	310 14 6	—	1st Sept., 1886,	Sept., 1888.	9
1,600 12 8	87 2 9	8 5 6					19,682 18 9	—	817 1 3	1st June, 1887,	Dec., 1887.	10
1,769 6 8	2 13 10	—					2,640 0 0	240 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1887,	Jan., 1888.	11
2,670 15 8	204 18 5	—					10,037 19 3	37 19 3	—	1st Oct., 1886,	Sept., 1888.	12
1 9 6	—	—					3,842 1 5	—	157 18 7	1st Nov., 1885,	Nov., 1887.	13
1,319 4 4	—	—					6,110 17 9	—	289 2 3	1st Oct., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	14
—	—	—					1,844 6 6	—	155 13 6	1st Dec., 1884,	July, 1885.	15
50 0 0	—	—					1,254 12 8	—	45 7 4	1st May, 1886,	May, 1886.	16
—	288 14 6	—					3,249 11 0	—	250 9 0	1st June, 1886,	Oct., 1888.	17
278 5 4	—	—					3,793 12 6	—	206 7 6	1st Nov., 1885,	Dec., 1887.	18
352 18 6	—	—					7,725 16 7	325 16 7	—	1st Nov., 1886,	May, 1887.	19
2,823 5 8	1,692 0 9	38 13 10					5,746 5 4	—	1,253 14 8	1st Oct., 1887,	Aug., 1888.	20
1,951 5 4	—	—					1,977 0 4	—	22 19 8	1st Nov., 1887,	Dec., 1887.	21
28 13 10	—	—					2,055 18 1	—	694 1 11	—	May, 1887.	22
321 14 1	—	—					2,602 13 10	—	197 6 2	—	Dec., 1887.	23
2,945 18 10	1,400 0 10	—					8,022 0 11	22 0 11	—	1st Oct., 1886,	June, 1888.	24
21 2 6	—	—					1,718 1 5	—	281 18 7	—	April, 1887.	25
117 14 6	111 18 10	—					1,994 6 0	—	5 14 0	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1888.	26
—	—	—					605 9 5	—	104 10 7	—	May, 1887.	27
—	—	—					770 18 11	—	189 1 1	—	May, 1887.	28
—	—	—					263 16 10	—	36 3 2	—	May, 1887.	29
—	—	—					332 4 0	—	7 16 0	—	May, 1887.	30
342 2 4	—	—					2,474 4 8	—	475 15 4	—	Dec., 1887.	31
—	—	—					162 1 3	—	77 18 9	—	May, 1886.	32
—	—	—					435 7 6	—	64 12 6	—	May, 1887.	33
160 1 5	—	—					782 9 2	82 9 2	—	—	Dec., 1887.	34
—	—	—					759 4 0	—	40 16 0	1st June, 1886,	May, 1886.	35
2,412 13 3	777 2 1	—					4,964 2 4	164 2 4	—	1st Oct., 1887,	Sept., 1888.	36
2 0 0	—	—					1,627 3 4	—	372 16 8	—	May, 1887.	37
20 10 6	—	—					588 17 0	—	211 3 0	—	Jan., 1887.	38
—	—	—					23 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	July, 1884.	39
1,695 3 4	25 0 0	—					3,786 17 5	—	213 2 7	1st Oct., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	40
7,551 6 2	5 5 0	—					14,604 5 0	—	395 15 0	1st Nov., 1886,	Dec., 1887.	41
5,858 5 5	3,949 14 2	4,441 19 9	1,371 19 10				19,251 6 7	2,251 6 7	—	1st Oct., 1887,	Jan., 1891.	42
—	—	—					2,894 6 0	—	105 14 0	1st Oct., 1885,	Feb., 1886.	43
1,989 6 9	573 5 7	—					4,005 15 6	605 15 6	—	—	June, 1888.	44
3 7 6	—	—					420 19 0	—	79 1 0	—	Jan., 1887.	45
3,180 18 4	552 15 0	—					5,680 13 10	50 13 10	—	31st Oct., 1886,	June, 1888.	46
15 7 6	—	—					278 11 2	—	121 8 10	—	April, 1887.	47
37 9 6	—	—					1,174 18 4	—	75 1 8	—	March, 1888.	48
294 8 0	54 4 0	296 0 0					1,628 17 0	128 17 0	—	—	March, 1888.	49
—	—	—					1,011 2 8	—	338 17 4	31st Oct., 1885,	Oct., 1887.	50
991 15 6	1,077 1 11	—					6,324 5 3	324 5 3	—	1st Oct., 1885,	Dec., 1888.	51
402 1 2	—	—					4,254 12 3	254 12 3	—	1st Nov., 1885,	Aug., 1887.	52
80 9 6	78 15 10	—					2,344 17 5	344 17 5	—	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1886.	53
408 11 11	35 14 3	0 13 6					3,335 0 10	335 0 10	—	1st Oct., 1885,	July, 1888.	54
1,062 9 3	1,625 8 6	243 1 6	1,175 0 5				4,120 10 2	205 10 2	969 10 3	1st Oct., 1887,	June, 1890.	55
—	—	—					1,489 11 9	—	10 8 3	1st Nov., 1884,	July, 1885.	56
122 2 5	131 19 4	—					6,456 9 2	—	43 10 10	1st Oct., 1885,	May, 1886.	57
2,762 5 2	3,318 16 4	265 17 5					7,784 15 0	—	715 5 0	1st Sept., 1887,	June, 1889.	58
4,665 6 8	3,983 9 2	4,900 14 3	2,374 14 8	2,600 3 8	1,029 8 1	627 2 0*	20,939 12 7	—	—	1st Nov., 1886,	—	59
60,848 10 3	20,950 15 4	7,650 12 5	4,921 14 11	2,600 3 8	1,029 8 1	627 2 0	247,310 9 9	—	—			

* Gross expenditure. £125 3s. 2d. was realized by sale of plant, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to the undermentioned Nine places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

—	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	6,849	7,416	12,872	6,129
Nottingham,	2,102	3,115	4,321	2,411
Bradford,	2,868	4,109	3,707	3,110
Manchester,	9,975	7,704	12,893	3,979
Sheffield,	3,999	2,108	5,807	2,966
Wolverhampton,	3,104	3,577	4,564	2,811
Leeds,	4,613	4,008	5,921	3,604
Liverpool,	13,216	12,091	18,070	8,955
Birmingham,	5,784	6,082	6,333	3,613
Total, 1893,	52,510	50,210	74,488	37,578
„ 1892,	55,361	50,899	58,173	37,611
Increase,	—	—	16,315	—
Decrease,	2,851	689	—	33

	£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at £7 10s. per box, or about 1s. per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool), the total value would be, (a),	398,825	0	0
„ Herrings at £1 0s. 0d. per box of 2 cwt. do. do. (b),	50,210	0	0
„ Mackerel at £1 10s. 0d. do. do. do. do. (c),	111,732	0	0
„ Cod at £0 15s. 0d. do. do. do. do. (d),	28,183	10	0
Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places,	£583,950	10	0

(a) Average price in London, £0 1s. 5d. per lb., equal to £10 12s. 6d. per box.
(b) Do. do., £0 10s. 0d. per barrel of 2 cwt.
(c) Do. do., £0 5s. 0d. per score.
(d) Do. do., £1 10s. 0d. per barrel of 2 cwt.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, 1893.

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10 Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
2. Wexford,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	2 0 0						0 10 0	—	—	—
3. Waterford,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
4. Lismore,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
5. Cork,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
6¹. Skibbereen,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0						0 10 0	—	—	—
6². Bantry,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0						0 10 0	—	—	—
6³. Kenmare,	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0						0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—
7. Killarney,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0						0 10 0	—	—	—
8. Limerick,	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
9¹. Galway,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
9². Connemara,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—
10¹. Ballynakill,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
10². Bangor,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
11. Ballina,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
12. Sligo,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
14. Letterkenny,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						0 10 0	—	1 0 0	0 10 0
15¹. Londonderry,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	—	—
15². Coleraine,	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	3 0 0	—
16. Ballycastle,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	0 10 0	—
17¹. Drogheda,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	1 0 0	0 10 0
17². Dundalk,	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0						1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—

APPENDIX, No. 15.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1893.

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1893.																1893. Amount of Licence Duty.	1893. Per-centage on Poor Law Valuation.	1893. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	1893. Amount of Subscriptions received.	1893. Total Amount received.	1893. Average No. employed.
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Dublin,	74	1	–	33	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208 10 0	2 19 0	15 10 0	—	226 10 0	329
2. Wexford,	104	–	–	77	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336 10 0	—	12 17 5	—	349 7 5	571
3. Waterford,	215	3	236	54	75	–	–	1	–	4	1	3	28	–	–	–	1,156 0 0	53 17 6	135 15 7	—	1,345 13 1	1,943
4. Lismore,	282	7	29	19	72	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	684 10 0	88 16 0	22 4 1	—	795 10 1	898
5. Cork,	171	–	–	55	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	376 0 0	23 15 0	25 5 1	13 15 6	438 15 7	509
Do. (Bandon),	82	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160 0 0	16 16 0	32 14 0	—	209 10 0	238
6[1]. Skibbereen,	9	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72 0 0	—	—	—	72 0 0	135
6[2]. Bantry,	3	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31 10 0	—	11 7 8	—	42 17 8	59
6[3]. Kenmare,	37	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	74 0 0	9 10 0	12 15 0	—	96 5 0	119
7. Killarney,	161	3	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	499 0 0	7 2 0	20 14 5	—	526 16 5	792
8. Limerick,	341	19	27	84	93	–	13	–	–	42	–	12	233	–	–	–	2,575 5 0	68 3 0	154 4 7	—	2,797 12 7	2,134
9[1]. Galway,	33	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	20	–	160 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 2	—	181 0 2	147
9[2]. Connemara,	113	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	143 0 0	113
10[1]. Ballynakill,	45	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126 0 0	3 10 0	0 18 8	—	130 8 8	207
10[2]. Bangor,	29	–	–	30	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259 0 0	7 10 0	0 13 4	—	267 3 4	265
11. Ballina,	74	–	–	30	26	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	23	–	–	–	385 0 0	90 0 0	27 13 8	—	502 13 8	453
12. Sligo,	24	–	–	29	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	139 0 0	43 0 0	1 16 0	123 0 0	306 16 0	222
13. Ballyshannon,	108	7	–	50	4	–	3	–	–	1	–	5	37	–	–	–	407 0 0	1 0 0	25 0 10	237 9 6	670 10 4	531
14. Letterkenny,	136	–	–	21	27	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	21	354 0 0	3 0 0	23 13 9	—	380 13 9	446
15[1]. Londonderry,	116	–	–	32	71	–	3	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	561 0 0	95 0 0	21 7 11	535 0 0	1,212 7 11	700
15[2]. Coleraine,	117	–	–	131	10	88	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	54	–	850 0 0	181 0 0	97 10 5	3 3 0	1,131 13 5	1,189
16. Ballycastle,	27	–	–	14	5	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	224 10 0	30 0 0	10 13 11	—	265 3 11	193
17[1]. Drogheda,	97	4	3	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	26	–	–	–	560 10 0	0 4 0	1 13 8	—	562 7 8	921
17[2]. Dundalk,	70	–	–	30	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	–	197 0 0	8 10 0	17 4 3	—	222 14 3	281
Total, 1893,	2468	55	295	1020	394	90	21	48	–	53	2	48	375	5	75	21	10,509 5 0	775 3 6	680 14 5	912 8 0	12,877 10 11	13,395
Total, 1892,	2614	42	281	1001	392	97	21	49	–	52	2	50	378	5	42	20	10,506 0 0	906 18 9	869 14 0	1,077 18 9	13,360 11 6	13,318

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:—

1. Salmon Rods, . . 1 man.
2. Cross Lines, . . 2 men.
3. Snap Nets, . . 4 do.
4. Draft Nets, . . 6 do.
5. Drift Nets, . . 5 men.
6. Trammel Nets, . . 2 do.
7. Pole Nets, . . . 3 do.
8. Bag Nets, . . . 4 do.
9. Fly Nets, . . . 4 men.
10. Stake Nets, . . . 4 do.
11. Head weirs, . . 1 man.
12. Box, crib, &c. (every 5) 2 men.
13. Gap, Eye, &c. . . 2 men.
14. Sweepers, . . . 6 do.
15. Coghills, . . . 1 man.
16. Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1893, inclusive.

	Amount received for Licence Duty. £ s. d.		Amount received for Licence Duty. £ s. d.		Amount received for Licence Duty. £ s. d.
1863 . . .	5,659 7 6	1874 . . .	8,776 0 0	1884 . . .	9,976 0 0
1864 . . .	6,841 5 0	1875 . . .	8,894 5 0	1885 . . .	10,746 15 0
1865 . . .	6,537 6 8	1876 . . .	9,265 15 0	1886 . . .	10,652 4 6
1866 . . .	6,826 16 8	1877 . . .	9,241 15 0	1887 . . .	9,802 10 0
1867 . . .	6,947 0 0	1878 . . .	9,290 5 0	1888 . . .	10,625 0 0
1868 . . .	6,667 0 0	1879 . . .	9,250 15 0	1889 . . .	10,020 10 0
1869 . . .	6,444 8 4	1880 . . .	9,055 10 0	1890 . . .	10,005 10 0
1870 . . .	7,233 3 4	1881 . . .	9,362 0 0	1891 . . .	10,550 10 0
1871 . . .	8,364 5 0	1882 . . .	9,935 10 0	1892 . . .	10,506 0 0
1872 . . .	8,369 5 0	1883 . . .	9,728 0 0	1893 . . .	10,509 5 0
1873 . . .	8,515 5 0				

APPENDIX No. 17.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	187 0 3
74 Salmon Rods,	74 0 0	
1 Cross Line,	2 0 0	
33 Draft Nets,	99 0 0	
10 Drift Nets,	30 0 0	
1 Trammel Net,	1 10 0	
1 Pole Net,	2 0 0	
Total Licence Duty,	—	208 10 0
Fines received,	—	5 10 0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	12 10 0
Total,	—	£413 10 3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs,	79 9 6	
Salaries,	66 0 0	
Prosecutions,	1 9 5	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	35 0 0	
Printing and Stationery,	2 13 0	
Postage,	1 12 0	
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors,	4 16 8	
Total,	—	191 0 8
Balance,	—	222 9 7
		£413 10 3

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	304 1 5
104 Salmon Rods,	104 0 0	
77 Draft Nets,	231 0 0	
1 Drift Net,	1 10 0	
Total Licence Duties,	—	336 10 0
Fines received,	—	10 3 2
Interest on Bank Account,	—	2 14 3
Total,	—	£653 8 10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs,	257 4 0	
Salaries,	33 4 3	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	13 4 6	
Printing and Stationery,	6 13 4	
Postage,	1 13 3	
Prosecutions,	13 16 8	
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8 0 4	
Total,	—	333 16 4
Balance,	—	319 12 6
		£653 8 10

Appendix No. 17.

Abstracts of Accounts.

Waterford District.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		786	5	6
215 Salmon Rods,	215	0	0			
3 Cross Lines,	6	0	0			
236 Snap Nets,	354	0	0			
54 Draft Nets,	162	0	0			
75 Drift Nets,	225	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
3 Boxes or Cribs,	30	0	0			
28 Gaps or Eyes for Eels,	28	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,		—		1,156	0	0
Fines received,		—		124	11	6
Produce of Sales of Salmon seized in Drum Nets,		—		2	1	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		53	17	6
Bank Interest,		—		9	2	11
Total,		—		£2,131	18	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	900	2	3			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	173	16	4			
Printing and Stationery,	18	7	5			
Postage,	8	6	0			
Prosecutions,	85	18	3			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	57	16	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	78	2	0			
Interest on Overdraft in Bank, 1891,	8	0	1			
Total,		—		1,455	8	4
Balance,		—		676	10	3
				£2,131	18	7

Lismore District.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		385	1	8
282 Salmon Rods,	282	0	0			
7 Cross Lines,	14	0	0			
29 Snap Nets,	43	10	0			
19 Draft Nets,	57	0	0			
72 Drift Nets,	216	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
2 Stake Nets,	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib,	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		684	10	0
Fines received,		—		22	4	1
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		88	16	0
Total,		—		£1,180	11	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	472	4	0			
Salaries,	100	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	154	5	3			
Printing and Stationery,	19	11	10			
Postage,	6	10	4			
Prosecutions,	70	9	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	20	8	4			
Total,		—		843	8	9
Balance,		—		337	3	0
				£1,180	11	9

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		66	8	1
171 Single Salmon Rods,	171	0	0			
55 Draft Nets,	165	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		£376	0	0
Fines received,		—		15	18	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		23	15	0
Subscriptions,		—		13	15	6
Sales of forfeited Engines,		—		9	6	8
Balance due to Bank,		—		145	2	2
Total,		—		£650	5	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank in 1892,	166	19	8			
Water Bailiffs,	278	1	0			
Salaries,	70	0	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	62	1	3			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	41	12	2			
Printing and Stationery,	7	1	9			
Postage,	3	14	10			
Prosecutions,	2	13	0			
Total,		—		632	4	1
Balance,		—		18	1	9
				£650	5	10

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		75	0	7
82 Salmon Rods,	82	0	0			
26 Draft Nets,	78	0	0			
Total for Licence Duty,		—		£160	0	0
Fines received,		—		32	10	3
Sale of forfeited Engines,		—		0	3	9
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		16	16	0
Total,		—		£284	10	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	113	15	0			
Salaries,	18	18	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	17	1			
Printing,	1	5	0			
Prosecutions,	20	19	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	9	4			
Commission on sale of Licences,	8	0	0			
Total,		—		178	3	11
Balance,		—		106	6	8
				£284	10	7

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		65	0	5
9 Salmon Rods,	9	0	0			
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,		—		72	0	0
Total,		—		£137	0	5

APPENDIX No. 17.

Abstracts of Accounts.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	42	16	6			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	3	12	0			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	5	8	6			
Prosecutions,	8	3	2			
Postage,	0	12	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	9	0			
Total,		—		78	1	5
Balance,		—		58	19	0
				£137	0	5

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		31	4	4
3 Salmon Rods,	3	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	27	0	0			
1 Trammel Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,		—		31	10	0
Fines received,		—		11	0	8
Interest,		—		0	7	0
Total,		—		£74	2	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	28	0	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	5	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	11	6			
Prosecutions,	4	12	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	7	8			
Postage,	0	2	6			
Total,		—		43	18	8
Balance,		—		30	3	4
				£74	2	0

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		47	1	3
37 Salmon Rods,	37	0	0			
8 Draft Nets,	12	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
5 Sweepers,	15	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		74	0	0
Fines received, and Costs,		—		12	15	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		9	10	0
Total,		—		£143	6	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	62	8	11			
Salaries,	19	5	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	10	10	7			
Printing and Stationery,	1	2	7			
Postage,	0	13	7			
Prosecutions,	3	12	11			
Moieties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	13	4			
Total,		—		101	6	11
Balance,		—		41	19	4
				£143	6	3

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		–		523	5	3
161 Salmon Rod Licences,	161	0	0			
3 Cross Line „	6	0	0			
104 Draft Net „	312	0	0			
2 Boxes „	20	0	0			
Total Licences,		–		499	0	0
Amount of Fines received,		–		20	14	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation of Several Fisheries,		–		7	2	0
Amount reserved for cheques outstanding unpaid,		–		16	4	0
Total,		–		£1,066	5	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	391	9	7			
Complimentary Rod Licences to Bailiffs,	18	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, &c.,	6	8	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	13	15	3			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	25	6	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, including £20 paid to Mr. S. M. Hussey for over charge on per centage on Mr. Herbert's fishery at Muckross for several years past,	49	8	6			
Salaries,	104	0	0			
Sundry Debtors (S. M. Hussey, Esq., for 3 Net Licences, £9; J. E. Butler, Esq., for error in his account, £10),	19	0	0			
Total,		–		627	7	4
Balance,		–		438	18	4
				£1,066	5	8

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		1,905	16	2½
341 Salmon rods,	341	0	0			
19 Cross lines,	23	15	0			
27 Snap nets,	40	10	0			
84 Draft nets,	252	0	0			
93 Drift nets,	279	0	0			
13 Pole nets,	26	0	0			
42 Stake weirs,	1,260	0	0			
12 Boxes or cribs,	120	0	0			
233 Gaps for taking eels,	233	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,		—		2,575	5	0
Sale of peale found in seized net,		—		0	6	3
Fines received,		—		137	2	4
Rates on Poor Law valuation,		—		68	3	0
Interest on bank account,		—		16	16	0
Total,		—		£4,703	8	9½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,761	2	5			
Salaries,	361	5	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	375	9	1½			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	147	18	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	86	8	5			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	37	18	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	125	9	0			
Total,		—		2,895	11	3½
Balance,		—		1,807	17	6
				£4,703	8	9½

APPENDIX No. 17.

Abstracts of Accounts.

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	301 9 2
33 Salmon Rod Licences,	33 0 0	
11 Cross Line, „	22 0 0	
11 Draft Net, „	33 0 0	
5 Boxes or Cribs, „	50 0 0	
2 Gaps or Eyes, „	2 0 0	
20 Coghills, „	20 0 0	
Total for Licences,	—	160 0 0
Amount of Fines received,	—	9 0 2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	12 0 0
Total,	—	£482 9 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	143 5 0	
Salaries,	54 16 6	
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1 16 8	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	5 0 0	
Prosecutions,	95 10 0	
Postage,	0 15 6	
Total,	—	£301 3 8
Balance,	—	181 5 8
		£482 9 4

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year,	—	69 11 3
113 Salmon Rods,	113 0 0	
Total for Licence Duties,	—	113 0 0
Rates on Poor Law Valuations,	—	30 0 0
Total,	—	£212 11 3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	100 5 9	
Salaries,	30 0 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7 10 0	
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	2 7 0	
Prosecutions,	10 3 0	
Commission on Sale of Licences,	5 13 0	
Total,	—	155 18 9
Balance,	—	56 12 6
		£212 11 3

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	168 11 0
45 Salmon Rod Licences,	45 0 0	
27 Draft Net „	81 0 0	
Total for Licences,	—	126 0 0
Fines Received,	—	0 18 8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	3 10 0
Total,	—	£298 19 8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs,	121 0 0	
Salaries,	22 0 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	1 6 0	
Expenses of Prosecution,	0 6 8	
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	1 9 4	
Total,	—	146 2 0
Balance,	—	152 17 8
		£298 19 8

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		228	3	11
29 Salmon Rod Licences,	29	0	0			
30 Draft Net do.,	90	0	0			
14 Bag Net do.,	140	0	0			
Total for Licences,		—		259	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		7	10	0
Fines,		—		0	13	4
Total,		—		£495	7	3

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	234	10	0			
Salaries,	48	5	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2	5	6			
Total,		—		289	1	0
Balance,		—		206	6	3
				£495	7	3

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		457	14	2
74 Salmon Rod Licences,	74	0	0			
30 Draft Net ,,	90	0	0			
26 Drift Net ,,	78	0	0			
5 Bag Net ,,	50	0	0			
7 Box ,,	70	0	0			
23 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	23	0	0			
Total for Licences,		—		385	0	0
Fines, &c., received,		—		27	13	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,		—		90	0	0
Total,		—		£960	7	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	496	0	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	0	0			
Printing, &c.,	2	11	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	15	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	25	6	3			
Total,		—		570	13	1
Balance,		—		389	14	9
				£960	7	10

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		264	17	7
24 Salmon Rod Licences,	24	0	0			
29 Draft Net do.,	87	0	0			
2 Bag Net do.,	20	0	0			
8 Gaps or Eyes do.,	8	0	0			
Total Licences,		—		139	0	0
Fines,		—		1	16	0
Rates on Valuation of Fisheries,		—		43	0	0
Subscriptions,		—		123	0	0
Total,		—		£571	13	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	270	5	0			
Salaries,	24	13	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	16	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	0	16	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	9	0	0			
Total,		—		306	10	6
Balance,		—		265	3	1
				£571	13	7

APPENDIX No. 17.

Abstracts of Accounts.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from the previous year,	—	522 8 3
108 Salmon Rod Licences,	108 0 0	
7 Cross Line „	14 0 0	
50 Draft Net „	150 0 0	
4 Drift Net „	12 0 0	
3 Pole Net „	6 0 0	
1 Stake Net „	30 0 0	
5 Boxes, Cribs „	50 0 0	
37 Gaps, Eyes, &c. „	37 0 0	
Total Licences,	—	407 0 0
Fines received,	—	23 17 10
Interest on Bank Account,	—	1 3 0
Subscriptions,	—	237 9 6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	1 0 0
Total,	—	£1,192 18 7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs,	579 15 4	
Salaries,	60 0 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7 10 0	
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	7 16 3	
Prosecutions,	1 17 7	
Total,	—	656 19 2
Balance,	—	535 19 5
		£1,192 18 7

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	88 12 10
136 Salmon Rod Licences,	136 0 0	
21 Draft Net „	63 0 0	
27 Drift Net „	81 0 0	
3 Bag Net „	30 0 0	
3 Boxes, Cribs „	30 0 0	
7 Gaps or Eyes „	3 10 0	
21 Loop Net „	10 10 0	
Total Licences,	—	354 0 0
Fines received,	—	19 10 0
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—	2 10 0
Rate on Poor Law Valuation,	—	3 0 0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	1 13 9
Total,	—	£469 6 7

The Expenditure was as follows :

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs,	216 10 0	
Salaries,	64 3 4	
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	79 4 1	
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	9 11 4	
Expenses of Prosecutions,	48 4 11	
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5 3 8	
Total,	—	422 17 4
Balance,	—	46 9 3
		£469 6 7

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	270 1 3
116 Salmon Rod Licences,	116 0 0	
32 Draft Net „	96 0 0	
71 Drift Net „	213 0 0	
3 Pole Net „	6 0 0	
4 Bag Net „	40 0 0	
3 Stake Net „	90 0 0	
Total for Licences,	—	561 0 0
Fines received,	—	21 7 11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	95 0 0
Subscriptions,	—	535 0 0
Total,		£1,482 9 2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,164	0	6			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	40	17	10			
Total,	—			1,310	8	4
Balance,	–			172	0	10
				£1,482	9	2

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		170	2	10
117 Salmon Rod Licences,	117	0	0			
131 Draft Net „	393	0	0			
10 Drift Net „	30	0	0			
88 Trammel Nets,	88	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
5 Boxes or Cribs,	50	0	0			
54 Coghills,	162	0	0			
Total Licences,	—			850	0	0
Fines received,	—			95	10	5
Rent of Boat House,	—			2	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			181	0	0
Subscriptions,	—			3	3	0
Balance due Bank,	—			31	3	4
Total,	—			£1,332	19	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	741	16	1			
Salaries,	293	8	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	47	14	2½			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	10	7	4½			
Commission on sale of Licences,	52	17	9			
Interest paid to Bank,	1	7	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	136	2	8			
New Boat, Repairs of Boat, use of Steam Launch, &c.,	49	5	11			
Total,	—			1,332	19	7
				£1,332	19	7

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		10	0	0
27 Salmon Rod Licences,	27	0	0			
14 Draft Net „	42	0	0			
5 Drift Net „	15	0	0			
14 Bag Net „	140	0	0			
1 Coghill „	0	10	0			
Total Licences,				224	10	0
Fines received,	—			10	13	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			30	0	0
Total,	—			£275	3	11

APPENDIX No. 17.

Abstracts of Accounts.

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	219	8	7			
Salaries,	11	19	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	9	18	6			
Printing and Postage,	1	10	6			
Expense of Prosecutions,	20	7	4			
Total,	—			263	3	11
Balance,	—			12	0	0
				£275	3	11

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			230	16	5
70 Salmon Rod Licences,	70	0	0			
30 Draft Net „	90	0	0			
2 Bag Net „	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir „	6	0	0			
11 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	11	0	0			
Total for Licences,				£197	0	0
Fines received,	—			16	14	9
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			0	9	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation	—			8	10	0
Total,	—			£453	10	8

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	107	10	0			
Salaries,	61	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	23	5	0			
Postage,	2	19	7			
Expenses of Prosecution,	15	4	0			
Printing and Stationery,	10	5	0			
Total,	—			220	3	7
Balance,	—			233	7	1
				£453	10	8

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			357	18	5
97 Salmon Rod Licences,	97	0	0			
4 Cross Line „	8	0	0			
3 Snap Net „	4	10	0			
125 Draft Net „	375	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
26 Gaps or Eyes for Eels „	26	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			£560	10	0
Fines received,	—			1	12	8
Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	1	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			0	4	0
Total,	—			£920	6	1

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	453	12	0			
Salaries,	32	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	86	12	1			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	13	16	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	16	10	0			
Total,	—			603	0	7
Balance,	—			317	5	6
				£920	6	1

Appendix No. 18.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	SALMON AND TROUT.		
	Dublin District.		**Wexford District**—*continued.*
River Liffey, (19th Jan., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	Potter River, (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head. (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	Owenavorragh River, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Broad Meadow Water and Swords River. (28th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Broad Meadow Water and Ward or Swords River, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	Inch River, (31st Oct., 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Whole District, (28th Aug., 1893).	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the Banks of any River within the District.		**Waterford District.**
	Wexford District.	Bessborough Demesne, Co. Kilkenny. (5th June, 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bessborough, in the County of Kilkenny: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
River Slaney, (25th March, 1854.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.		
River Slaney, (12th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Sunset and Sunrise, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrycarrig Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	Corrock River, (7th July 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
River Slaney, (12th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarter inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferry-carrig Bridge and Enniscorthy, and in lieu thereof permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (or Five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Wexford.	River Suir, (17th Aug., 1875).	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonmel.
		River Suir, Nore, and Barrow, conjoined. (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 13th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, above a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumdowney Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Sources. (13th Dec., 1888.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the sources of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.	Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Derry Water and River Derry. (26th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killaveney to Annacurragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballinglen, and the Tomnaskela River; and in the Greenisland, Shillelagh, and Derry River, from the bounds of the County Carlow, flowing past Tinnahely by Shillelagh to the bounds of the County Wexford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Whole District, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
		Tidal Waters, (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Waterford District—*continued.*		**Waterford District**—*continued.*
Upper or Fresh Waters. (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sunrise and Sunset, at any Season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).	Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891) —*continued.*	called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
Rivers Barrow, Burren, and Anner. (18th Jan., 1890.)	Prohibiting, 1stly. To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow between Athy Bridge and the Weir at Bagenalstown, in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Burren or its Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any night line for the capture of fish of any kind. 2ndly. To shoot, or snare, or grope for, fish in that part of the River Barrow aforesaid, or in the said River Burren. 3rdly. To grope for, or snare, fish in the River Anner, in the County of Tipperary.	Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (3rd Nov., 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown, in the County of Wexford, and an imaginary line drawn across the River at right angles from a point called Garraunbaun Rock in the Townland of Drumdowney Upper, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank near Loughtown, in the Townland of Great Island, in the County of Wexford.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (6th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any draft or seine net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, situated above an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said river from the mouth of the stream forming the boundaries of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary to the opposite bank.		**Lismore District.**
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters.) (30th Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said river at the Head or Upstream end of the Piers or Walls of the Canal or Navigation Basin at Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, and a line drawn across said river about two hundred yards below the Tail or down Stream end of said Piers or Walls.	Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows :— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used at a less distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and already drifting.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined (part of). (30th Oct., 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending from or fished by one boat, no matter of how many nets, or pieces of nets, that length of 120 fathoms may be composed or made up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined, situated between lines drawn across the rivers from Kilmokea Point, County Wexford, to Drumdowney Point, County Kilkenny, and from said Drumdowney Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the Spit of Passage.	Between Helvick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater. &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, A.M. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (2nd Nov., 1891.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, save landing Nets used as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cot, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.	River Blackwater. (14th March, 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Strancally and Newport East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Coolbagh and Ballynaclash on the East, all in the County of Waterford.
River Barrow, (28th Oct., 1891).	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Navigation Weir known as St. Mullin's Weir, and an imaginary line drawn across said River at the Mill known as St. Mullin's Mill, about one mile below St. Mullin's Weir, in the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny.	Whole District, (14th Dec., 1881.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Rivers Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (31st Oct., 1891)	Prohibiting to use any Draft or Seine Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the Rivers Barrow, and Barrow and Nore conjoined, situated between a line drawn across the River at St. Mullin's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Townland of Carrickloney in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite bank in the Townland of Dunganstown in the County of Wexford, and also below or Seaward of an imaginary line drawn across said Rivers at right angles from a point	Whole District, (8th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Sunrise and Sunset at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Lismore District—*continued.*
River Blackwater. (7th January, 1888.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clondulane, on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
River Blackwater and Tributaries. (30th June, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
	Cork District.
Tidal Waters, . (31st May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, . (1st June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Tidal Waters, . (17th January, 1883.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the county of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Draft Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—in that part of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunkettle, on the North.
River Lee, . . (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Friar's Weir.
River Lee, . . (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and Clarke's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the millraces and inlets from such channels with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
River Lee & Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.
Ditto, . . . (26th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water, inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
River Lee & Rivers running into Cork Harbour. (17th Jan., 1883.)	**Cork District**—*continued.* Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Meshes of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from knot to knot, or ten inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Curragh or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templebreedy Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East, to the Mainland on the West.
River Lee, . . (29th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cot, or Curragh in that part of River seaward of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Fields, to the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 8 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Northgate Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channels between the slip at Danzey Bridge opposite Keyser's Hill, leading to Crosse's Green and St. Fin Barr's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Argideen River, . (24th Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argideen River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenkeagh or Blind River with the said Argideen River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.
Argideen River, . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argideen River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Bandon River, . (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandon River inside a line from Stookeen Point in an easterly direction to Preghane Point.
Bandon River, . (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Townland of Rockhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shippool, on the east.
Bandon River, . (12th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the Tidal Water of the River Bandon situated between the Bridge of Inishannon and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankford on the east to Cliffort on the west.
Bandon and Argideen Rivers. (12th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Sunrise and Sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandon and Argideen Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Bandon River, . (1st Feb., 1892.)	Repealing the By-Law of the 9th day of July, 1885, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Bandon, or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's Course, from the Stream on the East side of said River dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Skanagore, to the Stream on the opposite Shore dividing the Townlands of Dromkeen and Knockrae.

APPENDIX, No. 18.

Abstract of By-Laws, Orders, &c.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Cork District—*continued.*
Bandon Division of the Cork District (Fresh Waters.) (25th July, 1893).	1. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such river. 2. Prohibiting to throw stones or other missiles, or substances, into any river in the Upper or Fresh Water portion of the Bandon Division of the Cork Fishery District, for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish close into the banks of such river. 3 Prohibiting in any other similar manner to wilfully drive or scare fish in the Upper or Fresh Waters of any river in the said Bandon Division.
	Skibbereen District.
River Ilen and Baltimore Bay. (27th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Baltimore Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Ilen in the County of Cork, situated inside or to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Cunnamore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farranacoush (Sherkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoon (Sherkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Baltimore (on the mainland).
River Ilen, (13th June, 1879.)	Repealing Bye-Law, dated the Twenty-eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, which permitted the use of Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the River Ilen, in the County of Cork.
River Ilen, (29th June, 1893.)	Prohibiting to use any Net (save a Landing Net as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line) in that part of the River Ilen situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir, across the said River first to the northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maulbrack to the townland of Curragh.
	Bantry District.
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situate off same, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.
Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh, or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy Rivers. (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets (save Landing-Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines) in fresh-water portions of Rivers Snave or Coomhola, Mealagh or Dunnamark, Owvane, and Carrigboy.
	Kenmare District.
Kenmare River or Bay. (2nd Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kenmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kenmare River or Bay.
	Killarney District.
Castlemaine Estuary (27th Oct., 1858.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the Bar of Inch.
Whole District, Tidal Waters. (8th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Stroke-haul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.
Currane or Waterville River—Waterville Weir. (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Inscales, and of the Heck or upstream side of the Boxes or Cribs of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Waterville River, (18th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.
Castlemaine Harbour (to E. or N.E of a line from. Rosbehy Point to Inch Point), and tidal waters of Rivers Laune, Maine, and Carragh. (20th Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in Castlemaine Harbour inside or to the East or North-east of a line drawn from Rosbehy Point to Inch Point, and in the Tidal Waters or Estuaries of the Rivers Laune, Maine, or Carragh, at any time between the hours of Ten of the clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Three of the clock on Monday morning following.
Castlemaine Harbour. (18th Sept., 1889.)	Providing, 1stly.—That each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in Castlemaine Harbour shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the net used with said boat. 2ndly.—That the said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rdly.—That the numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed, in any manner whatsoever.
Waterville or Currane River Estuary, and within half a mile of mouth of Waterville River. (5th April, 1890.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein during the time of shooting or drafting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Waterville or Currane River, the Estuary thereof, or within half a mile of the mouth of said River, in the county of Kerry.
	Limerick District.
River Shannon, Island Point. (5th Feb., 1856.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 11th February, both inclusive.
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
River Shannon, (5th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Tarmonbarry, on the River Shannon.
Rivers Shannon and Maigue. (5th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Portumna Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—*continued.*
River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Cot or Curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
River Deel, (6th June 1877).	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Ditto, (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
River Shannon, (23rd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 22nd November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Draft Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Draft Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, flood, ebb, or head weir or stake net in River Shannon further inland or shorewards than the pouches, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shores or banks of said river.
Lough Ree, River Shannon. (27th August, 1858.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Ennis, on the River Fergus.
River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.
Maigue River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Maigue, above Railway-bridge below Adare.
River Mulcaire, (29th June, 1885.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballyclough, on the River Mulcaire.
Maigue River, (12th Sept. 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1864, prohibiting Draft Nets between Ferry Draw Bridge and Bridge of Adare; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Draft Nets in that part of the Maigue River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballycasey on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore on the Townland of Clonanna and the Old Bridge of Adare, all in the County of Limerick.
Cashen River, (12th Feb., 1886.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Cashen, in the county of Kerry.
Westmeath and Cavan Lakes. (4th Jan., 1890.	Prohibiting, 1stly.—To use for the capture of fish of any kind, in any of the Lakes situated in the Counties or Westmeath and Cavan, lines commonly called and known as "Tram Lines," baited with the fry or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in this By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines used in trolling with Single Rods. 2ndly.—To use in any of said Lakes any engine, means, or device whatsoever for the capture of fry or young of fish for the purpose of baiting such Tram Lines as aforesaid.
River Feale, (2nd August, 1890)	Prohibiting to beat the water in the River Feale in the County Kerry, or to throw stones or other missiles therein.
River Shannon, between Athlone and Portumna. (8th July, 1891.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Portumna.
Rivers Shannon, Maigue, and Askeaton, and Clonderlaw Bay. (10th Nov., 1892.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 130 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Askeaton from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonderlaw Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay. Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lacknabahee, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton. Seventh.—No Drift Net of a greater length than 130 yards shall be in, or on board of any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Askeaton, from Aughnish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildysart, in the County of Clare.
	Galway District.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c. (24th July, 1846.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strokehaul or Snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Loughs Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.
Whole District, (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co Galway. (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway

APPENDIX, No. 18.

Abstract By-Laws, Orders, &c.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Galway District—*continued.*
Kilcolgan River, Tidal portion. (21st Jan., 1889.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been beached, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of such first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be unnecessarily delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person wanting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
	Connemara District.
Whole District, . (3rd March, 1865.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
	Bangor District.
Owenmore River, Co. Mayo. (5th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim Rivers. (10th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycroy, Owenmore and Munhim, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
	Ballina District.
Whole District, . (21st May, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
Moy River and Tributaries. (11th Feb, 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River Moy and tributaries during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Cullen excepted.
Killala Bay, . . (8th June, 1893).	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killala Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Enniscrone in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killala it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water; provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any penalty any person who shall be prevented by storm or stress of weather from remaining on board such boat whilst such Drift Net shall be in the water.
	Sligo District.
Sligo River, . . (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch, Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
Lough Doon, . (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
	Ballyshannon District.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District. (20th Oct., 1886.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and upper or fresh water portions of rivers, or in or near mill-dams or weirs in the Ballyshannon District, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
Erne River, . . (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.
Erne River, . . (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the River from the point of Castlecaldwell demesne, by the Eastern point of the Muckinish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Lower Lough Erne, (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Enniskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
Eany Water, or Inver River. (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Eany Water, or Inver, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
	Letterkenny District.
Crana or Buncrana River. (5th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crana or Buncrana River, and within one mile seawards and coastwards thereof.
Crana or Buncrana River. (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Buncrana River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
	Londonderry District.
River Foyle, . (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Baronscourt Lakes and Streams. (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Londonderry District—*continued.*
Tidal Waters, (5th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon or Trout in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh in the Tidal Waters of said district, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumagully and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinhead in the County of Donegal, and the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Drumagully and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Whole District, (21st Sept., 1889.)	Prohibiting to snatch or attempt to snatch or foul hook Salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the said Londonderry District, with any kind of fish hook or combination of fish hooks, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered, and whether used with a rod and line or otherwise.
	Coleraine District.
Lough Neagh, (28th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollen.
Lough Neagh, (27th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, and not greater than one and one quarter inches from knot to knot.
Whole District, (17th Oct. 1870.)	Prohibiting snatching or attempting to snatch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Tidal Waters, and Loughs Neagh and Beg. (16th Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning. Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (3rd Nov., 1879.)	**Coleraine District**—*continued.* Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the sea-point of the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumagully in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Lough Neagh, (30th Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, cot, or curragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the annual Close Season for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.
	Ballycastle District.
Bush River, (28th Feb., 1870.)	Repealing Definition of Bush River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 8th Feb., 1864.
	Dundalk District.
Between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point. (29th April, 1872.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clogher Head and Ballagan Point, in the County of Louth.
Tidal Waters, (30th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Dunany Point and Soldier's Point, in the County Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Soldier's Point and Ballagan Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spear, Lyster, Otter, Strokehaul, Dree-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Drogheda District.
River Boyne Tidal Waters. (12th Jan., 1889.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than ninety-five yards. Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards. Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simultaneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to have the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Net first shot from one bank shall be beached before that from the opposite point is shot.
River Boyne Fresh Waters. (29th Oct., 1890.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net of a greater length than forty yards in that portion of the River Boyne situated between Navan and the boundary between the Tidal and Fresh Waters of said River, which boundary has heretofore been defined to be a straight line drawn across the River, at right angles with its course, at the most eastern point of Grove Island, at Oldbridge.

APPENDIX. No. 19.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.
1. Dublin,	Skerries to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.
2. Wexford,	Wicklow to Kiln Bay, East of Bannow Bay.	Between 15th September and 20th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 11th April.
3. Waterford,	Kiln Bay to Helvick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
4. Lismore,	Helvick Head to Ballycotton.	„ 31st July and 1st February.
5. Cork,	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head (save in Bandon and Argideen Rivers), between 15th August and 15th February; for Bandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Argideen, between 31st August and 1st March.
6¹. Skibbereen,	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.
6². Bantry,	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	„ 30th September and 1st May.
6³. Kenmare,	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	„ 15th September and 1st April.
7. Killarney,	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blaskets.	Between Dunmore Head and Canglass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Maine, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 31st August and 1st May. In Rivers Maine, Laune, Carragh, and Rosbehy or Behy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the Common Estuary thereof, between 31st July and 17th January. Between Canglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May. In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May. In Waterville or Currane River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick,	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 31st July and 12th February, save Rivers Cashen and Maigue, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Cashen (down to its Mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.

NOTE.—The 21st section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, requires there shall not be fewer than 168 days Close Season in each Fishery.

WEEKLY CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 26th & 27th Vic., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be fished for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

No. 19.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive.)

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District. No.
1	Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April, with the exception of the Bray River, which is between the 30th September and the 1st April following.	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Broadmeadow Water and Ward Rivers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb.	15th Oct. 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan. 1883. 4th Sept. 1893	1. Liffey, Bray, Vartry.
2	Between 15th Sept. and 20th April, save the River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th Sept. & 11th April.	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 15th Mar., save River Slaney and Tributaries, between 31st August and 26th February.	26th Dec. 1873. 2nd Oct. 1882. 24th Dec. 1888. 9th Feb. 1894.	2. Slaney, Courtown, Inch, Urrin, Boro.
3	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Suir and Tributaries, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb.	12th Nov. 1874. 17th Feb. 1883.	3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow.
4	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 30th Sept, and 1st Feb.	8th Dec. 1891.	4. Blackwater.
5	Same as Tidal.	do.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 12th Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 12th Oct. and 15th Feb., save in the Argideen River, which is between the 31st Oct. and 15th Feb.	20th Dec. 1875. 14th Dec. 1881. 6th April, 1889.	5. Lee, Bandon, Argideen.
6[1]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	17th June, 1891.	6[1]. Ilen.
6[2]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 17th Mar.	29th Jan., 1873.	6[2]. Glengariffe, Snave, &c.
6[3]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st April.	7th Feb. 1856. 14th Nov. 1882.	6[3]. Blackwater, Roughty, Cloonee, Sneem.
7	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April. Between Inch Point and Canglass Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, save the Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 15th October and 1st February. In Rivers Maine and Laune and Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February. Between Canglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February.	27th Sept. 1889. 29th Nov., 1893. 3rd Jan., 1894.	7. Inny, Rosbehy Currane, Valencia, Maine, Laune, Caragh.
8	Same as Tidal.*	do.	Between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Westmeath the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save in Lough Sheelin; save Shannon, Feale, Geale, and Cashen, save in Mulcair River, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Rivers Shannon and Mulcair between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. following. For Feale, Geale, and Cashen and tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 30th September and 1st March; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (save in the Rivers Owenmore and Feohanagh) between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Owenmore and Feohanagh, situated between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 31st October and 1st May. For that part of the Limerick District situated in the County Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and for Lough Sheelin, between the 30th September and 1st March.	13th Oct. 1874. 17th Sept. 1878. 27th Aug. 1879. 19th Aug. 1882. 8th Sept., 1885. 27th Aug. 1889. 14th Sept. 1889. 18th Jan., 1893.	8. Shannon, Deel, Fergus, Doonbeg, Cashen, Maigue, &c.

* Close Season for the capture of Eels by means of any Coghill, Eel, or other Net or Basketwork in the eye, gap, or sluice of any Eel or other weir, between the 10th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the Limerick District between 31st December and 1st July in year following, and save in Drogheda District, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and save in the Coleraine District, which is between 10th January and 1st June, in each year, and save also in Corrib or Galway River, which is between the 10th February and 1st July in each year.

APPENDIX, No. 19

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Tidal.
9¹. Galway,	Hag's Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 16th February.
9². Connemara,	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keeraunnagark South and Banraghbaun South, S.E. of Cashla Coast Guard Station to Slyne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
10¹. Ballinakill,	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries. For Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
10². Bangor,	Pigeon Point to Benwee Head.	Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glenamoy, Burrishoole and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Burrishoole and Owengarve River and Estuaries, 31st August and 16th February.
11 Ballina,	Benwee to Coonamore.	Between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo,	Coonamore to Mullaghmore.	„ 19th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, and save in the Ballisodare River and its Estuary, which is between 13th September and 4th March, following.
13. Ballyshannon,	Mullaghmore to Rossan.	„ 19th August and 1st March, save River Eske and Tributaries, and Estuary, which is between 17th September and 1st April.
14. Letterkenny,	Rossan to Malin Head.	„ 19th August and 4th Feb., for Tidal, save Crana or Buncrana, and Gweebarra Rivers, Trawbreaga Bay, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana River, between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra, between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.
15¹ Londonderry,	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.
15². Coleraine,	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	„ 19th August and 4th February.
16. Ballycastle,	Portrush to Donaghadee.	„ 19th August and 17th March.
17¹. Dundalk,	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	Between Ballaghan Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 12th February. From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May, following.
17². Drogheda,	Clogher Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 12th February.

NOTE.—Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh

No. 19—*continued.*

APPENDIX No. 19.

Districts in Ireland at date of this Report (days mentioned *not* inclusive).

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District No.
9	Same as Tidal.	Same as for Nets in Fresh Water.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save Spiddal and Crumlin, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Oughterard and Tributaries, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec. 1871. 23rd Oct. 1876. 20th Aug. 1878. 10th July, 1879. 27th Jan., 1887.	9[1]. Corrib, Spiddle, Crumlin, Oughterard, &c.
9[2]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb, save Doohulla, Cashla, Ballinahinch, Screeb, and Inver, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	26th Dec. 1871. 17th Sept. 1877. 20th Aug. 1878.	9[2]. Cashla, Doohulla, Inver, Screeb, Ballinahinch, Gowla, &c.
10[1]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in Carrownisky River—between 31st Oct. and 1st July, and save Louisburgh River and Tributaries, between 31st Oct. and 1st June.	1st June, 1872. 20th Dec. 1880.	10[1]. Erriff, Dauross, Louisburgh, Carrownisky.
10	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 30th Sept and 1st May, save in Owenmore and Munhim, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; and save in Burrishoole, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.; and save Owengarve and Glenamoy, between 31st Oct. and 1st May; and save Owenduff or Ballycroy, and Ballyveeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	1st June, 1872. 7th Oct. 1875. 5th Dec. 1876. Do.	10[2]. Newport, Owenmore, Burrishoole, Owengarve, Glenamoy, Ballycroy.
11	Between 31st July and 1st Feb., save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 1st Feb., save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries which is (in tidal) between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb. (upper), between 31st Oct. and 1st June; and save Easkey River and Tributaries, which is between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb.	19th Dec., 1870. 10th July, 1877. 25th Jan. 1881.	11. Moy, Easkey, Cloonaghmore.
12	Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo River, which is between 31st July and 16th January, and save in Ballisodare River, which is between 13th September and 4th March following.	do.	30th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in Drumcliffe River and Glencar Lake between 19th Oct. and 1st Feb., and in Grange River between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., and save also in the tidal parts of the Sligo or Garvogue River, which is between 15th July and 1st January.	24th April, 1871. 27th Sept., 1877. 30th Jan., 1886. 11th Oct., 1886. 9th June, 1893.	12. Sligo, Ballisodare, Drumcliffe.
13	Same as Tidal, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July and 1st February.	do.	Between 9th Oct. and 1st March, save Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne Rivers, and Tributaries; Bunduff River, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.; Bundrowes, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb., and Erne River, 30th Sept. and 1st March.	24th Nov. 1871. 26th June, 1875. 3rd Dec., 1884. 31st Oct., 1891.	13. Glen, Inver, Eske, Bunduff Bundrowes, Erne.
14	Crana or Buncrana River, Lennan and Gweebarra Rivers, same as Tidal for these Rivers. Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 19th Aug. and 1st June. Remainder of District, save one mile above the tideway in such remainder, between 19th August and 1st March. One mile above the tideway within such remainder, between 19th August and 4th February.	do.	Between 1st Nov. and 1st Feb., save in Crana or Buncrana, between 31st Oct. and 1st March, and Owenea and Owentocker Rivers, between 30th Sept. and 1st April.	2nd Sept. 1857. 28th Feb. 1874. 25th Nov. 1874. 21st Mar. 1876. 3rd Aug., 1885. 26th Aug., 1885.	14. Lennan, Gweedore, Gweebarra, Buncrana.
15[1]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 10th Oct. and 1st April, save in the Culduff, which is between 15th Oct. and 1st Mar.	27th Jan. 1862. 19th July, 1877. 30th Dec. 1880 18th April, 1890.	15[1]. Foyle, Roe.
15[2]	Between 19th Aug. and 1st Mar.	do.	Between 19th Oct. and 16th Mar., save Rivers Bann, Maine, Sixmilewater, Moyola and Ballinderry, between 31st Oct. and 1st Mar.	15th Dec. 1856. 31st Mar. 1871. 23rd Aug. 1875. 15th Jan. 1876.	15[2]. Bann
16	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 31st Oct. and 1st Feb., save in the Bush River, which is between 30th Sept. and 1st Feb.	23rd July, 1890.	16. Ballycastle, Glenarm, Bush Glendun.
17[2]	Between Ballaghan Point, in County Louth, and Donaghadee, in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Clogher Head and the Southern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 19th August and 1st April From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan to Ballaghan Point, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers, and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May. In the Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee Rivers and their Tributaries, 19th August and 12th February.	do.	In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, 30th Sept. and 1st Feb. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th Sept. and 1st May. In the Upper or Fresh Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March In any Tidal Waters between Clogher Head and the Northern boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan River, between 19th August and 12th Feb. In any Tidal Waters between the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the Annagassan and Ballaghan Point, between 30th Sept and 1st May. In any Tidal Waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee, between 31st October and 1st March.	30th Oct. 1880. 13th Dec., 1888. 18th Nov., 1892.	17[2]. Fane, Annagassan, Glyde, Dee.
17[1]	Same as Tidal.	do.	Between 15th Sept. and 12th Feb.	1st Oct., 1888. 6th Dec., 1892.	17[1]. Boyne.

between 1st November and 31st January, both days inclusive,

APPENDIX, No. 20.

Certificates for Fixed Engines.

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.
65	River Moy	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	2 May, 1870,	Thomasina Little, Reverend Thomas Armstrong, Robt. Alexander Taylor, Robert M'Crea (junior), John Clarke.	12 March, 1891,
67	Ditto	J. W. Stratford,	18 May, 1870,	John Malcolm, John Wingfield Malcolm, and Francis Edward Guise.	30 April, 1891,
85	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	William Little,	8 June, 1870,	Thomasina Little,	28 April, 1891,
109	Sea off coast, co. Sligo,	Ditto,	16 May, 1872,	Ditto,	24 April, 1891,
2	Sea off co. Antrim,	A. G. Fullerton,	5 September, 1865,	—	—
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
7	Ditto,	Sir E. Macnaghten,	Ditto,	R. M. Douglas,	16th June, 1890,
9	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	22 November, 1865,	—	—
14	Ditto,	J. C. Anderson,	28 October, 1865,	Margaret H. Mill,	8 June, 1891,
15	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
50	Carnlough Bay,	Earl of Antrim,	8 February, 1870,	—	—
59	Off coast, co. Antrim,	Sir E. W. Macnaghten, bart.,	2 May, 1870,	Sir Francis Macnaghten,	26 January. 1891,
60	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
61	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
66	Ballycastle Bay,	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.,	Ditto,	—	—
71	Sea off Coast, co. Antrim,	John Finlay,	11 May, 1870,	—	—
72	Ditto,	John M'Gildowney,	Ditto,	Hugh M'Calmont M'Gildowney.	15 January, 1891,
73	Ditto,	Edmund M'Neill,	Ditto,	—	—
74	Red Bay,	H. H. M'Neill,	Ditto,	—	—
75	Sea off coast, co. Antrim,	Earl of Antrim,	Ditto,	—	—
84	Ditto,	J. E. Leslie,	Ditto,	—	—
97	Ditto,	Earl of Antrim,	29 April, 1871,	—	—
100	Ditto,	Denis Black,	19 July, 1871,	Elizabeth Penelope M'Donnell.	18th June, 1891,
116	Ditto,	John Finlay,	9 July, 1872,	—	—
117	Ditto,	Robert Woodside,	10 July, 1872,	James Francis Mackinnon,	15 May, 1893,
131	Ditto,	Robert Gregg,	15 March, 1881,	—	—
133	Ditto,	Robert A. Taylor and William Woodside, in lieu of No. 82.	21 July, 1881,	J. F. Mackinnon,	15 May, 1893,
23	River Erne,	Alicia Sheil,	20 January, 1866,	R. L. Moore and others,	20 October, 1879,
64	Sea off coast of Sligo,	William Cowper Temple,	2 May, 1870,	Hon. A. E. M. Ashley,	Ditto,
78	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	H. G. Murray Stewart,	13 May, 1870,	—	—
79	Inver Bay,	William Sinclair,	Ditto,	—	—
80	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Marquis Conyngham,	Ditto,	—	—
83	Ditto,	Ebenezer Bustard,	Ditto,	John Bustard,	2 November, 1887,
90	River Erne,	R. L. Moore and others,	7 February, 1871,	—	—
62	Island of Achill,	Alexander Hector,	2 May, 1870,	—	—
68	Owenmore River,	William Petrie,	18 May, 1870,	Charles Gallagher,	6 July, 1887,
69	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers.	Helen Little,	19 May, 1870,	—	—
110	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Sir F. A. Knox Gore,	25 May, 1872,	Alexander Hector,	16 April, 1888,
111	Ditto,	William Pike,	1 July, 1872,	Ditto,	24 October, 1887,
112	Ditto,	Trustees Achil Mission,	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 May, 1888,
136	Owenmore and Ballycroy Rivers.	J. J. F. A. and D. Miller,	21 August, 1882,	Charles and Peter L. Petrie,	27 January, 1890,
113	Sea off coast, co. Mayo,	Trustees Achill Mission,	1 July, 1872,	Alexander Hector,	16 April, 1888,
114	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	11 May, 1888,
126	Ditto	C. S. S. Dickins,	13 December, 1879,	—	—
1	Sea off co. Londonderry	Henry O'Neill,	31 August, 1865,	—	—
93	Bann River,	The Irish Society,	15 February, 1871,	—	—
131	See above, No. 131 in Ballycastle District.				
134	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry.	Henry O'Neill,	22 July, 1881,	—	—
26	Ringabella Bay,	Samuel Hodder,	6 March, 1867,	W. M. Hodder,	30 April, 1889,
86	Cork Harbour,	Sampson French,	22 September, 1870,	Savage French,	27 January, 1891,
119	Ditto,	John Charles Bennett,	28 December, 1876,	—	—
138	Ditto,	Ditto,	28 March, 1886,	—	—
13	Sea off co. Louth.	Sir Alan E. Bellingham,	28 October, 1865,	Sir Henry Bellingham,	16 January, 1891,
18	Ditto,	John F. Jones,	16 November, 1865,	—	—
115	Ditto,	Arthur Newcomen,	10 July, 1872,	Jane Sophia Newcomen,	23 January, 1891,
4	Kenmare River,	E. B. Hartopp,	16 January, 1866,	—	—
127	Kenmare Bay,	F. C. Bland,	10 January, 1880,	James Franklin Bland,	10 October, 1889,
81	River Leenane (Estuary),	Sir J. Stewart, bart.,	13 May, 1870,	James Augustus Stewart (Receiver over Estate).	15 January, 1891,
118	Sea off coast, co. Donegal,	Charles F. Stewart,	19 June, 1873,	—	—
121	Estuary of Crana or Castle River.	Alexander A. Richardson,	3 October, 1877,	—	—
17	River Shannon,	W. B. Barrington,	7 November, 1865,	W. M. Blennerhassett,	8 July, 1887,
24	Ditto,	S. Cunningham,	16 March, 1866,	—	—
25	River Bunratty,	Thomas Studdert,	11 February, 1867,	—	—
31	Doonmore Strand,	John Scott,	19 May, 1868,	—	—
32	Doonbeg Strand,	W. Stackpoole,	Ditto,	—	—
35	Shannon,	William Creagh Hickie,	8 February, 1870,	—	—
36	Ditto,	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	Ditto,	—	—
37	Clonderalaw Bay,	Lord Annaly,	Ditto,	—	—
38	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
39	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
40	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	Ditto,	—	—
41	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
42	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
43	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—

No. 70 cancelled and No. 100 issued in lieu thereof. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 cancelled, and No. 131 issued in lieu thereof.
* No. 131—One of these Bag Nets is in the Coleraine District.

No. 20.

fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts).

No.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
65	Ballina,	6 Fixed draft nets	6 nets, from 150 to 250 yards in length,	Tideway nets, River Moy.
67	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	3 nets, not exceeding 80 yards in length,	Scurmore fixed nets.
85	Ditto,	2 Bag nets,	Leaders, 50 fathoms long each; and each bag about 7 feet wide,	Kilcummin bag nets.
102	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Leaders, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 6 fathoms each,	Enniscrone nets.
2	Ballycastle,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 72 yards; net, 20 yards,	Larrybane net.
3	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 50 yards; net, 20 yards,	Carrick-a-raide net.
7	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 246 feet; net, 84 feet,	Portbraddden net.
9	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 150 feet; net, 48 feet,	Torr net.
14	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Net, 316 feet; head, 63 feet,	Portfad net.
15	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Portmoon net.
50	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 115 yards long; head, 43 feet long,	Carnlough net.
59	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 95 yards long; head, 21 yards long,	Blackrock bag net.
60	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 21 yards long,	Glashan Island bag net.
61	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 100 yards,	Cregganeagh net.
66	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Ballycastle net.
71	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 80 yards,	Ballyteerim fixed net.
72	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 104 yards,	Clarepark fixed net.
73	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 90 yards,	Curryvsheskin fixed net.
74	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 116 yards,	Red Bay fixed draft net.
75	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Layd fixed draft net.
84	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 75 yards,	Templastragh net.
97	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	120 yards long,	Pier net.
100	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 100 yards,	Moneyvart, otherwise Portvinegar draft net.
116	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	43 fathoms long,	Sleans net.
117	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 74 yards long; head, 26 yards long,	Cregganboy net.
131	Ditto,*	6 Bag nets,	Leaders, A net, 330 feet; B net, 240 feet; C and D nets, 330 feet; E net, 288 feet; and F net, 600 feet. Bags, 66 feet each.	Curran, Big Duncan, Skerryvan, Little Duncan, and Portnoon nets (A, or Flag Staff net in Coleraine District).
133	Ditto,	1 Draft net,	90 yards long,	Kinbane net.
23	Ballyshannon,	1 Stake net,	Land arm, 210 yards flood,	Erne weir.
64	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 120 yards,	Mullaghmore net.
78	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	2 nets, not exceeding 250 yards in length,	Muckross and Gortalia nets.
79	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	2 nets, 140 yards long,	Inver nets.
80	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 130 yards,	Ballyederlane net.
83	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 90 yards,	Drumbanan net.
90	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Each 200 yards long,	Tideway nets, River Erne.
62	Bangor,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 150 yards long; head, 18 yards long,	Keel net.
68	Ditto,	3 Fixed draft nets	3 nets, not exceeding 120 yards in length,	Owenmore nets.
69	Ditto,	7 Ditto,	7 Ditto, 300 ditto,	Tullaghan nets.
110	Ditto,	2 Bag nets,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Cushlecka and Dooghbeg nets.
111	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long, and heads, 5 fathoms long,	Dooega nets.
112	Ditto,	4 Ditto,	Leaders, 40 fathoms; heads, 5 fathoms long,	Slievemore nets.
136	Ditto,	6 Fixed Draft nets	Not to exceed 300 yards in length,	Gweesalia, Tristria, Tullaghanduff, Tullaghanbaun, and Doohooma nets.
113	Ditto,	5 Bag nets,	Leaders, 40 fathoms long; head, 5 fathoms long,	Doogort nets.
114	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Keel nets.
126	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Leaders of each not exceeding 40 fathoms long; heads, 3 fathoms long; bags, 8½ fathoms long.	Benderg and Gubanalt nets.
1	Coleraine,	1 Bag net,	Net, 138 yards—first pole from shore, 12 yards; last do., 150 yards,	Ballygelagh net.
93	Ditto,	4 Fixed draft nets	Not exceeding 240 yards length,	Crannagh and Ballyaghran strand nets.
131	See above, No.	131 in Ballycastle	District.	
134	Ditto,	4 Fixed draft nets	Two nets 140 yards, and two 320 yards long,	East and West Tullaghmurry and Crossreagh nets.
26	Cork,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 240 feet; length of net, 22 feet,	Ringabella net.
86	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	Length, 60 yards,	Cuskinny net.
119	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 158 feet,	Bennett's Court stake net.
138	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 150 feet,	Barrymore net.
13	Dundalk,	1 Head weir,	South side, 627 feet; east side, 204½ feet Fish Pass south side, 3½ feet; open at end in river, 4½ feet.	Castlebellingham weir.
18	Ditto,	1 Bag net,	Leader, 360 feet; bag, 42 feet; first pole, 300 feet from fixed point on shore.	Draghenstown net.
115	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 50 fathoms long; head, 9 fathoms,	St. Dennis's Well net.
4	Kenmare,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 240 feet; net, 54 feet,	Rath net.
127	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, not exceeding 50 fathoms, and head, 2 fathoms long,	Illaunslea net.
81	Letterkenny,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length, 120 yards,	Leenane net.
118	Ditto,	3 Bag nets,	Leaders not exceeding 80 yards each in length, and the heads 24 yards in length and 10 yards in width.	Horn Head nets.
121	Ditto,	1 Fixed draft net,	Length not exceeding 95 yards,	Crana fixed net.
17	Limerick,	1 Fly net,	Weir, 190 feet; H. W. M. to in-pole, 90 feet,	Shannon Lawn weir.
24	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	Wing, 42 yards; ebb wing, 44 yards,	Ayleroebeg weir.
25	Ditto,	1 Head weir,	138 feet; 18 feet eye,	Bunratty weir.
31	Ditto,	1 Salmon weir or wall.	660 feet,	Doonmore weir.
32	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	1,254 feet,	Doonbeg weir.
35	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	306 yards long,	Cloonaman weir.
36	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader, 274 feet long; and head, 50 feet long and 19 feet wide,	Mount Shannon weir.
37	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first or shore leader 167 yards long; the head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader 136 yards long; and the second head 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Millpark weir.
38	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first or shore leader, 154 yards long; first head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide. The second leader, 130 yards long; second head, 20 yards long and 14½ yards wide.	Lacknabahee weir.
39	Ditto,	1 Ditto	The leader 120 yards long, and the head 20 yards long by 14½ yards wide.	Lakyle weir.
40	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 60 yards long, and the head 26 yards long and 7 yards wide.	Lynch's Point weir.
41	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 115 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 12 yards wide.	Park Ruagh weir.
42	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 78 yards long and the head 28 yards long and 9 yards wide.	Poulnagulky weir.
43	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The leader 80 yards long, and the head 28 yards long and 11 yards wide.	Woodpoint weir.

No. 76 cancelled, and No. 134 issued in lieu thereof. No. 82 cancelled, and No. 133 issued in lieu thereof.

APPENDIX, No. 20.

Certificates for fixed Engines.

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.
44	Shannon,	Knight of Glin,	8 February, 1870,	D. F. Fitzgerald,	12 August, 1887,
45	Ditto,	Charles H. Minchin,	Ditto,	W. O. L. Browne,	25 February, 1888,
48	Clonderalaw Bay	Henry Hickman,	Ditto,	Elizabeth Hodnett,	1 April, 1889,
49	Shannon,	John Griffin,	Ditto,	—	—
52	Ditto,	Leslie Wren,	Ditto,	—	—
53	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
54	Ditto,	Baron Monteagle,	11 February, 1870,	Aubrey O'Brien, Stephen Edward Spring Rice, Peter Fitzgerald.	26 January, 1891,
55	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
56	Ditto	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
57	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto,	Ditto,
58	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	12 March, 1870,	—	—
87	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	16 January, 1871,	—	—
88	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
89	Ditto,	Thomas Sandes,	16 January, 1871,	—	—
101	Ditto,	Lord Annaly,	10 November, 1871,	—	—
102	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
103	Ditto,	R. W. C. Reeves,	11 November, 1871,	—	—
104	Ditto,	Colonel Vandeleur,	10 November, 1871,	—	—
105	* Ditto,	Ditto,	11 November, 1871,	—	—
106	Ditto,	Ditto,	10 November, 1871,	—	—
107	Ditto,	Benjamin Cox,	11 November, 1871,	—	—
120	Ditto,	Randal Borough,	12 May, 1877,	Stephen Pegum,	6 August, 1887,
122	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	24 April, 1878,	—	—
123	Ditto,	William Creagh Hickie,	31 January, 1879,	—	—
124	Ditto, Scattery Island,	Marcus Keane,	Ditto,	—	—
125	Ditto, Carrig Island,	Charles Sandes,	7 March, 1879,	—	—
129	Ditto,	Robert Leslie,	12 November, 1880,	—	—
130	Ditto,	Thomas W. Sandes,	26 November, 1880,	—	—
132	Ditto,	Margaret Borough,	3 February, 1881,	—	—
135	Ditto,	Thomas Rice Henn,	10 November, 1881,	—	—
137	Ditto, Ballylongford Bay.	Stephen E. Colles,	17 March, 1884,	—	—
139	Ditto,	Francis W. Hickman,	23 April, 1886,	—	—
140	Ditto, Clonderalaw,	Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department.	15 March, 1887,	—	—
141	Ditto, do.,	R. W. C. Reeves,	4 February, 1888,	—	—
142	Ditto,	H. S. Vandeleur,	23 February, 1888,	—	—
143	Ditto,	Ditto,	23 May, 1889,	—	—
144	*Shannon,	Hector S. Vandeleur,	14 October, 1892,	—	—
16	Ballycotton Bay.	John A. Litton, Q.C.,	31 October, 1865,	E. Falconer Litton, / Edward del'Establere Litton	2 November, 1887, / 26 August, 1892.
26	River Blackwater,	John Neil and William Hennessy,	14 January, 1868,	—	—
98	Ditto,	Trustees, Provincial Bank,	15 February, 1872,	—	—
99	Ditto,	Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth,	21 June, 1871,	—	—
20	Lough Foyle,	The Irish Society,	2 January, 1866,	—	—
21	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	—
30	Sea off co. Donegal,	George Young,	27 April, 1868,	Richard Murray Fleming,	23 May, 1891,
33	Ditto,	Ditto,	6 October, 1868,	Ditto,	Ditto,
34	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
63	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	2 May, 1870,	—	—
77	Sea off coast, co. Londonderry.	John Cromie,	11 May, 1870,	Emily Cromie,	14 January, 1891,
92	Magilligan Strand,	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart.,	22 April, 1871,	—	—
94	Ditto,	James M'Gowery,	15 February, 1871,	John M'Feeley and others,	23 March, 1888,
95	Ditto,	William Lorton,	Ditto,	—	—
96	River Foyle,	The Irish Society,	Ditto,	—	—
27	Sea off co. Sligo,	Ormsby Jones,	4 November, 1867,	Richard Wright-Jones,	19 May, 1894,
29	Ditto,	Lady Palmerston,	20 January, 1868,	(Hon. A. E. M. Ashley, / (James M'Gloin,	20 October, 1879, / 17 January, 1887,
91	Sligo River,	William Petrie, as Lessee of A. Martin.	20 February, 1871,	—	—
108	Drumcliffe River,	William Petrie,	12 April, 1872,	—	—
19	Barrow, otherwise Suir, Nore, and Barrow conjoined.	Lord Templemore,	4 December, 1865,	(A. Neale O'Neill, / (Edward Power,	13 January, 1886, / 7 Sept., 1887,
46	Waterford Harbour,	Arthur Neale O'Neill,	8 February, 1870,	Mary Angela O'Neill,	16 September, 1887,
47	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,
51	King's Channel,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	17 September, 1887,
28	Sea off co. Wexford,	Marquis of Ely,	30 December, 1880,	—	—

*Certificate No. 105.—A new Certificate, No. 144, issued for Carrowdotia Western Weir

No. 20—*continued.*

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout, (arranged in Districts.)

No.	District in which Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
44	Limerick,	1 Stake net,	The first leader 492 feet long; first head 45½ feet. Second leader, 224 feet long; second head, 73½ feet. Third leader, 242 feet long; third head, 72 feet; and the fourth leader, 272½ feet long; fourth head, 73 feet.	Long Rock weir.
45	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 49½ yards long; and head, 32 yards long,	Killacolla weir.
48	Ditto,	1 Ditto	The first leader, 169 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 111 yards long; second head, 3½ yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
49	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 332 feet long; first head, 39 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 233 feet long; second head, 73 feet long and 16½ feet wide. Third leader, 183 feet long; head, 97 feet long and 17 feet wide.	Carrowbanebeg weir.
52	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Entire length, 324 yards,	Carrigane weir.
53	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Entire length, 167 yards,	Kylatallin weir.
54	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 200 feet long; head, 84 feet long,	Foyne's Island (south) weir.
55	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 187 feet long; head, 80 feet long, and 18 feet 6 inches wide.	Foyne's Island (north) weir.
56	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 398 feet long; first head 103 feet long and 14 feet wide. Second leader, 235 feet long; second head, 96 feet long and 19 feet wide.	Durnish weir.
57	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 300 feet long; first head, 40 feet long and 33 feet wide. Second leader, 210 feet long; second head, 93 feet long, 18 feet wide.	Mount Trenchard weir.
58	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Size—327 feet from high-water mark,	Coolnanoonagh weir
87	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 117 yards,	Tarbert net.
88	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 67 yards,	Kilpadoge net.
89	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 32 yards 2 feet,	Ralapane net.
101	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 110 yards long,	River weir.
102	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 70 yards long,	Battery weir.
103	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 103 yards long; head, 26 yards long, and 8 yards wide,	Poulnadarree weir.
104	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 69 yards long; head, 7 yards long,	Ayelvarroo or Ballynote west weir.
105	*Ditto,	2 Ditto,	E. Weir, leader, 78 yards long; head, 17 yards.	Carrowdotia eastern weir.
106	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 90 yards long; head, 17 yards long,	Colmanstown weir.
107	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	5 leaders, each 120 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long,	Clarefield weir.
120	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	4 heads, whole length not to exceed 550 yards,	Shangannagh weir.
122	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	No. 1, 112 yards in length, and No. 2, 90 yards in length,	Kilpadoge nets.
123	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Three heads; the whole length not exceeding 350 yards,	Cloonaman weir, No. 2.
124	Ditto,	3 Ditto,	C net, 300 yards long; D net, 138 yards long; and E net, 525 yards long.	Scattery Island weirs.
125	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	300 yards long,	Carrig Island weir.
129	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	103 yards in length from high-water mark,	Tarbert net.
130	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	No. 1, 145 yards in length, and No. 2, 130 yards in length,	Ralapane nets.
132	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	200 yards from high-water mark,	Querrin net.
135	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	3 heads of 17 yards each; 3 leaders of 95 yards, 3 back rails of 50 yards, and 6 wings of 40 yards each.	Sleivedooly net.
137	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 150 yards, including head,	Kilcolgan, Lower, net.
139	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 450 yards, with floating leader at shore end,	Knock net.
140	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Length, 75 yards,	Kilkerrin Battery net.
141	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	400 yards, 4 heads, 4 leaders,	Rusheen Point weir.
142	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	2 leaders of 93 and 50 yards respectively, 2 heads of 17 yards; 2 wings of 20 yards each.	Colemanstown weir.
143	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	500 yards long,	Baurnahard Point Weir.
144	*Limerick,	1 Stake Net,	90 yards long, including the head,	Carrowdotia western weir
16	Lismore,	1 Bag net,	271 feet,	Ballycotton net.
28	Ditto,	1 Stake net,	185 feet, leader,	Scart weir.
98	Ditto,	1 Stake weir,	Length of Shore-arm, 70 feet; body of Weir, 83 feet; Flood-arm, 15 feet; large yard, width, 18 feet; Fish pocket, width, 17 feet.	Stael weir.
99	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 94 feet long; head, 108 feet,	Ballynatray weir.
20	Londonderry,	1 Stake net,	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 153 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Ebb Leader, 82 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 17 feet.	The Crook weir.
21	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 196 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 112 feet; out-pole of chambers of net channelwards, 22 feet.	The Shell Rock weir.
22	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of same, 262 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 152 feet.	The Chapel Brook weir.
30	Ditto,	1 Bag net,	348 feet, inner to outer pole,	Claggan net.
33	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 270 feet; bag, 78 feet,	Bunnagee net.
34	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Ditto, ditto,	Carrickafual net.
63	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Leader, 315 yards long; head, 17 yards long,	Ballymaclary net.
77	Ditto,	3 Fixed draft nets.	2 nets, 150 yards long; and 1, 122 yards long,	Mullaghacall nets.
92	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	Not exceeding 240 yards length,	Ballymaclary.
94	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	160 yards long,	Lower Middle Doaghs.
95	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	150 yards long,	Lower Doaghs.
96	Ditto,	8 Ditto,	From 100 to 200 yards long,	Tidal nets, River Foyle.
27	Sligo,	1 Bag Net,	Leader, 110 yards; length of net, 20 yards,	Streedagh net.
29	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	66 feet, inner to outer pole,	Mullaghmore net.
91	Ditto,	2 Fixed draft nets,	Each not exceeding 135 yards length,	Tidal water, Sligo, or Garvogue River.
108	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	150 yards in length,	Drumcliffe net.
19	Waterford,	1 Head Weir,	Shore wing, 225 feet; channel wing, 94 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 45 feet.	Buttermilk Castle weir.
46	Ditto,	1 Stake Net,	The first leader, 383 yards long; and the second leader, 436 yards 1 foot long.	Knockaveelish weir.
47	Ditto,	1 Ditto,	The first leader, 552 yards long; second leader, 398 yards 1 foot long.	Woodstown weir.
51	Ditto,	2 Ditto,	Lower weir—leader, 88 yards long; upper weir—leader, 33 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 34 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 52 yards.	King's Channel weirs (2).
128	Ditto.	1 Bag Net,	Leader, 92 yards; head, 24 yards long,	Ramstown net.

mentioned in Certificate, No. 105. Total number of certificates, 136.

Appendix No. 21.

Appendix, No. 21.

Rivers, the Tidal and Fresh Water Boundaries of which have been defined to 31st December, 1893.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole,	Adrigole Bridge	10th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clare,	Bealaclugga Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Annagh,	27th November, 1878.
Annageeragh, Clare,	The barrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Cloghmuninchy and Cloonnagarnaun.	27th November, 1878.
Bandon,	The Bridge at Innoshannon, known as the Innoshannon Bridge,	19th January, 1865.
Bann,	The Down Stream end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutts,	12th November, 1875.
Barrow,	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Carlow,	16th March, 1864
Blackwater,	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynelligan Glebe and Ballyeawest.	15th March, 1879.
Boyne,	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	8th April, 1868.
Bray,	Bray Bridge,	28th August, 1893.
Bride,	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords river.	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lessin Hall, Great,	6th August, 1884.
Carragh,	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir,	19th January, 1865.
Carrigboy, Co. Cork	Carrigboy Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Castletown or Dundalk.	The Mill Dam next below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge,	15th August, 1881.
Dee,	Willistown Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Deel or Askeaton,	Askeaton Bridge,	26th November, 1870.
Eske,	Foot Bridge above Donegal Bridge,	17th July, 1868.
Fane,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Faughan,	The boundary between the Townlands of Maydown and Carrakeel,	16th June, 1880.
Feale,	The Road leading through Killacrim from the Road leading from Listowel to Ennismore by a line drawn in continuation of said Killacrim Road across River.	4th October, 1875.
Fergus,	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis,	9th April, 1864.
Finisk, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between townlands of Quarter and Bewley.	15th March, 1879.
Finn, Co. Donegal,	The boundary between the Townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick,	16th June, 1880.
Galey or Geale, Co. Kerry.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gerah-Gloss between the townlands of Gortacrossane and Beenuameelane.	4th October, 1875.
Glengariffe,	Cromwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenshelane, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin,	15th March, 1879.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Goish, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north easterly direction across river from a point on townland of Dromore, at the road leading to Villierstown, to a point on the townland of Coolahest.	15th March, 1879.
Greagagh, Co. Waterford.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Raheen and Ballyheeny.	15th March, 1879.
Inch, Co. Wexford,	Ahare Bridge,	8th November, 1865.
Laune,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	26th July, 1865.
Lee,	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Licky, Co. Waterford.	The bridge across river known as the Ballyheeny Bridge,	15th March, 1879.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Maigue,	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adare Demesne,	12th August, 1864.
Maine, Co. Kerry,	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolclieve and Ballyfinnane.	26th July, 1865.
Mealagh or Dunnamark.	Wooden Bridge at Dunnamark Mill,	10th June, 1871.
Mourne,	Mourne Bridge,	16th June, 1880.
Moy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weirs at Ballina,	26th July, 1865.
Nore,	The Innistiogue Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owvane or Ballylickey.	The Ballylickey Bridge on the High Road,	10th June, 1871.
Shannon,	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	9th April, 1864.
Shimna,	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	25th August, 1869.
Slaney,	Enniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Sligo or Garvogue,	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo,	11th February, 1871.
Snave or Coomhola,	Snave Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Suir,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolnamuck Weir,	16th March, 1864.
Tahilla, Co. Kerry,	The mouth of river as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north easterly direction across said river from a point on townland of Tahilla to a point on townland of Derreennamucklagh.	5th February, 1879.
Tourig, Cos. Cork and Waterford.	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1879.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Result of Inquiries held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality or Illegality, &c., of Fixed Nets (since last list published), to date of this Report.

On the 24th October, 1863, the Special Commissioners appointed under the Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, decided that a certain Stake Net erected on the Strand at Dromina in Woodstown Bay was illegal on the grounds of title and injury to navigation. This decision was appealed against, but was affirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 16th November, 1864, in so far as the injury to navigation was concerned. A decision of the Superior Court on the question of title was not given. The net was therefore abated.

A communication was received from Major James Duff Coghlan in 1892, to the effect that injury to navigation would not now result from the erection of said Weir, and asking for an inquiry with a view to determine this point. We held an inquiry into the matter on the 29th March, 1893 (No. 438), and have reported (on 11th May, 1893), to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, that the said Weir if erected would not be injurious to navigation.

On the 19th day of December, 1893, however, the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice refused to reinstate the case for hearing.

An appeal against that decision was taken but was dismissed on 11th May, 1894.

APPENDIX No. 23.

RIVERS, the Common Mouth of which was defined in 1893.

District.	Names of Rivers.	Place where Defined.
Skibbereen, . . .	Bawnaknockane, Coolagh, Rathruane, and Dreenakishough.	A line across the Bawnaknockane, where the Skull and Skibbereen Light Railway and Tramway Bridge crosses the River.

APPENDIX No. 24.

RETURNS OF FISH CARRIED BY RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Returns of Salmon and Trout conveyed over the following Railways during 1893.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND) RAILWAY COMPANY.

From what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).		Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).		Mackerel, Pollen, and Eels.			Herrings.		
	Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Dublin,	.	.	.	.	99	9	.	.	40	2*	.	1,700	136	.
Rush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skerries,	.	.	.	.	7	7	9	8	.	.	.	37	1	11
Balbriggan,	369	5	.	.	.	.	23	11	.	.	.	347	21	4
Drogheda,	258	3	6	13	.	.	11	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beauparc,	56	80	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Navan,	51	.	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunleer,	19	.	.	13	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,	236	20	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	4	8
Warrenpoint,	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scarva,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portadown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	307	19	13†	.	.	.
Lurgan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94† / 8‡	.	.	.	.
Ballinderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenavy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	16	110	5	3†	.	.	.
Crumlin,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	13 / 36	.	14† / 1‡	.	.	.
Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	10
Belturbet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Annaghmore,	125	.	.	.	.	.	6	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vernersbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10†	.	.	.
Trew and Moy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.
Coalisland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	16	.	.	.
Stewartstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	2	15	.	.	.
Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrickmacross,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisbellaw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniskillen,	128	.	.	.	.	.	9	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sion Mills,	11	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane,	.	.	3	9	5	17	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	11
Porthall,	1	15	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	4	12	.	19	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4
Irvinestown,	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	13‡	.	.	.
Kesh,	91	.	1	16	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pettigo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlecaldwell,	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyshannon,	464	.	46	8	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	9	.	17
Bundoran,	100	.	7	9	.	.	47	2	49	4	8*	989	92	2
Total,	2,024	149	82	5	117	5	201	12	655	149	13	3,131	412	7

* Mackerel. † Pollen. ‡ Eels.

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued).

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND GREENORE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.		Herrings.		
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Carlingford,	Irish Stations,	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
Greencastle,	Do.,	2	2	6	16	1,290	76	15
Greenore,	Do.,	.	.	*32	12	57	2	11
	Total	2	2	39	8	1,357	79	16

The weights shown include that of packages.

* Trawl Fish, which includes a lot of prime Fish.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		* Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Portrush,	Birmingham, &c.,	397	1	36	8	1	.	.	77	15	2
Portstewart,	Manchester, &c.,	71	.	6	1	.	.	.	25	5	2
Limavady Junction,	do.,	135	.	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	do.,	1,470	.	129	16	.	60	16	9	5	.
Toome,	London, &c.,	170	.	10	1	.	.	.	91	2	1
Ballymoney,	do.,	350	.	30	2	.	14	1	.	.	.
Coleraine,	do.,	269	.	26	8	.	.	.	5	14	2
Limavady, Cookstown, Antrim, Bellarena, Carrickfergus,	To various towns in England.	48	.	5	6	.	14	15	249	10	.
Various Stations,	Belfast,	334	6	14	17	.	4	18	232	10	3
	Total,	3,244	7	262	2	1	98	10	691	3	2

The tonnage shown above includes weight of boxes and ice.

* Includes Pollen and Eels.

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bangor,	Belfast,	.	.	49	19	2	.	.	.	.
Holywood,	do.,	.	.	4	5	3	.	.	.	.
Newtownards,	do.,	.	.	14	7	3	49	3	12	2
Donaghadee,	do.,	.	.	20	19	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	do.,	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.
Newcastle,	do.,	.	.	263	2	.	40	3	.	.
Killough,	do.,	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Downpatrick,	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ardglass,	Belfast,	.	.	176	15	.	3,340	222	13	1
Do.,	Downpatrick,	.	.	1	6	.	17	1	1	1
	Total,	19	17	536	17	1	3,446	230	7	.

Weight includes that of boxes.

BALLYCASTLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballycastle,	Belfast,	.	75	1	10	1	12	22	4	2
Do.,	Ballymoney,	335	20	36	5	.	.	.	10	.
Do.,	Dervock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
	Total,	335	95	37	15	1	12	23	4	2

Weights include boxes and ice.

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes or Packages.	Tons.	Cwts.
Rathmullen,	Derry,	161	2	14	15	.	19	9	1	51	4	19
Buncrana,	do.,	162	65	5	15	3	23	18	.	.	.	.
Fahan,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	7	16	.	.	.	.
Inch,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.
Burnfoot,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	do.,	178	.	14	9	.	.	.	.	5	.	6
Carrowen,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.
	Total,	501	67	34	19	3	53	2	3	56	5	5

Including weight of ice and packages.

DONEGAL RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.							Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.			
		Parcels.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Killybegs.	Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
Dunkineely,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	7	7	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	2	14	.	.	2	.	2	2
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	2	6	.	9	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	.	94	5	9	3
Port,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.
Inver,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	13	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Mountcharles,	Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	3	.	.	.	.
Clady,	do.,	6	5	.	.	.	4	2	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranorlar,	Strabane,	2	2	.	.	.	1	3	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	16	3	3
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	14	.
Do.,	Londonderry,	4	1	.	.	.	1	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Do.,	Dublin,	8	31	.	.	1	7	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	16	.	.	.	17	3	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	Armagh,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	15	.	.	1	15	.	1	.	2	.
Do.,	Belfast,	.	5	.	7	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	43	.	.	2	14	1	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	33	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Clones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Derry,	.	365	.	.	22	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	8	13	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	23	.	.	1	7	.	14	3	6	.	.	97	15	1	114	32	18	1
Do.,	Dungannon,	.	7	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	27	.	.	1	13	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	17	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	2
Do.,	Monaghan,	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	83	.	.	5	5	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	15	1	20	1	16	1
Do.,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	42	5	2	.
Do.,	Strabane,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	10	2	.	11	5	1	9	1	2	.
Do.,	Stranorlar,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	12	1	.	.	.	.
	Total,	22	672	.	10	40	12	2	19	15	5	2	19	192	3	.	507	67	11	.

Weights include that of packages and ice.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.			Other Fish.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.
Between all G. S. & W. Stations,	—	55	12	3	211	1
All G. S. & W. Stations,	Stations on other Railways,	383	4	.	3,669	2
	Total,	438	16	3	3,880	3

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued.)

TRALEE AND DINGLE LIGHT RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout).		Mackerel.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.
Castlegregory,	Manchester,	.	.	600	30
Do.,	Wigan,	.	.	100	5
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	1,740	87
Do.,	Billingsgate,	.	.	640	32
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	60	3
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	60	3
Do.,	Tralee,	.	.	220	11
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	80	4
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	40	2
	Total,	.	.	3,540	177
Dingle,	Kingsbridge,	122	.	740	37
Do.,	Tralee,	3	.	540	27
Do.,	London,	.	.	440	22
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	2,160	108
Do.,	Liverpool,	1	.	2,500	125
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	1,240	62
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	460	23
Do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	2,200	110
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	160	8
Do.,	Nottingham,	.	.	160	8
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	420	21
	Total,	126	.	11,020	551

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.			Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Galway,	Broadstone (Dublin),	200	4,500	3	5	.	.	6	15	.	.	348	4	.	49	2	9	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1,011	60	11	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	1,401	.	40	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	7	.	.	710	35	10	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	496	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1,930	79	10	.	.	.
Do.,	Leeds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,271	66	16	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	82	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	2,710	135	9	69	3	9
Do.,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,873	314	13	.	.	.
Do.,	Sheffield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	14	3	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	573	28	13	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	386	20	7	.	.	.
Do.,	Nottingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	3	4	.	.	.
	Total,	2,239	4,500	*49	5	.	.	*32	15	.	.	*365	19	.	16,860	*761	5	69	3	9
Sligo,	Broadstone (Dublin),	19	.	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	34	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	36	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	84	.	5	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	130	.	13	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	269	.	†23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	†53	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballina,	Broadstone (Dublin),	1,630	28	9	18	.	.	6	5	.	.	56	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	249	.	12	5	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	1,423	41	81	19	.	.	23	17	.	.	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	44	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3,346	69	*112	6	2	.	*33	3	.	.	*75	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	Broadstone (Dublin),	255	32	1	19	.	.	6	9	.	.	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	38	.	1	7	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	180	.	11	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	473	32	*14	14	1	.	*27	6	.	.	*5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport Quay,	London,	10	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	144	.	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	53	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	207	.	*17	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	Manchester,	46	.	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	48	.	4	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	97	.	*9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Foxford,	Broadstone (Dublin),	69	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	58	.	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	38	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	165	.	*8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	Broadstone (Dublin),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oranmore,	Broadstone (Dublin),	6	.	.	*2	.	25	*93	15	.	.	*105	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	Broadstone (Dublin),	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	57	.	2	9	.	.	8	14	(Eels.)		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	64	.	*2	13	.	.	*8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* Including weight of packages and ice. † Net weight.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.			Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Galway,	Total,	2,239	4,500	49	5	.	.	32	15	.	.	365	19	.	16,860	761	5	69	3	9
Sligo,	Do.,	269	.	23	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	53	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballina,	Do.,	3,346	69	112	6	2	.	33	3	.	.	75	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	Do.,	473	32	14	14	1	.	27	6	.	.	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport Quay,	Do.,	207	.	17	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	Do.,	97	.	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Foxford,	Do.,	165	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	Do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oranmore,	Do.,	6	.	.	2	.	25	93	15	.	.	105	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	Do.,	64	.	2	13	.	.	8	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Grand Total,	6,866	4,601	237	12	2	25	195	13	.	.	606	13	2	16,860	761	5	69	3	9

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Harcourt-street,	Dalkey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	2
Do.,	Bray,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	2	18	3
Do.,	Greystones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	12	13	.
Do.,	Kilcool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	11	3
Do.,	Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	10	1
Do.,	Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	309	30	9	3
Do.,	Rathdrum,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	5	.	3
Do.,	Aughrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	2
Do.,	Tinahely,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	12	7	1
Do.,	Shillelagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	26	.	3
Do.,	Arklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	152	17	6	3
Do.,	Gorey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	595	68	1	3
Do.,	Ferns,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	216	23	1	.
Do.,	Enniscorthy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	921	90	1	2
Do.,	New Ross,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	333	33	4	1
Do.,	Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	889	84	15	1
Do.,	Shankill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1
Wicklow,	Bray,	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ferns,	London,	.	Straw Parcels	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.		.	.	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingstown,	.		.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.		.	8	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	do.,	*22	*8	1	17	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Macmine Junction,	do.,	.	442	18	5	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross,	London,	98	.	11	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	121	.	11	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	22	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	20	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Rochdale,	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killurin,	do.,	91	149	9	9	3	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	New Ross,	.	39	.	16	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	11	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.
Arklow,	Harcourt-street,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Greystones,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bray,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	.
Do.,	Gorey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	378	644	58	16	2	26	9	2	52	12	1	4,115	418	14	2

* Also 26 Straw Parcels.

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued).

CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.			Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Baskets & Parcels.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Ballineen,	Cork,	.	54	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baltimore,	do.,	38	.	1	18	.	.	.	18	1	13	.	1,510	75	10	2	.	2
Bandon,	do.,	178	202	11	2	2	25	3	9	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bantry,	do.,	25	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	44	3	.	2,122	106	5	486	29	16
Clonakilty,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Courtmacsherry,	do.,	48	20	2	11	1	10	.	.	2	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Desert,	do.,	.	7	.	.	1	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	do.,	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durrus Road,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	15	.	.	.
Kinsale,	do.,	60	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	621	9	.	15,629	803	11	.	.	.
Skibbereen,	do.,	132	.	6	12	.	.	7	.	51	19	.	4,414	230	16	.	.	.
Upton,	do.,	185	15	5	10	2	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	666	301	33	2	1	27	12	9	735	10	3	23,692	1,217	17	488	29	18

The weight shown above is understood to be the net weight of the fish.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (Not Salmon and Trout.)				Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.			Mackerel.		Herrings.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Limerick,	Manchester,	1,250	48	29	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	330	20	32	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	6	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London,	386	90	40	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	8	.	.	50	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	200	110	38	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	140	80	12	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	50	4	20	2	.	.
Do.,	Huddersfield,	20	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bradford,	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	25	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	Waterford,	72	93	4	8	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	11	.	.	18	1	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilsheelan,	Waterford,	.	76	.	16	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir,	do.,	25	243	12	17	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiddown,	do.,	.	68	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tipperary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	2	.	.	20	2	3	2
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	5	7	3
Crusheen,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ardrahan,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	23	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Athenry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	7	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Craughwell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Gort,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilmurry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Parsonstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dunsandle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lahinch,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Woodlawn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilcock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Tuam,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Caher,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballingrane,	Kingsbridge,	.	14	.	5	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Foynes,	Paddington,	548	.	50	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3,021	842	229	3	.	17	47	8	2	7	73	7	1	120	17	82	9	11	1

NEWCASTLE AND TRALEE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Mackerel.		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Listowel,	Waterford,	1	51	2	3	2	3	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	60	.	3	17	3	16	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	9	30	1	3	.	24	.	.	.
Lixnaw,	Waterford,	267	7	13	14	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	10	76	4	.	1	.	.	.	.
Tralee,	Newcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	1	11
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18
Do.,	London,	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	6	3
Do.,	Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	8	2
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	6	12
Do.,	Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	2	17
	Total,	347	164	24	19	2	15	530	26	10

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL, AND KILLALOE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Coarse Fish (Exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Castleconnell,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	1
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	3
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	.
Do.,	Dublin,	.	27	.	6	2	.	.	.	.
Killaloe,	Limerick,	1	36	.	2	2	10	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	2	28	.	2	1	23	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	17	.	1	.	13	.	15	2
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	11	.	.	3	14	.	3	1
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	3	.	.	.	26	1	.	1
Do.,	Manchester,	.	8	.	.	1	14	1	5	.
Do.,	Euston,	7	47	.	3	3	17	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	1	18	.	1	.	9	.	.	.
	Total,	11	195	.	19	.	14	22	15	.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Herrings.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waterford,	All Stations,	3	.	.	4	1	.	3	7	10	11	3	336	25	14	3
Ballyhale,	do.,	.	19	.	7	3	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomastown,	do.,	18	172	5	10	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	do.,	43	.	1	4	3	1	.	.	.	13	2	.	.	.	.
	Total,	64	191	7	7	2	3	3	7	11	5	1	336	25	14	3

Weight includes that of packages and ice.

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Herrings.		
		Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Attanagh,	—	8	.	1	.	11	.	.	.
Maryborough,	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2

Weight includes that of packages.

TRALEE AND FENIT RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Mackerel.		
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Fenit,	Bradford,	377	18	17
Do.,	Bristol,	60	3	.
Do.,	Bolton,	100	5	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	1,077	53	17
Do.,	Cardiff,	35	1	15
Do.,	Doncaster,	10	.	10
Do.,	Holyhead,	15,245	762	5
Do.,	Halifax,	137	6	17
Do.,	Huddersfield,	47	2	7
Do.,	Hull,	100	5	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	107	5	7
Do.,	Liverpool,	1,480	74	.
Do.,	Limerick,	6	.	6
Do.,	Leeds,	318	15	18
Do.,	Leicester,	485	24	5
Do.,	London,	120	6	.
Do.,	Nottingham,	20	1	.
Do.,	Manchester,	3,868	193	8
Do.,	Newcastle-under-Lyne,	20	1	.
Do.,	Newport,	25	1	5
Do.,	Newcastle (Ireland),	9	.	9
Do.,	Sheffield,	381	19	1
Do.,	Swansea,	25	1	5
Do.,	Tralee,	9	.	9
Do.,	Yarmouth,	2	.	2
Do.,	Wigan,	54	2	14
	Total,	24,117	1,205	17

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN, AND LISMORE RAILWAY.

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued).

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.						Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Fermoy,	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungarvan,	Fermoy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	2	5
Do.,	Mallow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	10
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	15
Do.,	Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	5
Do.,	Waterford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160	16	5
Do.,	Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	12
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mussels, 5	6	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Winkles, 61	6	.	.	.
Cappagh,	Waterford,	7	413	18	6	.	25	.	.	.	.	.
Cappoquin,	Paddington,	156	.	14	3	2	9	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Bristol,	96	.	8	11	1	25	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	2	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	2	.	.	3	3	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Dublin,	4	.	.	6	3	5	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	7	275	8	16	2	14	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lismore,	51	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lismore,	Liverpool,	365	.	38	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	22	.	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	12	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	London (Euston),	16	.	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do. (Paddington),	118	.	13	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Reading,	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Waterford,	26	135	5	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	885	823	118	10	2	11	66	12	260	24	12

Weight includes that of packages and ice.

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To	Mackerel.		
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
Tramore,	Waterford,	73	3	13

The weight shown above is understood to be the net weight of the fish.

WEST AND SOUTH CLARE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.				Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Miltownmalbay,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	11	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	2	15	.	.	.	.
Labinch,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quilty,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	17	.	235	11	17	1	.	10	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	4	11	2	.	.	.
Do.,	Miltown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	2	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	127	6	11	3	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	3	.	3	.	3	2
Do.,	St. Helens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	1	17	.	521	27	7	3	.	13	2
Kilmurry,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	9	5	.	12	12	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kilkee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183	9	9	2	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	2	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	398	19	4	.	12	12	.
Doonbeg	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	10	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Miltown,	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	1	13	.	7	.	10	.	.	.	.
Kilkee,	Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	2	10	2	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	7	12	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	582	28	18	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	201	10	1	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Birmingham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	5	14	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Euston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	3	13	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	3	19	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Leicester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Lime-street, Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,258	63	1	2	.	.	.

WEST AND SOUTH CLARE RAILWAY—*continued.*

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings).			Mackerel.				Herrings.		
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Boxes.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Kilrush,	Euston.	302	39	18	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Paddington,	31	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Manchester,	351	38	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Kingsbridge,	8	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Broadstone,	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do.,	Ennis,	145	12	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	838	94	4	.	14	1	3	5	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

RETURNS OF POLLEN

Conveyed by the following Railway Companies during the year 1893.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.				
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lurgan,	Particulars not furnished.	.	24	.	.	.
Portadown,		307	19	13	1	21
Trew and Moy,		40	1	19	2	.
Coal Island,		13	.	16	1	.
Stewartstown,		47	2	15	.	4
	Total,	.	119	4	.	25

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (ANTRIM JUNCTION).

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.					
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Glenavy,	Particulars not furnished.	95	15	5	3	.	7
	Total,	95	15	5	3	.	7

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Pollen.			
		Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Antrim,	Belfast, &c.,	880	58	10	.
Toomebridge,	Manchester, &c.,	2,341	149	7	1
Magherafelt,	Belfast, &c.,	157	8	11	3
Moneymore,	Manchester, &c.,	1,073	76	18	.
Cookstown,	Do.,	70	4	3	.
	Total,	4,521	297	10	.

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed by the following Steam Packet Companies to the following Ports in England, during the year ended 31st December, 1893 :—

BARROW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Other Fish (almost all Eels.)		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Toome,	Barrow,	.	1	.
February,	do.,	do.,	.	2	.
March,	do.,	do.,	1	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	.	10	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	1	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	8	.
July,	do.,	do.,	.	4	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	7	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	5	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	6	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	2	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.
		Total,	3	6	.

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued).

DROGHEDA STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			Other Fish.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
1893.											
January,	Drogheda,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	1	2	2	80	12	2
February,	do.,	do.,	.	17	2	.	.	.	49	4	.
March,	do.,	do.,	1	9	.	.	.	.	30	16	2
April,	do.,	do.,	1	3	.	.	.	.	11	17	.
May,	do.,	do.,	1	15	2	.	.	.	7	5	2
June,	do.,	do.,	1	15	3	.	.	.	1	19	
July,	do.,	do.,	1	10	.	.	.	.	1	10	2
August,	do.,	do.,	.	3	2	.	.	.	30	15	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	18	2	214	4	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	4	.	235	8	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	11	.	213	7	2
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	1	8	.	212	9	2
		Total,	8	14	1	4	4	.	1,089*	9	.

* All Shell Fish.

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Sea Fish.	
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.
January to December, 1893.	Portrush,	To various towns in England and Scotland.	43	2	.	.	
	Derry,		50	11	3	.	.
	Ballymoney,		4	3	.	.	.
	Toome,		70	1	.	.	.
	Antrim,		5	4	.	.	.
	Coleraine,		3	2	1	.	.
	Moneymore,		14	11	.	.	.
	Magilligan,		2	.	.	.	.
	Larne Harbour,		.	.	.	21	4
		Total,	192	15	.	21	4

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, *via* GREENORE AND HOLYHEAD.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			Herrings.		Other Fish.		
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Ballinamore,	Holyhead,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Ballyshannon,	do.,	41	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	16	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bawnboy Road,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Belcoo,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.
Belleek,	do.,	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	13	1
Belturbet,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Bundoran,	do.,	3	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	.
Bush,	do.,	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebellingham,	do.,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Castleblayney,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Culloville,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Donegal,	do.,	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
Dromahair,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1
Dundalk,	do.,	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniskillen,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	2
Greencastle,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	9	2	17	1
Greenore,	do.,	.	.	.	1	14	2	.	1	*55	8	1
Irvinestown,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	1
Kesh,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3
Lisbellaw,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Lisnaskea,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Londonderry,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Newtownbutler,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Omeath,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	†142	16	.
Pettigo,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	.
Portadown,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Sligo,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Strabane,	do.,	3	18	1	.	5	3	.	.	80	12	.
Stranorlar,	do.,	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warrenpoint,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	7	.
	Total,	71	8	3	2	7	1	6	10	445	15	.

* Trawl fish. † Shell fish.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, *via* DUBLIN AND HOLYHEAD.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Mackerel.		Herrings.		Other Fish.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
Dublin,	Holyhead,	56	15	15	15	28	5	2	15	116	5
Cork,	do.,	79	10	.	.	311	19	.	.	19	10
Limerick,	do.,	152	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tralee and Fenit,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1,146	12	.	.	.	.
Dingle,	do.,	.	.	.	.	471	19	.	.	.	.
Kinsale,	do.,	3	8	.	.	45	5	2	10	.	.
Skibbereen,	do.,	.	.	.	.	125	11	.	.	17	15
Killorglin,	do.,	116	6	.	.	216	6	.	.	.	.
Castlegregory,	do.,	.	.	.	.	188	.	.	.	.	.
Youghal,	do.,	89	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bantry,	do.,	.	.	.	.	34	15	.	.	.	.
Lismore,	do.,	50	10	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	do.,	6	3	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
Queenstown,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	9	125	19	.	.
Middleton,	do.,	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cahirciveen,	do.,	.	.	.	.	85	.	.	.	.	.
Valentia,	do.,	.	.	.	.	149	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	do.,	5	5	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	.
Kilkee,	do.,	.	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	.	.
Kilrush,	do.,	77	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	do.,	10	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athlone,	do.,	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	do.,	50	15	13	15	734	6	.	18	178	10
Sligo,	do.,	26	10	5	10	.	.	.	.	6	15
Oranmore,	do.,	.	.	33	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballina,	do.,	57	15	6	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	do.,	42	16	25	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Foxford,	do.,	25	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballysodare,	do.,	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beauparc,	do.,	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athenry,	do.,	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	do.,	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	6	6
New Ross,	do.,	23	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arklow,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	10
	Total,	895	8	110	16	3,552	12	132	2	358	11

DUBLIN, GLASGOW, AND GREENOCK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Herrings.		Cod.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	Moville,	Glasgow,	.	.	.	.	60	19	2
February,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	31	13	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	4	2	3
April,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	10	.	2
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	4	6	.
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	16	2	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	*8	.	4	14	2
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	8	6	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	10	19	.
June,	Londonderry,	Morecambe,	1	16	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	†3	4	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	5	.	8	.	151	18	1

* Ex. Londonderry.

† For Manchester and London.

LIMERICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Month.	From what places.	To what Ports.	Mackerel.		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
January,	S.W. Coast, Ireland,	Liverpool,	211	7	.
April,	do.,	do.,	5	18	.
May,	do.,	do.,	37	1	.
June,	do.,	do.,	47	2	.
August,	do.,	do.,	143	19	.
September,	do.,	do.	87	.	.
October,	do.,	do	135	18	.
December,	do.,	do.,	21	12	.
		Total,	689	17	.

APPENDIX, No. 24. (continued).

DUNDALK AND NEWRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Month.	From what place.	To what Port.	Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Total for 12 months,	Dundalk,	Liverpool,	25	14	.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Mackerel.		Herrings.		Other Fish.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
Waterford,	New Milford,	156	.	89	17	4	8	3	6	88	11
Kilkenny,	do.,	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Lismore,	do.,	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cappoquin,	do.,	20	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungarvan,	do.,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	64	5
Limerick,	do.,	19	17	.	8	.	.	.	.	8	.
Foynes,	do.,	47	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Ennis,	do.,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9
Fenit,	do.,	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.
Tralee,	do.,	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	7	6
Listowel,	do.,	3	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2
Kilrush,	do.,	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	do.,	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killaloe,	do.,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	17
Castle Connell,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	16
	Total,	266	6	90	13	13	7	3	7	194	15

CITY OF CORK STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Month.	From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)		Mackerel.			Herrings.		
			Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwts.
January,	Cork,	Liverpool,	.	.	.	40	12	413	61	19	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	38	3	6	31	8	264	39	2	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	47	4	12	27	18	340	49	4	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	74	6	14	3	17	1,924	127	18	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	119	9	18	1	16	1,347	100	15	41	4	2
June,	do.,	do.,	114	10	7	.	.	972	115	4	671	67	2
July,	do.,	do.,	181	15	17	.	.	101	8	5	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	29	1	18	1	10	617	80	5	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	1	.	1	7	10	3,362	462	8	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	15	1	10	18	1	3,934	538	4	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	38	9	920	123	12	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	14	.	160	13	3	.	.	.
		Total,	618	54	3	185	1	14,354	1,719	19	712	71	4
January,	Cork,	Bristol,	.	.	.	24	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	3	.	3	22	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	2	.	2	21	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	62	3	2	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	2	.	4	1	12	296	16	12	.	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	4	.	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
July,	do.,	do.,	9	.	13	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	10	.	13	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	8	17	26	2	2	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	15	3	17	1	10	24	2	8
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	92	5	3	118	11	339	20	4	24	2	8
January,	Cork,	Milford,	.	.	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do.,	do.,	3	.	4	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	3	.	6	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	do.,	8	.	16	6	3	949	61	15	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	20	1	5	7	18	409	27	12	688	68	16
June,	do.,	do.,	5	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	12	1	1
July,	do.,	do.,	25	1	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	5	.	6	2	5	21	1	1	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	5	.	6	13	8	41	4	1	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	26	15	6	.	6	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	7	18	13	.	13	.	.	.
		Total,	74	5	5	126	11	1,439	95	8	700	69	17
January,	Cork,	Southampton,	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	do.,	Plymouth,	.	.	.	7	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
March,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
April,	do.,	London,	.	.	.	6	10	54	2	14	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	74	7	7
June,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	256	25	12
July,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
October,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
November,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
December,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Total,	.	.	.	40	17	56	3	.	330	32	19

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Month.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)	
			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Cwts.	Qrs.
February,	Waterford,	Southampton,	.	2	2	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Glasgow,	.	4	.	.	.
April,	do.,	Southampton,	.	15	.	.	.
May,	do.,	do.,	2	.	1	.	.
June,	do.,	do.,	2	2	.	.	.
Do.,	do.,	Plymouth,	.	.	2	.	.
July,	do.,	Southampton,	4	2	3	.	.
August,	do.,	do.,	1	5	3	.	.
September,	do.,	do.,	.	.	.	6	2
		Total,	10	12	3	6	2

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Plaice, &c.		Mackerel.		Herrings.		Ray.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
Waterford,	Bristol,	23	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Do.,	Liverpool,	44	12	6	.	208	19	8	12	25	16
	Total,	67	16	6	.	208	19	11	12	25	16

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